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1882

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
BLUE BOOK
FOR THE
COLONY OF NATAL,

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

1885.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

PART I.—IMMIGRATION.

R E P O R T

OF THE

PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS, FOR THE YEAR 1885.

Department of Immigration, Durban, Natal,

9th January, 1886.

The HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NATAL.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor, and for transmission to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the Government of India, the following report for the year 1885 upon the Indian Immigrants in this Colony, and matters relating to the introduction of Indian Immigrants.

I.—ARRIVALS DURING THE YEAR.

During the year four vessels with emigrants arrived at this port from India, as against nine in 1884—three were from Madras and one from Calcutta. The number of emigrants embarked and landed, and the births and deaths which occurred during the voyage are shown by the following table:—

1. Immigration—1885.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (continued).

SHIP.	From which Port.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	EMBARKED.						Born on the Voyage.		Died on the Voyage.						LANDED.						Total Souls Landed.					
				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.		Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Boys.	Girls.									
								Boys.	Girls.												Boys.	Girls.	Boys.		Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
																												Boys.	Girls.
Laurel, II.....	Madras	Dec. 11, 1884	Jan. 17, 1885	213	63	13	9	4	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	63	13	9	4	8	309
Umvoti, XV	"	Dec. 22, 1884	Jan. 20, 1885	130	52	15	11	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	51	15	11	3	5	215
Dunphaile Castle, V.	"	Feb. 10, 1885	Mar. 15, 1885	202	82	11	15	5	13	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	82	11	15	5	13	326
Totals from Madras	...	...	...	545	197	39	35	12	26	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	542	196	39	35	12	26	850
Merchantman, V.	Calcutta	Mar. 13, 1885	May 1, 1885	243	104	11	18	12	6	2	...	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	104	11	16	11	6	389
Totals from both Ports	...	...	...	788	301	50	53	24	32	2	...	5	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	783	300	50	51	23	32	1,239

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

The following notes give particulars relating to each shipment :

“**LAUREL**,” II. Left Madras 11th December, 1884; arrived at Natal 17th January, 1885.
Doctor J. J. O’Flynn, Surgeon Superintendent.

This vessel was visited by me prior to disembarkation, and I made an inspection of the ship and immigrants. The former was in good order, and the immigrants, excepting a few suffering from itch, were clean, and were well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage. All were safely landed on 19th January, 1885. There was but one death, viz., of a man (from pneumonia), and there were no births. The Depot Medical Officer in his report of his examination of the Indians did not speak favourably of them; he thought them lacking in build and good development.

“**UMVOTI**,” XV. Left Madras 22nd December, 1884; arrived at Natal 29th January, 1885.
Dr. H. Tripp, Surgeon Superintendent.

The immigrants were landed on the day after their arrival, but I inspected them and the ship prior to the disembarkation. The Indians were both in person and clothing clean, and appeared to be happy and contented. There had been one death on the voyage, viz., of a woman, from continued fever; there were no births.

The Depot Medical Officer in his report on the Indians by this vessel says:—“This shipment of Indians is composed of a fine lot of men, men in their prime or below it, and whose physique and general condition are very superior.”

“**DUNPHAILE CASTLE**,” V. Left Madras 10th February, 1885; arrived at Natal March 15th, 1885. Dr. E. G. Scott, Surgeon Superintendent.

I went off to this vessel on the morning after her arrival and found her in excellent order, the immigrants also were clean, well satisfied with the treatment accorded them on the voyage, and in good spirits. Two deaths occurred during the passage, one of a man who committed suicide by throwing himself overboard, and the other, at the anchorage, of a man from dysentery. There were no births. The immigrants, who were of a fair average stamp of Indian labourer, were landed on the 16th March, and allotted four days afterwards.

I held an investigation into the occurrence above referred to, in which a man (Munisamy Reddy) jumped overboard while the vessel was at sea and lost his life. I could not find that there had been any adequate provocation to induce him to commit suicide. It appeared that he was one of the cooks, and was told by the Sirdar to attend to some fish that was frying. Some slight altercation appears to have ensued, consequent

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

upon the objection of Munisamy to touch fish, or have anything to do with it. There was no disturbance, and so far as I could ascertain from a number of witnesses, some of them merely onlookers, the Indians in the neighbourhood of the galley were merely wrangling, when suddenly Munisamy ran to the side of the ship and jumped overboard. The vessel was sailing rapidly at the time, but was brought to as soon as possible, and boats were lowered and sent in search. The efforts of the crews were, however, fruitless, and when all that could be done was found to have availed nothing, the boats returned, and the voyage was resumed. Some of the Indians whom I had before me stated that the deceased had expressed his intention of committing suicide some time before leaving the *Depôt* in Madras.

"*MERCHANTMAN*," V. Left Calcutta 13th March, 1885; arrived at Natal 1st May, 1885.
Dr. St. Romaine, Surgeon Superintendent.

The Health Officer of the Port went off to this vessel on the morning of her arrival, and it was reported to him that there had been forty-eight cases of measles on the passage, and five deaths from the disease (2 men, 2 girls, and 1 infant). The ship and all her passengers were therefore placed provisionally in quarantine. This provisional quarantine was confirmed on May 2nd, and the immigrants were landed in the afternoon of that day and located in the Quarantine Station on the Bluff, being accompanied by the Surgeon Superintendent and his assistant. The last case of measles had occurred on 22nd April, and the period of quarantine was calculated to expire, if no fresh cases broke out, on 6th May. There were, fortunately, no further cases, and the quarantine was accordingly raised on May 6th. In addition to the five deaths from measles, there occurred on the voyage two other deaths, viz., of two infants, one from thrombosis of the heart, and the other from pneumonia. There were also two deaths in the Quarantine Station, viz., one infant (prematurely born), and one woman (from inanition). The *Depôt* Medical Officer reported very favourably on the physique and general appearance of the Indians who came in this ship.

On the whole I may say that the immigrants who arrived during the year have been fairly up to the average.

2. IMMIGRANTS RETURNED TO INDIA.

Three shipments of return immigrants were sent back in 1885, two per *Umvoti* and one per *Imphale Castle*, consisting of invalids and time-expired Indians, &c, as follows:—

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

FOR MADRAS :

Per *Umvoti*, 28th February, 1885—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.		Total.
					Boys.	Girls.	
Invalids and families ...	21	1	...	2	...	...	24
Passengers ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

Per *Dunphaile Castle*, 9th April, 1885—

Invalids and families ...	51	11	4	1	2	...	69
Unfit for labour and families	38	7	2	...	...	2	49
Passengers ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2

Per *Umvoti*, 2nd September, 1885—

Invalids and families ...	25	7	1	7	1	1	42
Entitled to passage ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	4
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals to Madras ...	140	27	7	11	3	3	191

FOR CALCUTTA :

Per *Umvoti*, 28th February, 1885—

Invalids and families ...	9	2	2	...	1	...	14
Entitled to passage ...	94	41	21	37	7	9	209
Passengers ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	10

Per *Dunphaile Castle*, 9th April, 1885—

Invalids and families ...	40	10	5	1	...	1	57
Unfit for labour and families	25	3	1	...	...	...	29
Entitled to passage ...	54	16	11	4	3	3	91
Passengers ...	19	4	1	...	...	...	24

Per *Umvoti*, 2nd September, 1885—

Invalids and families ...	13	4	1	1	...	1	20
Entitled to passage ...	93	37	18	23	5	6	182
Passengers ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	4
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals to Calcutta ...	353	125	60	66	16	20	640
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals for both Ports ...	493	152	67	77	19	23	831

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

In addition to the above, three men, Indians introduced from Mauritius by Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, at one time railway contractors in this Colony, were returned to Calcutta at the expense of the Colony. All these three men were destitute, and one of them, a paralytic, on arrival in India, being unable to give any information as to the place from whence he came, has had to be maintained in hospital there at the expense of this Government.

The men who were sent back to India at the expiry of their period of ten years' industrial residence were, as is usually the case, fairly well to do. Some of them had large sums of money, and they all left for their native land improved alike in health and worldly circumstances from their sojourn in this Colony. The total amount declared as being in their possession by the Calcutta men returning in the last vessel was £3,471 16s. 5d. in cash, and in addition they had jewellery valued at £429 9s. My experience, however, has been that particulars of the wealth of returning Indians obtained from questions put to them as they are leaving, are mostly erroneous, and that they do not disclose the full extent of their possessions as a rule, having a very great aversion to doing so.

The reports of arrival of these three vessels in India, as received by me from the authorities there, have been eminently satisfactory, notwithstanding that one ship (the *Dunphaile Castle*) as referred to in a later portion of this document, contained a very large percentage of undesirable immigrants, and these are those who usually make frivolous complaints.

3. PASSENGERS RETURNING BY PRIVATE SHIP.

In the month of August last it came to my knowledge that a sailing vessel (the *Sarah Smith*) had undertaken to carry some 30 returning Indians to India, and that the vessel did not purpose to carry a medical man; nor were any proper arrangements for the accommodation of the passengers made. I thereupon wrote informing the agents that I believed their intended action involved a contravention of the Passengers Acts of 1855 and 1863. I also communicated with the Collector of Customs on the subject. My intervention in the matter resulted, I believe, in only so many passengers leaving in the ship as could be conveniently accommodated.

4. LABOUR SUPPLY.

During the whole of the year 1885 labour has been plentiful, in fact the labour market has at times been so well supplied that the demand has been less than the number of workers who have offered for employment, and both free Indians and Natives have been working for wages in many cases two-thirds less than they were earning some year or two since. To the continued state of the sugar industry, combined with a general depression which has unfortunately existed in the Colony, is chiefly to be attributed this state of congestion in the labour market. I am hopeful, however, that more prosperous times are in store for the Colony, and with the recurrence

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

of a period of business and agricultural activity there can be no doubt the demand for labour will greatly increase.

Respecting the supply of indentured labourers, I have to report that on the 1st January, 1885, the balance of indents unsupplied was :—

From Madras	...	...	...	...	1,172
From Calcutta	...	...	...	...	500
					1,672

Against this number 542 came forward from Madras and 241 from Calcutta—783. These arrived in the early part of the year, *i.e.*, between January and May.

The continued depressed condition of the sugar enterprise and other industries in the Colony rendered it necessary to communicate with the requisitionists in March, 1885, with a view to ascertaining whether they wished to have allotted to them the balance of the number of men applied for (889). The replies received were that no further allotments would be required by them during the year. I, therefore, at the request of the Indian Immigration Trust Board, cabled to the agents at Madras and Calcutta to stop further recruiting, cancel the charters of any ships that might have been engaged, and to return all emigrants then in depôt to their respective villages, or, should they be willing, to transfer them to other agencies. The course taken in this respect has been justified by results, for had requisitionists been compelled to accept the assignment of the men applied for by them there is no doubt but that embarrassment, if not more serious consequences, would have been caused.

The sudden stoppage of emigration in this direction, however, involved considerable expenditure to this Colony, viz., £500 at Calcutta; and at Madras, where there were at the time in Depôt 400 people ready for embarkation, over £700.

In September last applications were invited for the number of men required in 1886. In response to advertisements, requisitions were received for 675 men from Madras.*

In October, 1885, in order that the Agents at Madras might make any necessary arrangements, I advised them to prepare to recruit 700 men, and the due proportion of women and children, the first ship to leave at the beginning of June, and the last in September, so that the Immigrants might arrive in the planting season. At the same time I informed them that Bellary, West Coast, and Madras Mussulmen did not make good labourers, and it was, therefore, inadvisable to send any of these classes.

5. AGENCIES.

The Indian Immigration Trust Board, having regard to the probability that the whole

* A number of requisitions have since been cancelled, and on January 25th, 1886, the Agents at Madras were cabled to recruit 600 men, with the due proportion of women and children, the first shipment to leave Madras in June, and the last in September of this year.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

number of labourers required by the Colony could be supplied from Madras, decided in March last to reduce expenditure at Calcutta. Emigration from that Port has, therefore, been stopped. The Agent for this Colony, Mr. Mitchell, still holds the appointment, and receives a nominal remuneration for taking charge of remittances, the receiving and disposal of return immigrants, &c. By this means the Colony will not be entirely severed from Calcutta, and can at any time, should necessity arise, renew emigration from that Port. Although Mr. Mitchell's acquiescence has not been received to this arrangement, it is hoped he will accede. The Madras Agency continues to be conducted by Messrs. Parry & Co.

I have great satisfaction in recording the admirable manner in which both Agencies have been conducted during the year, and trust that the efforts of the Agents will continue to be directed to procuring for this Colony only such immigrants as are really able and willing to labour.

6. RECRUITERS FROM NATAL.

Of the six special recruiters referred to in my Report for 1884 as having been sent to Madras at the request of the Emigration Agents there to aid them in their operations, four have been returned, owing to the stoppage of emigration for the present. One of the six men died of cholera, the other remained in India. The despatch to India of these recruiters from Natal was purely experimental, and, notwithstanding that emigration was stopped during the time they were in India, I am informed by the Agents that they were altogether inefficient and unsuccessful. I shall not advocate the sending of recruiters from Natal to India in the future, many causes appear to operate against the desired results being attained thereby.

7. BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

760 births (392 boys and 368 girls) and 491 deaths (209 men, 94 women, 13 boys, 18 girls, 78 male, and 79 female infants), were registered during the year. The death-rate being 16·28 in the 1,000 of the Indian population, against 16·6 in 1884. 33 of these deaths occurred amongst the Indians who arrived during the year (20 men, 8 women, 2 boys, 1 girl, and 2 infant girls). 188 are of children under the age of 10 years (91 boys, 97 girls), and 75 from other than natural causes, as per Annexure A, viz., 42 men, 7 women, 3 boys, 13 girls, 4 male infants, 6 female infants.

The death-rate of this Colony as regards the Indian population is the lowest, as far as my knowledge extends, of any Indian immigrant-importing Colony in the world, a fact which says much for the healthiness of the climate and the manner in which the people are treated here.

The birth-rate for 1885 is 25·19 per 1,000, as against 26·04 in 1884, a very satisfactory return, especially taken in conjunction with the low death-rate.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

8. MARRIAGES.

153 marriages have been registered during the year; of these 78 have been between Indians who arrived during the year.

A doubt still exists as stated in my former reports as to what legally constitutes a marriage between Indians in this Colony. As heretofore, the marriage ceremony is in most cases performed by men calling themselves Brahmin priests, and it often happens that men of high caste appear for registration (in terms of Section 14, Law 12, of 1872) with women of altogether different and lower castes. I am in hopes, however, that this subject will be dealt with by the Commission appointed by His Excellency in January of last year.

The system of betrothal by parents of their young female children on the payment to them of a monetary consideration, as practised here, is attended with many abuses, and I regard it as having a very pernicious influence. Girls are often made the means of bringing in large sums of money from the intended husbands by succeeding engagements being cancelled by the parents and new ones contracted for a further pecuniary consideration. It is a very common occurrence for me to meet with cases in which girls have been "sold" (as it is called) in this way three or four times, and I fear that this system is responsible for a great many of the murderous assaults, suicides, and murders that take place in Natal.

9. INCREASE AND DECREASE OF POPULATION.

The following figures show the approximate number of Indians now in the Colony:—

Estimated number in Colony 31st December, 1884	...	...	29,713
Arrived during year 1885	...	1,239	
Born in Colony	„	760	
		—	1,999
Died during year 1885	...	491	
Left the Colony	...	1,062	1,553
		—	—
Estimated number in Colony 31st December, 1885	...	...	30,159

Of this total the following shows the classification:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Free Indians	10,069	4,399	5,849	20,317
Indentured Indians	6,141	2,462	1,239	9,842
	—	—	—	—
	16,210	6,861	7,088	30,159

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

10. THE INDIAN POPULATION OF NATAL.

The following is a return of all Indian Immigrants who have arrived, or have been born, in the Colony since the first Immigrants landed here (17th November, 1860) to 31st December, 1885, under the heads of arrivals, deaths, returned to India, left the Colony, and births of Indian children in the Colony :—

Of those Arrived from India.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Arrived	21,662	8,386	2,485	2,049	34,582
Died in the Colony	2,057	728	162	146	...
Returned to India	1,952	620	141	106	...
Left the Colony otherwise	1,443	177	74	22	...
	5,452	1,525	377	274	7,628

Of those who arrived from India there are now in the Colony 26,954

Of those born here.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Born here	2,464	2,438	4,902
Died in the Colony	460	427	...
Returned to India with parents	375	360	...
Left Colony otherwise with parents	45	30	...
	880	817	1,697
			3,205

Total number in the Colony, 31st December, 1885 30,159

On the 5th January last I received a letter from the Agents at Madras, asking what was the existing proportion of females to male emigrants in this Colony. The information was required as the Protector of Emigrants at Madras had drawn their attention to the number of female emigrants sent away by them being below that fixed by law, viz., 40 per cent., and requesting that the proportion should be made up. I furnished them with the information required, and in July, 1885, I received a further letter from the Agents, stating that they had applied for the proportion of females to males required to be shipped to be reduced from 40 per cent. to 30 per cent., as for Mauritius. The matter is now receiving the consideration of the Government of this Colony.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

The following is the proportion of females to males on 31st December, 1885 :—

				Males.	Females.
Men introduced from India	...	...		16,210	...
Women do do.	...	...		...	6,861
Boys do. do.	...	...		2,108	...
Girls do. do.	...	...		...	1,775
Born in the Colony	...	...		1,584	1,621
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				19,902	10,257

11. VACCINATION.

Two hundred and sixty-three (263) Indians have been successfully vaccinated during 1885, all being children.

There has been a considerable falling off in the number of vaccinations of Indian children in 1885 compared with previous years, and this is, I believe, to be chiefly attributed to the objection the Indian population has to vaccination. The Medical Officers have in some instances reported to me the difficulty thrown in their way by parents of children, especially preventing them from carrying out arm to arm vaccination; and I have recently had in one case to instruct a prosecution to be instituted under Law 3 of 1882, Sec. 32.

12. HEALTH.

The condition as regards health of the Indian population throughout the Colony has, in 1885, been uniformly good. There has been no serious epidemic, although one or two of the Medical Circles have been visited by chicken-pox. At Umzinto a somewhat serious outbreak of this disease was threatened, but prompt isolatory steps were taken and the disease stamped out. The death-rate amongst young children is still very large I am sorry to say, and I do not see how it is to be reduced unless those chiefly interested, the mothers, can be induced to take more care of their offspring.

Last year I reverted to the large number of deaths occurring amongst children from Burns. During 1885 there were 11 deaths from this cause, against 13 in 1884. Enquiry has been made in each case, and death has proved to be due to accident.

Extracts from the reports of the Medical Officers are annexed (Annexures B to I).

13. DAKKA SMOKING.

The evil effects of the use of the drug (*Cannabis Sativa*) has been forcibly illustrated during the year. Several deaths of Indians have been ascribed partly to this cause. I am still of opinion that repressive measures are necessary, as there appears to be an increase in the number of cases in which Dukka is used to such an extent as to be injurious to the constitution.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

In 1884, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, letters were addressed to the Agents in India to ascertain whether there existed there any repressive legislation concerning the use, growth, or possession of this drug, and the matter has been referred to the Indian Immigration Commission.

14. CENTRAL HOSPITALS.

The six hospitals attached to this department have done good service during 1885, and I am able to say, as I have done in previous years, that they are a great boon to the Indian population and employers also. Every effort is made both by myself and the Medical Officers to make these institutions as efficient as possible, and several suggested improvements in the internal arrangements for the comfort of patients have received careful attention.

In these six hospitals during 1885 1,330 patients have been treated, amongst whom 106 deaths have occurred, as follow :—Isipingo, 8; Depôt, 23; Verulam, 23; Howick, 2; Avoca, 31; Umzinto, 19.

A proposition was made during the year that the Isipingo Hospital should be closed because of the decreased number of patients who made use of it. On the Medical Officer reporting against the proposition it was, however, decided to carry on the Hospital, although at a very considerable pecuniary loss. The cost of the maintenance and up-keep of the Hospitals in 1885 has been as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
	1,829	14	6
And the Hospital Fees collected for same period	1,004	17	2
Deficit...	824	17	4

The expenditure was, therefore, considerably in excess of the revenue, the deficit falling on the Medical Fund; but I am of opinion that the benefits derived from these hospitals make them of considerably higher value than mere money-earning institutions.

In some cases Indians who have been seriously ill have absolutely declined to go to the Central Hospital for treatment when ordered by the Medical Officer. These refusals have not been, so far as I could learn, founded upon any definite objection to the Hospital concerned, but rather assignable to a prejudice in the mind of the persons against *all* Hospitals. Such cases are very difficult to deal with, as the Law will not allow of force being used for the purpose of obtaining the treatment of the patient in Hospital. I have, however, by obtaining the co-operation of the employer and Medical Officer, succeeded in getting the Indians who have objected in the past to go to the Hospital in every instance. The subject of such refusals is, I believe, receiving the consideration of the Indian Immigration Commission.

Necessary repairs and additions have been executed at the Umzinto, Avoca, and Verulam Hospitals.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

The Howick Hospital having proved a success, it has been decided at an early date to establish a similar Hospital at Estcourt, in conjunction with the Weenen County Medical Circle, which it is hoped to form. The rules framed under Law 14, of 1875, and dated March 6, 1877, have been amended to suit the necessities of the up-country districts, and those amended rules, as drafted by me, have been approved by His Excellency in Council, and gazetted, and will apply to the Weenen County Circle, Estcourt Hospital, and any other Circles or Hospitals that may be formed or established in the up-country districts.

The annexed Returns (Annexures J to O), will show the statistics of existing Hospitals.

15. EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

The relations existing between employers and their Indians during the year have been of a very satisfactory character. The complaints of the men have been fewer than in the previous year, and there has been on the part of the employers an increased disposition to refer to Magisterial adjudication any disputes that have occurred between them and their men.

The following return shows the number of prosecutions instituted by me against employers, overseers, sirdars and others during 1885 :—

CASES INSTITUTED BY PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS OF A PROTECTIVE NATURE, 1885.

Charge.	Resulting in Con- victions.	Not resulting in Con- victions.
Assaults by Employers or persons in authority on Indians	8	12
Non-payment of wages	1	1
Neglect or refusal to issue proper rations	—	2
Harbouring Indentured Indians	5	—
Ill-treatment	1	—
Neglect to provide medical treatment	—	1
	15	16

The total number of cases is only 31 against 80 in 1884, while the relative number of convictions is far greater. This would appear to show that fewer complaints have been made here which have been without foundation. There have been several cases, however, in which Indians have brought vexatious and false charges against those placed in authority over them, and the Magistrates have in such instances awarded severe punishment to the offenders in this respect, a course of procedure which has had good effect in deterring badly-disposed men from imitating their example.

Desertions of indentured Indians have again been frequent, and there were registered in this Office the names of 134 men as having absconded. There have been many others, however, of which I have not been informed, and I have reason to believe that a number of men have

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

succeeded in eluding the efforts of the police to arrest them, and have left the Colony altogether; not a few by means of false or stolen passes. There has been a decrease in the number of cases of harbouring indentured Indians reported to me. The number of cases instituted for this offence has been 5 only, as compared with 17 in 1884, and each of these cases has resulted in the conviction of the accused. I am of opinion that the knowledge that this Department is anxious to take action in cases where unprincipled persons harbour indentured men is the means of reducing the number of such offences, and I have endeavoured, in pursuance of this opinion, to secure to informers, in cases of harbouring, due remuneration, as provided by law.

I have visited all the Estates in my district frequently in the course of the year, and have been pleased to find that the Indians have been happy and well cared for, and the employers on the whole satisfied with their labourers. There have, however, occasionally been instances in which wages were overdue, and although this has been no subject of complaint with the men, I have had to exercise considerable vigilance to protect the interest of the Indians.

The majority of assaults on indentured Indians are committed by overseers and sirdars, and the law does not allow of any greater punishment being inflicted in such cases than in any ordinary case of assault. This portion of the law I am of opinion needs amendment, as the assigned men, if badly treated, have to remain perforce, and perhaps submit to a course of harsh usage or ill-treatment, while free men if so subjected would at once leave. The 21st Section of Law 2 of 1870 provides in cases of assault by the employer a severe punishment, viz., cancellation of the contract of one or all of the assigned Indians, and I think it would be wise in any amendment to the law to extend this principle to the higher employés who may assault the men over whom they are placed in authority, or to provide that on being convicted, and on the employer being moved in that behalf by the Government, the official so offending should be removed from his situation and prohibited from having any further control over indentured Indians.

The sub-manager who has been referred to in my previous reports as the cause of much trouble and dissatisfaction on the "Hill Head" and "Virginia Estates," has continued to be employed on the latter in 1885, and, in pursuance of the course indicated in my last report, the proprietor's requisition for Indians for that Estate have not been complied with. An employer residing in the up-country districts whose bad treatment of his indentured Indians was well known, was informed, in accordance with His Excellency's decision, based on the reports of the Deputy Protector and myself, that no more Indians would be assigned and indentured to him; and his application a few months afterwards to have that decision withdrawn was negatived by His Excellency.

It frequently occurs that employers to whom Indians are assigned remove their men, either from the Estate to which they were assigned to some other, or hand them over to work for another master without the knowledge or consent of this Department. This occurs more particularly amongst employers in the up-country districts, and is a very improper and inconvenient practice. It results in a considerable amount of difficulty being caused to myself and to the Deputy Protector, as the Indians so removed are virtually put out of our reach and control. I think legislation is

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

necessary to meet this irregularity ; the law at present provides only for transfer subject to the approval of the Protector of Immigrants, but no penalty is fixed as to be imposed for a breach of this rule.

There is another cause of complaint I occasionally find (and this also is applicable to up-country employers more than to those on the coast), and that is the receiving by the employer of a money payment for the cancellation of the contract of an indentured Indian. As the employer usually fixes an exorbitant price on the sale of a man's freedom, exorbitant, that is, when compared with the cost to him of the instalment, the transaction is rendered even more objectionable. The law does not provide for the cancellation of an assigned Indian's contract under any circumstances, except by His Excellency in cases of ill usage, but no penalty can be imposed on those who engage in this kind of transaction, and this Department is therefore helpless. I am of opinion that there are cases in which the cancellation of contracts would act beneficially, but it would need to be done under certain restrictions, and with the cognizance and co-operation of this Department.

16. SOCIAL STATUS.

Thirteen Hundred and forty-five (1,345) Indians received their discharge certificates during the latter half of 1885. A few of these have reindentured themselves to their original employers, notably to the proprietor of the "La Mercia" estate. I was very pleased to notice this wish on the part of the men, seeing that the "La Mercia" estate was in some disrepute with this Department a few years since, and was referred to in my Report for 1883 as one of those from which complaints had been frequent. The majority of those who have become free have, as usual, devoted their attention to farming. The Coast Lands are now planted in nearly every available place, of course excepting sugar and other estates, with larger or smaller patches of maize and other produce, and the cultivation of maize for the market is now to a considerable extent in the hands of free Indians.

It is a by no means unimportant fact that indentured Indians working upon sugar estates are very generally set to do what is known as "task work," which consists in a certain quantity of work being assigned as their day's labour, upon the completion of which they are at liberty for the day. This method of procedure is not in accordance with the Law, but operates entirely in favour of the Indians. I find that the assigned task is, as a rule, a light one, enabling the men if they are ordinarily diligent to complete their day's labour by one or two o'clock, and in the course of my visits of inspection I frequently meet upon the roads, as early even as shortly after noon, large gangs of men bearing their hoes, who have completed their task, and done work for the day. It has sometimes, however, occurred that weakly or badly disposed Indians have objected to task work, and in such instances the employers have at once, on my request, reverted to the system as laid down in the contracts, which provides for the Indian labouring from sunrise to sunset, with the interval of one hour for rest. Such cases have, however, been exceedingly rare.

I am glad to be able again to say that the Indians resident here have maintained their

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

reputation as orderly and well conducted people. There have, of course, been exceptions, notably one in which a white man was brutally murdered by two Indian men. Considering, however, the large number of Indians resident here who have the reputation of being recruited from the lowest and most debased class of individuals in India (which, however, is not my own opinion) I consider they behave, as a body, admirably. In the case of isolated estates on which there are only one or two white men, and, perhaps, two or three hundred Indians, the capacity of the latter for evil is almost unbounded, and yet cases of planned insubordination or mutiny are quite unknown.

17. RETURN PASSAGES AND LEFT THE COLONY.

During 1885, 1,727 Indians were entitled to free return passages. Of this number 409 notified their wish to return within three years from the date of the termination of their ten years' residence. Of the remainder 244 men, 95 women, 148 children, claimed and obtained free return passages. The balance have yet to apply for a return passage, or extension of the period within which they may claim one.

The number of Indians who left the Colony in 1885 is shown by the following statement:—

Claimed and obtained free return passages	...	...	487
Invalids and men unfit for labour and families	...	...	303
Paid their passage	...	...	41
Licenses to quit the Colony	...	...	231
			<u>1,062</u>

18. REMITTANCES TO INDIA.

Five Hundred and eighty-nine pounds, three shillings, and threepence (£589 3s. 3d.) was remitted through this office, by Indians resident in this Colony to their relatives and friends in India, during 1885, against £901 1s. 4d. in the previous year. The fact that there should be such a decrease in the amount of remittances speaks strongly of the depressed state of business of all kinds in Natal last year, which has had its effect on the Indian population in common with all other classes of the community. (Annexure R. shows the return of money remitted to India for each year since 1863.)

19. LETTERS OF INDIANS.

There were 624 letters sent through this office by Indian Immigrants here to their correspondents in India during 1885, as against 686 in 1884. The falling off is to be accounted for, I believe, by there being fewer remittances.

20. UP-COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Perhaps the year 1885 has been marked as regards the Indians employed up-country by a

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

greater number of cases of difficulty arising between master and man than hitherto. Desertions have been more frequent and there has appeared to be a distaste on the part of Indians to being employed in that portion of the Colony, where the climate is colder, and the farms being at considerable distances apart they have fewer opportunities of communicating with their countrymen. The greatest difficulty is experienced at times by me in getting men, and even families who desert from up-country employers and come to Durban, to return to their master's farm, or to the Deputy Protector, and people so refusing frequently state their willingness to work for any employer on the coast.

I annex the Deputy Protector's report (Annexure S) which deals in detail with the up-country districts.

21. INTERPRETATION.

One of the Interpreters referred to in my last report, as to be introduced from India, arrived in the *Merchantman*, and has taken up his duties as Hindustani Interpreter of the Supreme Court. The other has not yet, as far as I am aware, been selected by the Madras Government.

22. LEGISLATION.

During the Session of the Legislative Council of 1885 a Bill was introduced by Mr. H. Binns entitled "To amend the Laws relating to Indian Immigrants," and designed, firstly to increase the maximum salary payable to Medical Officers under Law 14, 1875, from three hundred to five hundred pounds sterling, the intention being when the maximum was reached to prohibit private practice. Secondly, to provide that in addition to the penalty of one shilling a day, now leviable under Section 29 of Law 2 of 1870, as amended by Section 5 of Law 14 of 1875, on indentured Indians unlawfully absent, that any Indian Immigrant might for this offence be sentenced by any competent Court to undergo a term of imprisonment of _____ days, with or without hard labour, and with or without spare diet, for the whole or any portion of the period of such imprisonment. Thirdly, to impose a penalty on employers of free Indians for the failure or neglect to send in the quarterly medical returns of the number of free men in their employ. This Bill was published in the *Natal Government Gazette* of 26th May, 1885, was introduced into the Legislative Council by Mr. Binns on the 25th June, 1885, read a first time on the same date, and lapsed.

No prosecutions against Mill or Distillery owners have been instituted as far as I am aware for the pollution of streams under the resolution of Council referred to in my last report, although had there been any nuisance of this character it would have been the duty of the District Surgeons or Indian Medical Officers to report to the Resident Magistrates, with a view to action being taken.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

23. INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Commission appointed by His Excellency, referred to in my Report of 1884, sat for the first time on 6th February, 1885, and have held frequent sittings since. They have visited many of the Estates on the coast and up-country. I have appeared before the Commission on four occasions to give evidence, and have endeavoured to afford them every assistance in my power with regard to their enquiry. In accordance with the request of the Commission, I furnished a draft of suggested alterations in the laws affecting Indian Immigrants, together with a large number of returns, containing statistical information.

24. EDUCATION.

There has been much activity during the year on the part of the Inspector, Mr. F. Colepepper, and other officials of the Indian Immigration School Board, in the promotion of the education of the Indian children of this Colony, and a large sum of money has again been expended in furthering the ends of the Board. I attach the report of the Secretary to the Board (Annexure 'T'), which deals with the educational work amongst Indians for the year 1885.

25. UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

In March last action was taken by the Indian Immigration Trust Board for the purpose of relieving employers by returning to their native country indentured Indians who might be unfit for labour, and His Excellency, under the circumstances, sanctioned the measure as a special case.

The *Dunphaile Castle* was chartered and sailed in April, having on board 148 indentured men who had been sent in by employers under this permission, 63 of whom were passed by the Medical Board appointed by the Government as invalids who should never have left India as labourers, and 85 were returned as undesirable immigrants under guarantee from their employers to pay all the remaining instalments of the cost of their introduction. This amount was, in many instances, as much as £16 per man.

The men who were returned in this way were, without exception, a very undesirable class of immigrant, and not one of them was fit to be classed as an agricultural labourer. It has often been the case that I have drawn the attention of the agents to the necessity for excluding from their recruiting depôts such men as these, and I trust that no more such will be sent. The following statement shows the occupation of the 85 men alluded to prior to leaving India :—

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

Beggars...	... 21 men.	Opium preparer ...	... 1 man.	Saltmaker ...	1 man.
Shop-keepers	... 19 „	Pot-makers ...	... 3 „	School-master ...	1 „
Barbers...	... 5 „	Priest ...	... 1 „	Trader ...	1 „
Hawkers	... 2 „	Confectioner ...	... 1 „	Tailor ...	1 „
Writers...	... 3 „	Bangle-makers ...	... 3 „	Food-carrier ...	1 „
Weavers	... 6 „	Lamp-lighter ...	... 1 „	Postman ...	1 „
Toddy Drawers	... 3 „	Palanquin-carrier ...	... 1 „	Watchman ...	1 „
Peons ...	... 2 „	Gold-smiths ...	... 2 „	Professnl. Dancer	1 „
Snuff-maker	... 1 „	Sepoys ..	... 2 „		
Total ...					85 „

Of the above number of men, 3 arrived in the year 1880.

9	„	1881.
8	„	1882.
18	„	1883.
44	„	1884.
3	„	1885.

85

At the request of the Board strong representations were made to the Agents in India respecting the class of men here referred to, and desiring that more care should be exercised in the selection of emigrants in the future.

26. SAVINGS BANK.

By the courtesy of the Hon. Colonial Treasurer, I am able to give the following facts—viz., that the number of Indian depositors in the Natal Government Savings Bank on 31st December, 1885, was 172, and the amount standing to their credit on that date £2,819 17s. 7d.

27. DISEASE AMONGST NEW ARRIVALS.

Notwithstanding that all male immigrants are, before embarking in India, examined by two medical men, with special reference to venereal disease, and the females undergo an examination by a skilled female nurse, and further that on arrival here the same course is followed prior to allotment, it is beyond question that new arrivals almost invariably, as soon as they reach their estates, have attacks of venereal disease. This is the subject of much complaint by employers and the medical officers, who naturally object to having to send newly arrived men at once to hospital and to having a contagious disease of this nature brought on to their estates. I can

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

only suppose that some cases of undeveloped disease pass the examiners in India, and that when the examination is made at the depôt here, the Indians who subsequently are found to be diseased, have at that time only got the germs of the complaint in a state of incubation. My belief is that this disease is spread chiefly by the women, the examination of whom by an unprofessional person is probably less efficient than that of the men, who are passed by a duly qualified medical man.

28. SANITATION OF ESTATES.

In two cases my suspicions have been aroused as to the sanitary condition of estates on the Coast, owing to the number of cases of low fever and bowel complaints reported on by the medical officers as occurring upon them. In these instances I have caused special investigation to be made by the medical officer of the water, the houses of the Indians, and general condition as regards sanitation of the estates. The reports furnished to me did not bear out my suspicions; the water proved to be of excellent quality for all dietetic purposes, and the estates appeared to be in satisfactory condition otherwise.

29. LITIGATION.

I much fear that a great many quarrels occur amongst Indians which are fomented by a class of men known as "touts" or "jackals," who are in the pay of law agents, and in some instances of attorneys. (In one case I am informed of a female "tout"—a Native woman—being employed by an attorney of the Supreme Court.) As the remuneration of these persons, I believe, depends entirely on the number of cases they bring into their principals' hands, it is easy to understand, with a litigious race such as are Indians, how trouble is caused. In one or two instances the approaches to the courts are beset by these "touts." The practice of touting by professional men appears to me to be a very reprehensible one, and I know that its influence operates detrimentally amongst the Indian population.

30. INDIANS AT DIAMOND FIELDS AND CAPE COLONY.

It has been reported during the year that a large number of indentured Indians who have absconded are at the Diamond Fields and Cape Colony. On the application of the Railway Department, reference was made to the Government as to whether these Indians could not be arrested and brought back, but the Attorney-General has given his opinion that as these men have not committed crimes by which they are liable to 12 months' imprisonment or more, the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, is not applicable to the offence of desertion under the Coolie Laws of this Colony.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

31. DEPARTMENTAL.

In my last report I stated that I had not received confirmation of my appointment as Protector of Immigrants. The confirmation was, however, published in the *Natal Government Gazette* of 19th January, 1886.

The Medical Officer, Durban Circle, Dr. G. L. Bonnar, obtained leave of absence for six months on 17th September last, and his son, Dr. G. L. Bonnar, jun., holds the acting appointment.

The Medical Officer, Verulam Circle, Dr. S. G. Campbell, obtained leave of absence from the 1st September, and Dr. R. T. Sutherland is acting in his absence.

Mr. S. Acutt received the appointment of Medical and General Clerk on 20th May last, his salary being a charge against the Medical Fund.

It was found necessary to furnish the Deputy Protector with a constable, owing to a decision of the Supreme Court respecting the trial by him of civil cases.

I have to express my satisfaction with the manner in which all the officers of the Department have performed their respective duties during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

LOUIS H. MASON,

Protector of Immigrants.

[ANNEXURE A.]

DEATHS OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER THAN NATURAL CAUSES,
NATAL, 1885.

Name.	Official Number.	Sex.	Age.	Cause of Death.
Mugdoornun (daughter of) ...	6,848	Female	Years 6	Shock following severe burn.
Vella Goundon ...	30,483	Male	„ 43	Suffocation from hanging.
Doodhuath ...	11,570	„	„ 27	Respiration of carbonic acid gas in [a mealie pit.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).DEATHS OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

Name.	Official Number.	Sex.	Age.	Cause of Death.
Boodhua	7,453	Male	Years 31	Suicide by cutting his throat.
Mittoo	18,397	"	" 26	Killed by lightning.
Seetahal (son of)	12,470	"	" 2½	Drowning.
Bissessur	362	"	" 46	Probably a fit caused by excessive [insanga smoking.
Unknown	"	"	" 28	Suicidal hanging.
Megeedum	23,603	Female	" 7	Fracture of skull.
Narayanen	33,300	Male	" 21	Suicidal hanging.
Munian Mappilai	33,437	"	" 24	Suicide by cutting his throat.
Subrati	28,959	"	" 23	Killed by accident—wagon-wheel [going over neck.
Aiyadoray... ..	23,935	"	" 23	Suicidal hanging.
Ramdeah (daughter of)	25,433	Female	Days 11	Suffocation—overlaid by mother.
Natchie	30,197	Male	Years 20	Gunshot wound—accidentally self- [inflicted.
Parbuttia (daughter of)	11,135	Female	" 2	Drowning.
No name (son of)	11,135	Male	Months 2½	"
Alamaloo (daughter of)	18,872	Female	Years 3	Effects of burn accidentally sus- [tained.
Mahomed Hyat	31,506	Male	" 26	Hanging (suicide).
Alladee	6,467	Female	" 36	Severe burns accidentally sustained
Nalla Moorkiah	30,280	Male	" 15	Kick from a horse.
Ramiah	33,875	"	" 35	Suicidal hanging.
Son of Kauni	16,677	"	Days 3	Effects of injury to head.
Veeraragaven	16,344	"	Years 7	Crushed by fall of sack of mealies [from a cart upon him.
Bhugwantia (daughter of)	8,437	Female	" 6	Effects of a burn.
Moothaneah (daughter of)	15,030	"	Days 5	Insufficient clothing and exposure.
Jugnee (daughter of)	7,478	"	Years 2	Shock from severe and extensive [burns.
Govindaniah	27,308	"	" 4	Extensive and severe burns.
Lukhpultia	31,462	"	Months 16	Secondary effects of a burn.
Hurdayee	8,326	"	Years 35	Murdered (throat cut).

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).DEATHS OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

Name.	Official Number.	Sex.	Age.	Cause of Death.
Chandoo	18,616	Male	„ 18	Drowning.
Ramadu	5,252	„	„ 32	„
Chendriah... ..	22,797	„	„ 23	Fracture of skull caused by kick of [a mule.
Permall (son of)	23,385	„	Days 7	Insufficient clothing and exposure.
Appasamy... ..	32,779	„	Years 28	Suicidal hanging.
Neddaḥ	11,841	Female	„ 39	Burnt by hut taking fire.
Moonesamy	22,944	Male	„ 31	Evulsion of scalp by accident— [tetanus.
Sookhnee (daughter of)	10,980	Female	„ 6	Severe burn.
Chhidoo	25,999	Male	„ 34	Burnt (accidentally).
Ramcomari	31,188	Female	„ 13	Effects of severe burn.
Daughter of	20,539	„	Month 1	Insufficient nourishment.
Chumama	30,616	„	Years 6	Extensive burn.
Sookunath (daughter of)	6,842	„	„ 7	Burnt to death.
Munusamy	2,300	Male	„ 34	Exposure and heavy drinking.
Lutchminia (daughter of)	9,401	Female	„ 9	Severe and extensive burn.
Daughter of	28,894	„	Month 1	Accidentally smothered by parents [during the night.
Andee	26,194	Male	Years 30	Suicide by hanging.
Ghoorah	34,444	„	„ 35	Exposure and cold.
Muckhoo	7,318	„	„ 35	Shot himself suicidally.
Chownainah	330	Female	„ 37	Exposure to cold and rain.
Booden (daughter of)	25,802	„	Days 8	Want of nourishment.
Dubkally	29,812	Male	Years 23	Suicidal hanging.
Doomany (daughter of)	9,058	Female	„ 10	Effects of severe burn.
Sookhun (son of)	12,873	Male	„ 9	Drowning — seized with cramp [whilst bathing.
Sourajie (daughter of)	10,442	Female	„ 6	Drowning.
Gunesh	9,471	Male	„ 45	Struck by lightning.
Kurhuree	6,721	„	„ 37	„ „

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).DEATHS OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

Name.	Official Number.	Sex.	Age.	Cause of Death.
Buldeo	9,371	„	„ 30	Suicidal hanging.
Daughter of	23,835	„	„ 1½	Accidentally drowned.
Rama	28,009	„	„ 31	Accidentally crushed by machinery
Mungar	27,747	„	„ 33	Suffocation.
Palani Andi	34,136	„	„ 20	Suicidal hanging.
Ramprosad	24,491	„	„ 24	Opium poisoning.
Ramkhelawan	10,598	„	„ 27	} Executed for the murder of Station-
Aushgar	26,819	„	„ 25	
Mooneesamy	16,074	„	„ 51	Pyæmia, following extensive burns.
Palany Moorelly	30,436	„	„ 32	Fractured thigh.
Faize Khan	6,626	„	„ 33	Suicidal hanging.
Sominee	29,632	Female	„ 22	[been murdered. Hæmorrhage. Supposed to have
Ramasamy	4,958	Male	„ 44	Fall from cart, wheel passing over [body.
Perumall	31,823	„	„ 21	Suicidal hanging.
Chinien	30,277	„	„ 39	„ „
Khodobocus	11,057	„	„ 40	[tant poison. Death appeared to be due to irri-
Chamroo	7,684	„	„ 43	Suicide. Wounds in the throat,
Latchiminia]	25,635	Female	„ 24	[self-inflicted. Shock from burns, self-inflicted.

[ANNEXURE B.]

DURBAN CIRCLE.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT.

The health of the Indians since I took over the duties of Acting Medical Officer of the Durban Circle on the 17th September last has, on the whole, been good. As a rule the cases of sickness have been of a simple and tractable nature, and no special epidemic has prevailed.

This Circle, embracing as it does two sets of Indians whose surroundings and occupations

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

are somewhat different, had best be dealt with under two heads, namely, 1st—Indians located on Estates; and, 2nd—those located in or near town.

1st.

- (a) I have found the house accommodation on the two Estates within my Circle on the whole satisfactory. On Clare Estate I was surprised to find the Indians in many cases preferred inhabiting the ordinary grass houses, of their own construction, to well-built brick buildings erected lately for them.

On Cato Manor Estate the cleanliness of the Indian huts, no doubt, partially explains the exceedingly low sick-rate on that Estate. On each Estate the advantage of having the dwellings constructed on a sloping ground is the more apparent in wet weather, the simple ditch round each hut acting as a most effectual water-way.

The interior of the huts is airy and comfortable, and I met with no evidence of over-crowding.

- (b) The surroundings of the dwellings are well kept, and nothing has come under my notice to demand sanitary reform.
- (c) The water supply on both Estates is most ample, and of good quality. Cato Manor has three streams at its disposal, and the Umgeni River affords a very fine supply for Clare.
- (d) The food supplied to the Indians is of the best quality, and liberal in quantity. In cases of sickness, when extra diet, sometimes including luxuries, has been prescribed, my orders have always been met with the greatest exactness.
- (e) The hours for work are not excessive, and the Indians have much ground to cultivate. The time allowed for attending to their gardens must be liberal, as testified by the resulting productions and appearance of their grounds.
- (f) The clothing of the adults, as a rule, is sufficient; but a change of dress is too often not thought of. Several times I have had to advise more attention to the dress of infants and children.
- (g) During the term I have been in office I have met especially with cases of dysentery, diarrhoea, venereal diseases, and chest affections. Rheumatism has also been a major cause of admission to hospital, and this I think can only be obviated by more attention to change of clothing should such be required. The sudden changes of a varying temperature in this climate would also point to the necessity for some extra covering after the heat of the day.

2nd.

- (a) As regards the accommodation for those Indians located in or near town, it is in many

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

cases far from satisfactory. Radical changes are, I am led to believe, soon to be effected in the Railway and Corporation Barracks; and, indeed, it is more than time that many of the dwellings to be seen there, and especially at the Point, should be supplemented by more suitable buildings. In many instances the space allotted is insufficient, and overcrowding to a large extent is too often the rule.

(b) As a natural consequence of insufficient space and overcrowding, the exteriors of the dwellings are often far from what they should be, and refuse and filth are not uncommonly to be found in such close proximity as to encourage disease. As a rule, however, the Railway compounds are an exception to this.

(c) The water supply is objectionable in some instances, and already I have urged that our Corporation should provide for its employes, at more than one of its compounds, a better and more liberal supply of water.

The supply of water for the Railway location in town is good and sufficient. It is daily brought in tanks by rail from the Umgeni river.

The well, which acts as the sole supply for the Point Location, tastes occasionally brackish, and I am informed the supply is also often extremely limited.

(d) The food supply is good and of sufficient quantity. I have heard no complaints.

(e) No ground is allotted for cultivation. The hours are not excessive, and the Indians seem satisfied with them.

(f) In town, as on the estates, I am convinced a change of clothing, if taken advantage of, would much reduce the sick rate. It too often happens that contraction of disease is distinctly traceable to a chill caught by patients having remained in damp clothing after a hard day's work. The diseases of those located in town are usually of a more asthenic type than those contracted by their country brethren; and this, I think, is chiefly to be accounted for by the debilitating influences of overcrowding, want of ventilation, insufficient water supply, and uncleanly, often filthy, surroundings.

Nor must I omit perhaps the most fruitful cause for unfitting our town Indians to withstand the effects of bodily disease—namely, the facility afforded for the purchase of spirits. Were it possible to check the sale of drink to indentured Indians a benefit would be conferred on their bodies, purses, and families.

(Signed) G. LINDSAY BONNAR, Jun.,

M.B.C.M., L.R.C.P. and S., Edinburgh, L.F.P. and S., Glasgow,
Acting Medical Officer.

January 22nd, 1886.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

[ANNEXURE C.]

ISIPINGO MEDICAL CIRCLE.

MEDICAL REPORT.

The health of the Indians employed on the different estates in this Circle has been generally good.

In the earlier part of the year hooping-cough and chicken-pox were very prevalent, and there has been some increase in the number of patients suffering from venereal diseases.

The mortality amongst infants and young children continues large, but I am glad to be able to state that more have been brought to hospital for treatment, and that eighteen were received into the wards.

The housing accommodation is of nearly the same character as it has hitherto been. The huts might be much improved were Indians compelled to build up the walls to a certain height, and make better provision for the admission of light and air. I am still of opinion that all water used for drinking purposes should be boiled. The river drifts whence, on some of the large estates the water is obtained, are generally used also for washing and other purposes. After rains, too, the water is very thick and discoloured.

The rations issued are of good quality and sufficient in quantity. In nearly every case they are in excess of the stipulated allowance.

Indians appear as a rule sufficiently well clothed. Perhaps it might be advisable to have a regulation greatcoat for cold weather.

With regard to the working hours, no complaint has reached me of overwork, nor have I for a very long period seen cases of illness from this cause. The Indian labourers appear contented, and their garden grounds well cultivated.

Free Indian labourers do not appear to enjoy equal facilities for getting medical attendance with the indentured. I have heard complaints of their having to pay out of their wages the full charge for their stay in hospital.

This, of course, would prevent many from coming in for treatment, and, with regard to the wives and children, act as a positive deterrent. Another hardship under which the free Indian labours is his liability to be dismissed from service if seized with illness.

There have been 125 admissions into the Central Hospital this year, and there have been eight deaths. Four of these occurred amongst children—one being a victim in the Reunion murder case.

(Signed) FREDERICK WM. GREENE,

M.R.C.S. England, L.S.A. London,

Medical Officer, Isipingo Circle.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

[ANNEXURE D.]

UMZINTO CIRCLE.

REPORT FOR 1885.

February 5th, 1886.

I am glad to be able to report that during the past year the Indians in this Circle have enjoyed good health as a body.

In the early part of the year chicken-pox broke out almost simultaneously on several estates, and I feared an epidemic would be the result, but fortunately, through prompt measures being taken, the disease was stamped out, happily without a single death.

Later in the year whooping-cough occurred largely among the Natives, Indians, and white population, and I regret that some Indian children were carried off by it.

With the exception of diarrhoea, which has been very prevalent since the green mealies and new beans came in, no particular disease has assumed any importance. The cases of primary syphilis have not been so numerous, and owing to the plan adopted of sending all primary cases to Central Hospital, secondary symptoms have been exceedingly rare.

Several changes have taken place in the Circle during the year. In the first place, Craigie Burn Estate, at the Lower Umkomaas, has been closed, and all the Indians sent away. The Canonby Estate has also found it necessary to wind up its affairs.

Again, at the Ifafa, the estate of Mr. A. Sinclair has changed hands. It is with extreme pleasure I am able to report that great improvements have been made on the Equeefa Estate, which has been for the two previous years my "thorn in the flesh." The foul gases and noxious odours which formerly inhabited the estate are now no longer to be found. The drinking-water question is, I believe, not yet settled.

What was looked forward to as an important event—viz., the visitation of the Indian Commission took place during the year, but with what result still remains unknown.

No complaints have been made to me as to food or clothing except in one instance, when it was proved unfounded. In the Central Hospital 226 patients were treated during the year. Particulars of these cases are furnished in my Hospital report.

(Signed) W. P. TRITTON, M.D.,

Umzinto Circle.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

[ANNEXURE E.]

AVOCA CIRCLE.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1885.

PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report respecting the Avoca Medical Circle for the year 1885 :—

The house accommodation on the various Estates in this Circle compared favourably in every respect with previous years. It was ample and very good.

The sanitary state of the Coolie lines on the different Estates was much as in former years.

The water supply.—Respecting this I had no complaints, and so far as I could judge it was in sufficient quantity, and the quality was much as in previous years. The average Indian, in my experience, will take and use for *every purpose* the most accessible water, regardless of its purity, and often does so in the teeth of warning that such water is *dangerous* to use for *domestic purposes*.

I have had no complaint on any Estate regarding the quantity or quality of food.

The hours of labour in the field have been as formerly ; and in the mills I think the crushing season has in most instances been of shorter duration than some years ; no Indian has complained on this subject to me. Many of the married men have large pieces of land which they cultivate for themselves after their employer's day's work is done. Often during the winter I had great difficulty in getting the parents of children to understand that clothing was necessary for infants and children, and much of the sickness among children is, in my opinion, caused by insufficient clothing and the filthy condition in which the mother often allows them to wallow ; in short, the circumstances under which children of indentured Indians are reared are such as to excite wonder that so many of them survive ; and to alter or improve matters the employer is powerless so far as I am aware.

There has been no epidemic of any one kind of disease. In the early part of the year some Indians came from India, a great proportion of whom were physically unfit for labourers, and many whose health, on arrival here, surprised me that they had been selected and sent as labourers. A great many of these men have been less or more constantly on the sick list since coming on the Estates. Some died on the Estates, others in hospital, after incurring much expense to their employers. Some who are incurable, are in hospital, and have been from about the time they came here. Some of these men admit having been sick for years before leaving India. I am aware a candidate can brace himself up so much in appearance and swear he is well, and has never been sick, &c. It is difficult to detect some forms of even acute disease ; but cases of large inguinal Hernia, venereal disease (in both sexes), &c., are seldom difficult of detection if a

 REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

careful examination is made. One case of leprosy I showed to the Commissioners on the occasion of their visit on Mount Edgecombe Estate. Such cases of actual disease, besides others of a less dangerous but troublesome nature, were numerous among the immigrants who came about the beginning of the year. When the friends of such objectionable immigrants hear of their death or prolonged sickness in Natal an unfavourable impression respecting the climate, &c., cannot fail to be made; and instead of looking on Natal as one of the healthiest places in the world (as it is), they conclude the death, or continued sickness of their friends, proves the unhealthy nature of the climate and work of Natal.

Either the birth rate is considerably less, or the Indians (especially the free) are successfully defying the Vaccination Law, as very few have come to have infants vaccinated during the past year.

At the Central Hospital a large underground tank for water has been built, which will for years to come be enough for the Hospital. The first half of the year the Hospital was almost constantly full of patients; latterly there have been comparatively few. In some cases it has been the means of saving life, and in all of alleviating suffering, and in many instances cutting short and curing cases of sickness which at home would probably have defied treatment. The Hospital mortality for the year was 10·3 per cent of the total number treated. That is a heavy death-rate; but some of them had been left from the previous year in a dying state, and I feel sorry to say a number came to hospital very shortly after coming on the Estates, in a condition which gave no hope of recovery, though some of them lingered long before they died.

(Signed)

JOHN MCINTYRE, M.D.,

Medical Officer, Avoca Circle.

January 9, 1886.

 [ANNEXURE F.]

VERULAM CIRCLE.

MEDICAL REPORT, 1885.

Judging by the last four months of the year 1885, during which time I acted for Dr. S. G. Campbell, I think that the Coolies in this Circle enjoy good health.

- (a) The house accommodation, both in goodness and sufficiency, compares favourably with that adopted by free Indians. Grass huts set in lines and well apart are, in my opinion, preferable to barracks of corrugated iron or iron and stone, as these are invariably crowded together.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

- (b) Notwithstanding the fact that the Coolie lines are in nearly all cases placed on hills, their sanitary state is not all that could be desired ; the use of latrines should be insisted on, along with pits for refuse and ashes.
- (c) The water supply on the Estates is of fair quality, and, so far as I can judge, present in sufficient quantity.
- (d) I have heard no complaints of the food, and that which I have seen has always been of good quality.
- (e) As regards labour, the Indians do not appear to be overworked, and judging by the condition of their gardens have time to look after them.
- (f) The clothing worn by indentured Indians is quite as good as that of free men, but in neither case is it, as a rule, of sufficient quality or quantity to resist the sudden changes of temperature to which people are subjected in this Colony. Indians do not sufficiently protect the surface of the abdomen ; if they could be got to wear a flannel belt there would, I think, be a considerable diminution in the number of cases of colic, diarrhoea, dysentery, &c.
- (g) Venereal diseases are more prevalent than they ought to be ; examination and entrance into hospital should in some cases be made compulsory. It has occurred several times that a woman charged with spreading the disease has refused to be examined or to go to hospital, preferring to remain on the Estate as a source of contagion. Married men, in some cases, are affected, and should be compelled to enter hospital and themselves pay the expense so incurred. I am of opinion that the facility with which Indians obtain alcoholic drinks leads to excess and unnecessary illness. In the working of the hospital I beg to suggest that unmarried indentured Indians only should be used, for, notwithstanding care in choosing the necessary servants, they frequently prove drunken, and otherwise objectionable. I have much pleasure in stating that the compounder has been most assiduous in his duties and attentive to the patients in hospital.

(Signed)

R. T. SUTHERLAND, M.B.C.M., Ed.,

Acting Medical Officer.

January, 1886.

[ANNEXURE G.]

MARITZBURG CIRCLE.

MEDICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1885.

It is unfortunate that I cannot give a complete report of what has occurred inside as well as outside the Hospital where Indians are treated in this Circle. I am placed in this respect at a

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

disadvantage as regards Medical Officers in other Divisions, and the contents of this report would in some particulars be misleading were I to omit prefacing that the following statistics have reference only to patients attended outside the precincts of Grey's Hospital.

The general health of the Indians within this Circle (Maritzburg, Camperdown and Richmond) has been throughout the year uninterruptedly good. The only diseases which can be said to have assumed the form of an epidemic during the year were Typhoid Fever in the Autumn, whooping cough in the winter, and diarrhœa in the summer; but these diseases were confined, with scarcely an exception to the European portion of the community. The only Indian who came before me for typhoid fever was a man employed by the Pietermaritzburg Corporation in the night soil department. He no doubt contracted the disease whilst removing Typhoid stools from some infected premises. Chicken pox appeared again this year sporadically, but there were no deaths from it. Ailments, such as abscess, bronchitis, diarrhœa, debility, dysentery, dyspepsia, skin diseases, febricula, myalgia, rheumatism, ulcers, and syphilis, have been common; and there have been 13 accidents, one of which proved fatal, and three were so serious as to require amputation of fingers. I am glad to be able to record a decrease in the number of cases of venereal diseases. I attended one case of gonorrhœa, two cases of primary and 12 cases of constitutional syphilis. This remarkable decrease in the number of cases is owing to the fact that few allotments have been made during the year, and those who were allotted happened to be clean. I noticed in my report last year that soon after the arrival of a new batch of Indians fresh cases of syphilis appeared. The disease is evidently contracted on the voyage from India, and the immigrant is passed at the dépôt when the ailment is unrecognisable, *i.e.*, during the stage of "incubation." The climate appears to suit the Indians, and those who come here with any delicacy of the chest receive much benefit. There are Coolies in the Circle at present who arrived here in a very delicate state of health, but are now quite well. A residence in high altitude is curative in the early stage of consumption, but unsuitable in the late. Persons suffering from emphysema of the lungs, and some forms of Asthma, do not do well here.

I have for many years suspected that abortions were in many instances criminally procured; but I refrained from recording my suspicions until I was convinced such was really the case. I do not hesitate now to state that this practice is carried on here in Natal as it is in India. I have been called upon from time to time within the last twelve months to attend Coolie women who have aborted under most suspicious circumstances, but it will be a difficult matter to procure any more direct evidence than what I have already adduced. The death-rate amongst children is large, and in many cases the cause of death is unsatisfactory. For instance, three infants were reported still-born; two died immediately after birth from mismanagement of the cord, one died from suffocation (overlying), and one from hereditary syphilis. That a large number of children die at or immediately after birth from neglect or ignorance on the part of the mother or nurse I have no doubt. The only remedy for this is to appoint some respectable female to a certain district as a midwife to attend upon women in travail, &c.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

The Indian hemp nuisance still continues to breed discord between the Indian and his employer. No less than 10 men have suffered from hallucinations; 2 men became so violently delirious that the police had to be called upon for protection, while one man had to be confined as a lunatic to the asylum. The plant cultivated in this Colony acts more powerfully on the nervous system than gunjah or ganga does in India; and the hallucinations induced by smoking it are at times most disagreeable, often painful, and frequently dangerous. Hemp intoxication brings out the proclivities peculiar to an individual, and those who are unfortunately possessed of evil dispositions enact deeds of violence, suicide and murder.

Notwithstanding the protracted spell of drought which was experienced up to a late date in the spring of the year, there was abundance of water in this neighbourhood. The water supply in this Circle is as good in quality as any in the Colony; but it would be a difficult matter to procure really good potable water in Natal. Few of its waters are free from organic impurities, and owing to the prevalence of such a disease as typhoid fever it is evident that the water is contaminated with the most obnoxious of impurities—animal excreta. I refer now more particularly to the water supply in the immediate vicinity of Maritzburg, because in sparsely inhabited districts the risk of contamination in this respect is trifling as compared with districts which are populous. When there is water to choose from the preference should be given to water in motion. The impurities in river water become speedily oxidised under the influence of sunlight and a free exposure to a pure atmosphere.

The official dietary allowance is remarkably short of fresh nitrogenous matter—the instrument of vital action. The farmer is in a position, however, to make up for this deficiency by supplying his servants with milk; and I would suggest that this principle be encouraged. I have been told by farmers that “they could not get the work they require out of them if they did not feed them better.”

The house accommodation is good. I have never had occasion to complain that the space set apart for Indians was too small, or that it interfered with their health or happiness.

The sanitary state of the Coolie lines is in a healthy condition. Coolies are naturally dirty, and loth to adopt any reform in their habits. I have vaccinated 25 children during the year. I have never heard, nor have I any reason to believe the hours of labour are excessive.

The Indians, generally speaking, look well and appear happy, and as far as I can see have no reason to complain.

(Signed)

RICHMOND R. ALLEN,
Medical Officer, Maritzburg Circle.

2nd January, 1886.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

[ANNEXURE H.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER, STANGER CIRCLE, FOR 1885.

1. The health of the Indians in this Circle has been exceptionally good during the past year. Only six (6) deaths occurred.

2. The house accommodation on the various estates is fairly good and the cubic space sufficient. Detached thatched houses are now provided, these appear to be more comfortable than iron and brick barracks, but the risk from fire is greater.

3. The sanitary state of the Coolie quarters on some estates is capable of greater improvement, but the fault lies chiefly with the Indians themselves.

4. The water supply on every estate is plentiful, and of good quality.

5. The rations appear to be sufficient and of good quality ; many Indians sell a portion and make it up by what they grow on their garden plots.

6. The hours of labour are not excessive, where task-work obtains, the Indians are often able to go home at noon, having completed their day's work. They have ample time for cultivating their gardens, considerable quantities of tobacco, maize and vegetables being raised, and often disposed of at a good profit.

7. The clothing generally appears to be sufficient, old military and police uniforms being worn in cold or rainy weather.

8. Venereal disease has been prevalent during the early part of the year. This gives rise to considerable trouble on the estates—especially after a fresh shipment from India. It is very difficult to prevent the spread of the disease once it appears on an estate. The only suggestion that I can make is, that every precaution should be taken that those affected with the disease in an actively contagious form should not be allowed to leave the Depot until cured.

(Signed) H. W. JONES,

Medical Officer, Stanger Med. Circle.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

[ANNEXURE I.]

HOWICK MEDICAL CIRCLE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1885.

As I have said in my last report, the house accommodation for the Indians in this Circle is sufficient, and has given no cause of complaint; in fact, the Indians seem to try and make their houses more comfortable every year, and the employers seem to take great interest in the welfare of their Indian servants.

The sanitary state of the Indians in this Circle has been again this year very satisfactory. There has been no epidemic, sixty-two patients have been treated in the Hospital, and eighty-eight had the benefit of medical attendance as out-door patients. There have been seven deaths among the Indian community last year, of which two cases are recorded in the Hospital annals. The remaining five cases did not receive any medical treatment. Three cases out of these were so sudden, that medical attendance could not very well be obtained, but two cases were neglected. Cause of death of the seven Indians who died in this Circle during 1885 (see Hospital return):— Peritonitis, 1; pleuro pneumonia, 1; enteritis, 1; alcoholism, 1; bronchitis, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; suffocation, 1.

The water supply is all that can be wished for.

There have been no complaints as far as I know as regards food, although I have had one Indian child in the Hospital who was very nearly starved, and improved as soon as proper food was administered.

I can still adhere to my report of last year as regards labour; and if in summer the hours of labour on the farms seem excessive, in winter they are the reverse—and the farm labour is not generally of such kind as to fatigue the Indians and cause illness. All Indians are well clad; and sometimes, on inquiry at farms, when warmer clothing and more clothes are required, there seems to be always quite sufficient. A disease which seemed last year more prevalent is syphilis; nine cases were treated in the Hospital, and four, the less serious ones, outside. A good many Coolies go with farm produce to Maritzburg and bring the disease home with them; or free Indians, who wander more frequently now about the country, must bring it to the indentured population. A shipment of Indians from Madras was affected with *Dramuculus Medinensis* (Guinea worm), and two cases of this kind came under my care. I understand that these Indians came from the higher country in India; and if this statement is right, a proof is given that the Guinea worm is not only a coast affection. One case of *Bilharzia Hæmatobia* came under my notice this year; and as the patient has been for a long time in this Circle, I am of opinion that this disease may be acquired here by using foul water.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

I must still advise the necessity, that for free Indians the monthly fee to the Medical Fund should be paid in the same compulsory way as it is done for indentured ones. The reasons for this I have given in my report of last year. There has been a very serious railway accident, which disabled for a time three men. All three had the benefit of the Hospital and recovered. The way in which the Railway authorities deal with sick Coolies is not satisfactory. The habit of these is to make a sick Coolie work until he actually breaks down, and then have him removed to the nearest Stationmaster. This latter personage has to decide whether the Indian should be sent to the Durban Railway Hospital, or whether he is not ill enough, or whether he is malingering; in fact, on the shoulder of this official has been placed a great part of your medical officer's duties. I think it unfair that sick Coolies should be taken out of their Circle and be treated in the Durban Railway Hospital. I should propose that when sick Coolies are sent to the Stationmaster in charge, this person should communicate with the Medical Officer, who should have the full decision what should best be done with the patient. They should keep a small hospital on the centre station of each Circle for such patients who are not serious, and who can attend to themselves, and serious cases should be treated in the central Hospital of the Circle. Some cases have come to my notice that employers believe when women are not ill and refuse to work, that they are not bound to feed them. It often happens that the women have small children to attend to, and that they are pregnant. In such times, especially, the women ought to have their full allowance of rice, &c.; and I recommend that the employers should be impressed upon not to neglect their duties in this respect. In such cases I inform the Deputy Protector of what has come to my knowledge.

The established Hospital in this Circle has given great satisfaction as well to the Coolies as to myself. Although the average number of patients was estimated at two per diem, I have at one time accommodated ten. Through the whole year the average number of patients in the Hospital was $3\frac{1}{2}$ per diem. The average number of days for each patient is 19.

(Signed) J. V. MENGERSHAUSEN, M.D.,
Medical Officer, Howick Circle.

Howick, January 4th, 1886.

[ANNEXURE J.]

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued.*)

DEPÔT HOSPITAL.

RETURN OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO DEPÔT HOSPITAL FROM JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST 1885.

CLASS.	Details.						Classification of Diseases.	No.
	Remaining 31st December, 1884.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st December, 1885.	Total treated.		
Indians ...	16	321	294	23	20	337	Abscesses	8
							Anæmia	3
							Ascites	1
							Acne	1
							Burning of feet	8
							Brain congestion	1
							Brain softening	1
							Bronchitis... ..	3
							Bubo Inguinal	3
							Bowels Torpidity	1
							Bowels Ulceration	1
							Balanitis	1
							Chancre	18
							Colic	2
							Conjunctivitis	1
							Constipation	3
							Cataract	1
							Condylomata	1
							Diarrhœa	16
							Dysentery	24
							Debility	18
Bronchitis						1	Dislocation, Platella	1
Brain Congestion						2	Dyspepsia	1
Brain Softening... ..						1	Elephantiasis	1
Bowels Ulceration						1	Epilepsy	3
Debility						1	Eruption, Skin	2
Dysentery						5	Fever	8
Diarrhœa						5	Fever, Rheumatic	1
Hæmeplegia						1	Fissure, anal	2
Heart Disease						1	Gonorrhœa	24
Lungs Congestion						1	Hydrocele... ..	4
							Heart disease	2
							Hæmeplegia	1
							Imbecile	3
							Itch	7
							Insanity	2
							Injury Traumatic	4
							Leprosy	11
							Lungs Congestion	4
							Metritis	1
Carried forward						19	Carried forward	198

[ANNEXURE J (continued.)]

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (continued)

DEPÔT HOSPITAL (continued.)

RETURN OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO DEPÔT HOSPITAL FROM JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST 1885.

Cause of Death.	No.	Classification of Diseases.	No.
Brought forward	19	Brought forward	198
Pleuro Pneumonia	1	Malingering	13
Pneumonia	1	Neuralgia	1
Phthisis	2	Orchitis	1
		Ophthalmia	1
		Psoriasis	42
		Pleuro Pneumonia	7
		Pneumonia	6
		Poisoning	1
		Phthisis	3
		Pustule labial	1
		Pericarditis Rheumatic	1
		Pregnancy	2
		Rheumatism	15
		Rupia	1
		Sciatica	2
		Stricture urethral	2
		Synovitis	1
		Sinusus	5
		Spleen, enlarged	1
		Syphilis	7
		Ulcers	12
		Various	8
		Varicella	1
		Worms Tape	2
		Worms Guinæ	2
		Wound Scalp	1
Total	23	Total	337

G. LINDSAY BONNAR, Junr.
M.B.C.M., L.R.C.P.S., Edinburgh,
L.F.P.S., Gla-gow.

WILLIAM SHERRARD,
Officer in Charge.

[ANNEXURE K.]

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

ISIPINGO HOSPITAL.

RETURN OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

CLASS.	Details.						Classification of Diseases.	No.
	Remaining 31st December, 1884.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st December, 1885.	Total treated.		
Indians ...	8	125	118	8	7	133	Abscess	7
Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Accidents	9
Europeans..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Compound Comminuted Fracture of Skull (murder case)	1
Total ...	8	125	118	8	7	133	Diseases of Eye	3
							„ Heart	2
							„ Intestines	7
							„ Kidneys	8
							„ Lungs	11
							„ Liver	3
							„ Skin	6
							Fev. rs	6
							Observatio	12
							Venereal Diseases	23
							Rheumatism	9
							Other Diseases	26
Cause of Death.							Total	133
						No.		
Compound Comminuted Fracture of Skull (murder case)						1		
Cirrhosis of Liver						1		
Gangrene, resulting from Inflammation of Lung						1		
Heart Disease						1		
Albuminous Nephritis and Dropsy						2		
Bronchitis						1		
Phthisis						1		
Total						8		

(Signed)

FREDK. WM. GREENE, M.R.C.S. Eng.
Medical Officer, Isipingo Circle.

[ANNEXURE L.]

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued.*)

AVOCA HOSPITAL.

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

CLASS.	Details.						Classification of Diseases.				No.
	Remaining 31st December, 1884.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st December, 1885.	Total treated.					
Indians ...	18	283	267	31	3	301	Abscess ...	...	...	...	12
Europeans..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Anæmia ...	...	...	...	17
Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amaurosis ...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	18	283	267	31	3	301	Asthma ...	...	...	...	1
							Bronchitis...	...	...	...	6
							Burns and Scalds ...	...	...	...	4
							Burning sensation in feet, &c.	...	...	...	6
							Catarrh ...	...	...	...	2
							Caries ...	...	...	...	1
							Colic ...	...	...	...	3
							Cystitis ...	...	...	...	1
							Condyloma ...	...	...	...	1
							Diarrhœa, &c.	...	...	...	44
							Dysentery...	...	...	...	5
							Dyspepsia...	...	...	...	6
							Skin Eruptions, &c...	...	...	...	22
							Epilepsy ...	...	...	...	1
							Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	1
							Febricula ...	...	...	...	6
							Fractures ...	...	...	...	8
							Venereal ...	...	...	...	48
							Haematuria ...	...	...	...	2
							Haemorrhoids ...	...	...	...	2
							Meningitis ...	...	...	...	5
							Masturbation ...	...	...	...	3
							Malingering ...	...	...	...	12
							Phthisis ...	...	...	...	5
							Peritonitis ...	...	...	...	5
							Ophthalmia ...	...	...	...	5
							Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	3
							Rheumatism, &c.	...	...	...	12
							Struma ...	...	...	...	2
							Tetanus ...	...	...	...	2
							Ulcers, &c.	...	...	...	24
							Wounds and Contusions	...	...	...	22
							Total ...				301

(Signed) JOHN McINTYRE,
Medical Officer, Avoca Circle.

J. DOHERTY,
Compounder.

[ANNEXURE M.]

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

VERULAM CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

RETURN OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

CLASS.	Cause of Death.						Classification of Diseases.				No.
	Remaining 31st December, 1884.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st December, 1885.	Total treated.					
Indians ...	26	406	384	23	25	432	Ague ...	...	...	...	1
Natives ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	Ascites ...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	26	407	384	24	25	433	Abscess ...	...	...	...	19
							Bronchitis...	...	...	...	11
							Burns ...	...	...	...	4
							Bubo ...	...	...	...	3
							Boils ...	...	...	...	1
							Bruise ...	...	...	...	2
							Bells Paralysis of Face	...	...	...	1
							Compound Fracture	...	...	...	2
							Chicken Pox	...	...	...	9
							Cut Throat	...	...	...	1
							Corneitis ...	...	...	...	1
							Cuts ...	...	...	...	3
							Colic ...	...	...	...	8
							Decline ...	...	...	...	1
							Debility ...	...	...	...	20
							Dropsy ...	...	...	...	7
							Dysentery...	...	...	...	42
							Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	42
							Dyspepsia ...	...	...	...	2
							Dysuria ...	...	...	...	1
							Eczema ...	...	...	...	1
							Erysipelas...	...	...	...	1
							Epileptic Fits	...	...	...	1
							Enlargement of Splœen	...	...	...	1
							Do. Glands	...	...	...	1
							Fracture of Skull	...	...	...	1
							Do. Thigh	...	...	...	1
							Do. Tibia	...	...	...	1
							Fever Typhoid	...	...	...	9
							Do. Low	...	...	...	18
							Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	18
							Hæmaturæa	...	...	...	3
							Hæmophysis	...	...	...	2
							Herpes ...	...	...	...	2
							Hordeolum	...	...	...	1
							Headache ...	...	...	...	4
							Inflammation of Eyelids	...	...	...	1
							Do. Throat	...	...	...	1
							Do. Bone	...	...	...	3
							Do. Forearm	...	...	...	1
Carried forward ...							Carried forward ...				254

[ANNEXURE M (continued).]

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (continued).

VERULAM CENTRAL HOSPITAL (continued).

RETURN OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

Cause of Death.	No.	Classification of Diseases.	No.
Brought forward	20	Brought forward	254
Inflammation of Lungs	2	Inflammation of Lungs	4
Do. Bladder	1	Do. Liver	1
Pyæmia following Extensive Burn	1	Do. Bowels	1
		Do. Testicles	4
		Do. Bladder	2
		Itch	5
		Keratitis	1
		Leprosy	1
		Laryngitis	1
		Menstruation	5
		Malingering	3
		Neuralgia	1
		Ophthalmia	8
		Ooservation	26
		Paraphimosis	1
		Paraostitis	5
		Phimosis	2
		Pneumonia	2
		Paralysis	3
		Pleurisy	4
		Phthisis	2
		Rheumatism	24
		Rheumatic Fever	4
		Sunstroke	1
		Stricture	1
		Sprain	2
		Spinal Curvature	1
		Scrofula	1
		Synovitis	1
		Tetanic Fits	1
		Syphilis	24
		Tumour on Brain	1
		Tumour	1
		Ulcers	31
		Uterine Disease	2
		Whit'ow	2
Total	24	Total	433

(Signed) R. T. SUTHERLAND, M.B.C.M., Ed.
Acting Medical Officer.

(Signed) J. McGREAVY,
Compounder.

[ANNEXURE N.]

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

UMZINTO HOSPITAL.

RETURN OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

CLASS.	Details.						Classification of Diseases.				No.
	Remaining 31st December, 1884.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st December, 1885.	Total treated.					
Indians ...	10	216	204	19	3	226	Ulcers ...	...	...	...	12
							Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	21
							Abscesses ...	...	...	...	8
							Do. Hepatic...	...	...	...	2
							Hydrocele ...	...	...	...	6
							Syphilis, primary ...	...	...	...	35
							Malingering ...	...	...	...	11
							Prurigo ...	...	...	...	1
							Dysentery ...	...	...	...	13
							Dyspepsia ...	...	...	...	1
							Debility ...	...	...	...	9
							Lumbago ...	...	...	...	1
							Fever Malarial ...	...	...	...	3
							Do. Rheumatic ...	...	...	...	4
							Do. Intermittent ...	...	...	...	1
							Do. Enteric ...	...	...	...	2
							Do. Gastric ...	...	...	...	1
							Bilharzia Hœmatobia ...	...	...	...	5
							Dropsy Renal ...	...	...	...	2
							Do. Cardiac ...	...	...	...	2
							Accidents ...	...	...	...	13
							Pediculosis ...	...	...	...	3
							Imbeciles ...	...	...	...	3
							Otorrhœa ...	...	...	...	1
							Obscure Abdominal Pains ...	...	...	...	5
							Odema of Limbs ...	...	...	...	2
							Rheumatism (syphilitic) ...	...	...	...	4
							Tumours ...	...	...	...	3
							Ophthalmia ...	...	...	...	5
							Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	13
							Spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	1
							Thorn in Finger ...	...	...	...	1
							Fistula in ano ...	...	...	...	2
							Do. Urinary ...	...	...	...	2
							Jaundice (hepatitis) ...	...	...	...	2
							Varicella ...	...	...	...	3
							Burns ...	...	...	...	3
							Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	1
							Hæmorrhoids ...	...	...	...	1
							Miscarriage (flooding) ...	...	...	...	1
							Pleuro Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	2
							Rupture of Renal Vein ...	...	...	...	1
							Peritonitis ...	...	...	...	1
							Fatty Degeneration ...	...	...	...	1
							Various ...	...	...	...	12
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	19	Total ...	...	...	...	226

(Signed)

W. P. TRITTON, M.D.

[ANNEXURE O.]

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (continued).

HOWICK HOSPITAL.

RETURN OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

CLASS.	Details.						Classification of Diseases.				No.
	Remaining 31st December, 1884.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st December, 1885.	Total treated.					
Indians ...	1	61	58	2	2	62	Abscess ...	...	...	...	2
Natives	Anæmia ...	...	...	...	2
Europeans..	Accidents ...	...	...	...	7
Total ...	1	61	58	2	2	62	Bronchitis...	...	...	...	4
							Bilharzia hæmatobia	...	...	...	1
							Debility ...	...	...	...	2
							Dramuculus Medinensis	...	...	...	2
							Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	2
							Dysentery...	...	...	...	1
							Dentitio Difficilis	...	...	...	2
							Eczema ...	...	...	...	1
							Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	3
							Hiccough ...	...	...	...	1
							Indigestion	...	...	...	1
							Influenza ...	...	...	...	7
							Keratitis ...	...	...	...	1
							Leucorrhœa	...	...	...	1
							Malingering	...	...	...	1
							Neuralgia...	...	...	...	1
							Peritonitis	...	...	...	1
							Perityphlitis	...	...	...	1
							Pleuro Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
							Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	1
Rheumatism	1							
Syphilis	9							
Scabies	1							
Scurvy	2							
Starvation	1							
Tumour	1							
Tuberculosis	1							
Cause of Death.						No.					
Peritonitis ...						1					
Pleuro Pneumonia						1					
Total ...						2	Total ...				62

(Signed) J. V. MENGERSHAUSEN, M.D.,
M.O. Howick.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

[ANNEXURE P.]

MARITZBURG CIRCLE.

LIST OF CASES TREATED.

Name of Disease.	No.
Accidents	15
Abscesses	8
Abortions	7
Amputation of Fingers	3
Alcohol	2
Assaults	2
Asthma	2
Bronchitis	4
Boils	2
Billious Attacks	2
Colic	3
Diarrhœa	18
Dakkha	10
Debility	9
Dysentery	6
Dyspepsia	5
Dementia	2
Eczema	8
Enlarged Spleen	2
Epilepsy	1
Febricula	6
Fractures	3
Gastric Attacks	3
Gonorrhœa	1
Herpes	1
Leprous Eruptions... ..	3
Lichen... ..	2
Laryngitis	1
Myalgia and Rheumatics	11
Malingering	3
Marasmus	1
Neuralgia	1
Ophthalmia	4

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

Paraphimosis	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pleuritis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pruritus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	14
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scalds, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	2
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tumours	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ulcers	...	...	...	...	...	7
Varicella	...	...	...	...	...	3
Whitlow	...	...	...	...	...	1

(Signed) RICHMOND R. ALLEN,
Medical Officer.

12th January, 1886.

[ANNEXURE Q.]

ADMITTED TO DEPOT FOR TRANSFER, &c., AND ARRIVALS FROM INDIA, 1885.

Remaining in Dépôt, December 31st, 1884	...	...	4 Adults.
Admitted from January 1st to December 31st, 1885	...	460	„
Arrivals per <i>Dunphaile Castle</i> , January 3, 1885	...	295	„
„ „ <i>Laurel</i> , January 19, 1885	...	286	„
„ „ <i>Unvoti</i> , January 30, 1885	...	194	„
„ „ <i>Dunphaile Castle</i> , March 16, 1885	...	295	„
„ „ <i>Merchantman</i> , May 6, 1885	...	362	„
Total	...	1,896	

(Signed) WM. SHERRARD,
Officer in Charge.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

[ANNEXURE R.]

RETURN OF MONIES REMITTED TO INDIA YEARLY SINCE 1863 BY INDIANS RESIDENT IN NATAL TO THEIR RELATIVES AND FRIENDS IN INDIA.

Year.						Amount.		
						£	s.	d.
1863	...	...	...	...	...	253	6	0
1864	...	...	..	...	...	189	0	0
1865	...	...	...	...	...	144	10	0
1866	...	...	...	...	...	302	16	0
1867	...	...	...	..	...	47	0	0
1868	...	...	...	...	...	73	0	0
1869	...	...	...	...	...	29	10	0
1870	...	...		...	..	196	0	0
1871	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	0
1872	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	0
1873	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0
1874	...	...	...	...	...	31	0	0
1875	...	...	..	...	...	45	0	0
1876	...	...	...	...	...	33	0	0
1877	...	...	...	...	...	97	0	0
1878	...	...	...	...	...	183	0	0
1879	...	...	...	...	...	272	0	0
1880	...	..	...	...	...	280	10	0
1881	...	...	...	...	...	270	10	0
1882	...	...	...	...	...	440	0	0
1883	...	...	...	...	...	754	0	0
1884	..	...	...	...	...	901	1	4
1885	...	...	...	...	...	589	3	3
						£5,193 16 7		

[ANNEXURE S.]

REPORT

OF THE DEPUTY PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

Indian Immigration Department, Maritzburg,
4th January, 1886.

To the PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS, DURBAN.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my Annual Report for the Year 1885, on matters relating to the Indian Immigrants in the Up-country Districts.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).*General Conduct of the Indentured Indians.*

In the majority of cases the conduct of the Indians continues to be good. This may be said especially of those who have been in the country for two years and upwards. There were a considerable number of fresh arrivals sent up country last winter, and there have been several cases of insubordination and desertion from amongst them. I cannot say that the cases are more numerous than ever before. It will always happen that there are some dissatisfied men who are troublesome at first, but afterwards settle down to their work. Singular to relate, those who have previously left India, and lived in some other country (say Mauritius) are the most likely to give trouble. They are so often "Sea lawyers."

The five years indenture of a large number of Indians employed up-country expired on the 30th November last, and it is a gratifying and important fact that many of them have re-engaged with their former masters.

Fresh Applications for Indentured Indians.

The Indian Immigration Trust Board advertised, as is usual each year, for applications for indentured Indians to be introduced during 1886, and the numbers asked for by up-country applicants were somewhat less than they have been for the last two or three years. This may be accounted for by the fact of so many free Indians having engaged with their former masters, of so many free Indians from the Coast seeking work, the great abundance of Kafir labour, and a general depression resulting from the low price of wool, and all other produce.

Wages.

It is still true that there are sometimes complaints of wages getting into arrears, but this complaint is less frequent than it was. Many employers have complied with my instructions, and corrected the habit of paying at long and irregular intervals, adopting instead the proper one of paying regularly and punctually at the end of each month.

Rations.

The rations served out in the up-country districts are generally abundant in quantity and

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

good in quality. The Indians almost all get milk and mutton, potatoes and pumpkins, in addition to the stipulated ration. But, on the other hand, as rice has to be brought from a distance and is high in price up-country, and as maize meal has to be brought from the store or mill, there is always a disposition to diminish the weight of rice and to substitute whole mealies for meal. Sometimes employers have said that if the men insist on receiving the exact Government ration, the extras of milk, &c., would be withheld. When both sides are obstinate, the only safe way is to be guided by the law.

The condiments and little luxuries produced by the cultivation of a garden are not so common as on the Coast, because the cattle break through any fence the Indians can put up.

The water is almost everywhere good and abundant up-country, though we had a few complaints last dry season from the Camperdown district.

Sunday Work.

It is now very general to give some consideration for the hour or two of Sunday work entailed by the care of domestic animals.

Assaults and Desertion.

I reported last year that "assaults are not frequent, but desertions are still troublesome," and it would be equally true this year. Some of the new men have complained of being beaten, and on enquiry I have found that there has been a hasty push or cuff caused by the supposed obstinacy of new and ignorant men. Anything more serious is quite rare.

If there be any increase in the number of deserters, which I am inclined to think there is, or if there is any more difficulty in tracing the deserters, the explanation may be found in the fact that resident Indians are more widely spread over the country. Thus a man may move on from hut to hut and find shelter amongst his countrymen for a day or a night, at shorter and easier intervals than before.

House Accommodation.

The house accommodation is generally sufficient.

Health.

The health of the people continues to be good, with the exception of a few cases of itch, and others of weakly constitutions amongst the new arrivals. And it has been unfortunate that some of these cases have been in districts where there was no regular medical officer appointed, thus subjecting the employer to much unnecessary trouble and expense.

Hospitals.

At the time of my last annual report we were renting a little house in Howick for the purpose of a cottage hospital, but early in the year the more permanent building was finished; and it has answered the purpose very well.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

The Rules for Indian Hospitals, amended for application to the up-country districts, were published in the *Gazette* of last week (December, 29, 1885), and they seem to be well calculated to meet our requirements.

It seems to me that their publication affords the opportunity for carrying out what I suggested for consideration two years ago, namely, that a Medical Officer should be appointed for every district where there are indentured Indians. It is not only a good opportunity for reopening the question, but the provisions of these rules remove any difficulties there were, leaving only the one objection which is sometimes urged, that each Medical Circle ought to provide for its own outlay. As I have said before, it seems to be a sounder principle that the excess of one district should be used to make up the deficiencies of others, inasmuch as we do not give the Indians any choice as to the district to which they should be allotted.

Certificates.

In my annual report of 1883 I urged that some form of certificate should be provided for Colonial born and Mauritius Indians, and am glad to find it has been done.

There have not been a large number issued yet for this district, because the system is not widely known, but it meets a real want.

Cancellation of Contract.

I still frequently hear of men being set at liberty for the remaining portion of their term of indenture on the payment of a sum of money. Under some circumstances it seems the easiest, perhaps the best, way out of a difficulty. A master and man may have got into a position of mutual hostility, and yet there may be no opportunity of transferring the man to another suitable employer. Indeed the quarrels may have made his reputation so bad in the district where he is known that no other employer thereabouts would take him. Yet the man may be able to pay what is asked. Under existing circumstances what is asked is generally more than the just proportion of the instalment for the unexpired time of his indenture, but he pays it, and we only hear of the matter long after. I therefore think as it is done now without official supervision, and inasmuch as it is sometimes the best arrangement that can be made, there should not be an absolute prohibition; but it should be rendered possible for the contract to be cancelled supposing all parties wish it.

It might always be discouraged, but if done at all it should be under official guidance as to the exact amount to be paid by the immigrant.

Government Savings Bank.

I am glad to be able to report a great increase in the thriftiness of the Indians, as indicated by the use of the Government Savings Bank.

Coolie Laws Commission.

This Commission have made some inquiries in the up-country districts, and I appeared before them on three separate occasions.

(Signed)

C. MANNING,
Deputy Protector of Immigrants.

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

[ANNEXURE T.]

REPORT ON INDIAN SCHOOLS FOR 1885.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

“The Indian Immigrant School Board shall have power to administer such sums of money as may be voted, from time to time, by the Legislative Council for the purposes of the education of children of Indian parents.” (Sec. 3 of Law No. 20, 1878.)

The only sum at the disposal of the Board was £1,500 “Grant, Indian Education,” voted by the Legislative Council for the year 1885.

The Expenditure has been as under :—

					£	s.	d.
Inspector's Salary and Travelling Allowance ...	...	...	...	...	350	0	0
Travelling Expenses of Members and Secretary ...	...	...	...	...	67	10	0
Teachers of Board Schools ...	...	...	...	...	174	0	0
Pupil Teachers at ditto ...	...	...	...	...	7	10	0
Ditto at Aided Schools ...	...	...	...	...	20	15	0
Rent, Tongaat Board School ...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0
Repairs and Improvements to Buildings, &c., of Board Schools ...	...	...	...	...	22	11	8
Furniture and Books for ditto ...	...	...	...	...	12	13	4
Prizes ...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0
Books for Aided Schools ...	...	...	...	...	33	0	0
Material for Salisbury Island School Building... ..	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Stationery, Printing, Apparatus, Sundries, and Petty Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	32	9	5

GRANTS IN AID.

Locality of School.		Recipient of Grant.					
Durban ...	...	Rev. S. H. Stott ...	...	...	...	50	0 0
Bridgeford ...	...	Do. ...	...	...	...	40	0 0
Umbilo ...	...	Do. ...	...	...	...	40	0 0
Springfield ...	...	Do. ...	...	...	...	40	0 0
Point ...	...	Do. ...	...	...	...	25	0 0
Clare ...	...	Do. ...	...	...	...	29	0 0
Durban ...	...	Rev. L. P. Booth ...	...	...	...	52	0 0
Pietermaritzburg ...	...	Very Rev. Dean Green... ..	...	...	...	40	0 0
Umzinto ...	...	Ven. Archdeacon Barker ...	...	...	...	40	0 0
Iquifa ...	...	Do. ...	...	...	...	40	0 0
Pietermaritzburg ...	...	Rev. Father Barret ...	...	...	...	50	0 0
Carry forward ...					...	1,210	10 11

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (*continued*).

						£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...						1,210	10	11
Durban (Railway)	...	Mr. D. Hunter	...	...	...	40	0	0
Avoca	...	Rev. L. P. Booth	..	...	...	30	0	0
Sydenham	...	Do.	...	...	...	40	0	0
Prospect Hall	...	Do.	...	...	...	25	0	0
Pietermaritzburg	...	D. Vinden	...	...	...	10	0	0
Wentworth	..	Rev. L. P. Booth	...	...	...	25	0	0
Umbilo	...	Do.	..	...	...	40	0	0
Salisbury Island	...	H. M. Roe	...	...	...	8	0	0
Isipingo	...	Rev. L. P. Booth	...	...	...	16	13	4
Blackburn	...	Do.	...	...	...	10	0	0
Verulam	...	Do.	...	...	...	6	0	0
						<hr/> £1,461 4 3		

The Board held eight meetings during the year 1885. The Inspector's Report on the condition of Indian Schools is appended. The Board has reserved for further consideration portions of the Report in which certain opinions of the Inspector are expressed, accompanied by the recommendations of that Officer. The document, therefore, except in so far as it deals with existing facts, must be viewed as the Inspector's Report rather than that of the Board.

W. BROOME,

Secretary to the Indian Immigrant School Board.

Education Office, Natal, March 15, 1886.

Durban, 9th February, 1886.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Indian Schools of this Colony for the Year 1885.

SCHOOLS.

2. During 1885 twenty-five Schools have been under inspection. Of these 3 are Board Schools, *i.e.*, maintained entirely at the Board's expense—22 are Aided Schools, in receipt of grants ranging from £12 to £50 a-year.

3. The Schools are classified as follows :—

REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS (continued).

Board.	Increase compared with 1884.	Aided.				Increase compared with 1884.	Total.
Board ... 3	...	Departmental	1	}	3	}
		Dean Green ...	...	1		
		Archdeacon Barker ...	...	2		
		Dr. Booth ...	...	9		
		Rev. S. H. Stott ...	...	6		
		Father Barret ...	...	1		
		Private Adventure ...	...	2		
Net increase Board	...	Aided	4	4

During the year one Private Adventure School, Vinden's, Pietermaritzburg, has been closed owing to failure of attendance.

4. The table shows the number of School, number of Pupils on the Register, and an increase during the past three years.

Year.	Board Schools.			Aided Schools.			Total.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Increase.	Schools.	Pupils.	Increase.	Schools.	Pupils.	Increase.
1882	...	...	...	10	323	...	10	323	...
1883	1	40	40	17	971	648	18	1,011	688
1884	3	203	163	18	1,168	197	21	1,371	360
1885	3	205	2	22	1,275	107	25	1,480	109

There were nominally eleven Schools in operation in 1882—in reality only ten, with an average attendance of 224 pupils, some of whom were Night Scholars. The progress indicated is real, but not without an element of instability, the impulse having come from above, not from below.

5. Table showing the condition of Indian Schools during 1885:—

No.	SCHOOL.	NUMBER.				
		On Register.			Left School.	Present Last Inspection.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	Durban Board	72	6	78	30	37
2	Umgeni „	67	10	77	36	41
3	Tongaat „	50	...	50	22	26
4	Railway	86	11	97	52	41
5	Durban (Dr. Booth)	120	25	145	70	49
6	Sydenham „	44	8	52	18	22
7	Prospect Hall „	42	3	45	14	17
8	Avoca „	32	2	34	14	13
9	Blackburn „	27	4	31	7	18
10	Verulam „	43	1	44	24	19
11	Wentworth „	15	7	22	9	15
12	Umbilo „	66	11	77	40	23
13	Isipingo „	41	...	41	19	25
14	Umzinto (Archdeacon Barker)	48	15	63	24	30
15	Equefa „	70	15	85	55	20
16	Pietermaritzburg (Dean Green)	60	29	89	38	49
17	Durban (Rev. S. H. Stott)	39	23	62	36	23
18	Point „	38	12	50	21	18
19	Clare „	40	10	50	35	13
20	Springfield „	49	2	51	21	25
21	Bridgeford „	51	1	52	27	17
22	Umbilo „	54	12	66	31	8
23	Pietermaritzburg (Father Barret)... ..	71	13	84	57	21
24	Salisbury Island	20	...	20	4	15
25	Vinden's	12	3	15	15	...
	Total	1,257	223	1,480	719	515

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.					REMARKS.
Quarters ending				For the Year.	
March.	June.	September.	December.		
28	32	33	34	32	Estate School. New School. New School. New School. <

6. The average daily attendance for the year is 576, or 39 per cent. of the number on Register, against 476, or 35 per cent., in 1884. But if the actual working number on the Registers be taken, this percentage is increased to nearly 80.

7. The table shows the attendance in Board and Aided Schools during 1885.

Schools.	No. on Register.			Increase over 1884.	Average Daily Attendance.	Increase over 1884.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
Board	189	16	205	2	93	14
Aided	1,068	207	1,275	107	483	86
Totals	1,257	223	1,480	109	576	100

8. The number of pupils on Register is 1,480, against 1,371 in 1884, and 1,011 in 1883. Of these 205 have attended the Board Schools, against 203 in 1884, and 40 in 1883. The number of Girls in attendance (223) is greater than in previous years, but is still insignificant. I estimate the number of boys of School age, who do not attend School, as from 1,000 to 1,500, the majority of these are already at work.

9. The Indian population is very scattered. Besides the Coolies employed on farms and estates stretching along the Coast line from Tugela to the Umzimkulu, and from Durban inland to the Drakensberg (too few in numbers generally to support a school of any sort) Indians are to be found in twos and threes everywhere. They will not, as a rule, suffer their children to go any distance from home by themselves, even where the Railway is available, and I have offered to arrange for their being taken at the nominal school rate. It has been in vain. Only if the teacher will undertake to fetch them and see them home again will they trust them out of their sight.

10. The work of the Schools has been tested by an examination held in November and December last, according to the following Schedule of Standards:—

STANDARD I.

English.—Read from Standard I. Reading Book, learn by heart 20 lines of simple verse, and know their meaning.

Writing.—Write 10 easy words from Dictation ; show Copy Books (large hand).

Arithmetic.—Notation and numeration up to 1,000 ; Simple Addition and Subtraction ; Multiplication Table up to 6 times 12.

STANDARD II.

English.—Read from Standard II. Reading Book, learn by heart 40 lines of Poetry, and know their meaning.

Point out Nouns and Verbs.

Geographical terms simply explained. Point out Continents and Oceans.

Writing.—Write three lines dictated from Standard Reader.

Show Copy Books (large and half text).

Arithmetic.—Notation and numeration up to 100,000. The four simple Rules. Multiplication Table. Pence Table to £1.

STANDARD III.

English.—Read from Standard III. Reading Book.

Recite with intelligence and expression 60 lines of Poetry.

Point out Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, and Personal Pronouns, and form simple sentences containing them.

Chief Countries, Towns, and physical features of the Continents.

Writing.—Write 6 lines dictated from Standard Reader. Show Copy Books (capitals and figures, large and small hand).

Arithmetic.—The four simple Rules with Long Division, Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication of Money.

11. The number presented for Examination in the different Standards was :—

Standard I	...	...	...	...	136 or 52 per cent.
Standard II	...	...	...	...	72 or 27 per cent.
Standard III	...	...	...	...	53 or 20 per cent.

The number who passed was :—

Standard I	...	...	...	...	...	119
Standard II	...	...	...	...	...	64
Standard III	...	...	...	...	...	44

12. Table showing the Passes made in the three Standards :—

15. Immigration—1885.

No.	SCHOOL.	NUMBER		
		On Register.	Present.	Examined.
1	Durban Board	35	35	16
2	Umgeni „	39	37	18
3	Tongaat „	32	26	19
4	Railway	43	42	17
5	Durban (Dr. Booth)	74	70	35
6	Sydenham „	32	27	12
7	Prospect Hall „	21	17	4
8	Avoca „	13	12	7
9	Blackburn „	25	18	2
10	Verulam „	24	19	8
11	Wentworth „	19	15	4
12	Umbilo „	30	27	11
13	Isipingo „	33	25	6
14	Umzinto (Archdeacon Barker)	39	30	8
15	Equefa „	25	20	7
16	Pietermaritzburg (Dean Green)	49	49	19
17	Durban (Rev. S. H. Stott)	21	19	8
18	Point „	26	18	7
19	Clare „	18	13	7
20	Springfield „	29	25	10
21	Bridgeford „	20	19	10
22	Umbilo „	16	8	4
23	Pietermaritzburg (Father Barret)	25	21	14
24	Salisbury Island	16	15	8
25	Pietermaritzburg, Vinden's ... ..	...	...	...
Total		704	607	261

PASSES.									Total.	REMARKS.
Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.				
III.	II.	I.	III.	II.	I.	III.	II.	I.		
4	4	8	3	5	8	3	3	9	47	The Examination was only in three Standards. III. is the highest and I. the lowest.
7	6	5	7	6	5	7	6	5	54	
1	3	15	1	3	15	1	3	13	55	
4	6	7	4	6	7	4	1	6	45	
10	14	8	9	14	9	9	12	7	92	
...	4	8	...	4	8	...	3	7	34	
...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	12
...	4	2	...	...	4	...	...	3	13
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	5
3	3	2	1	4	2	2	3	...	20	
...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	3	10
3	3	6	3	2	5	2	4	4	32	
1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	3	17	
1	3	4	...	1	6	...	3	1	19	
...	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	2	11
4	2	8	2	2	9	2	4	3	36	
2	...	6	2	...	6	2	...	5	23	
1	4	2	1	1	3	...	3	2	17	
...	...	7	...	...	4	...	...	3	14
3	3	4	...	4	5	2	4	3	28	
2	6	2	2	5	3	2	5	3	30	
1	...	3	...	1	3	1	...	...	9
4	1	9	2	3	8	2	3	7	39	
2	4	2	1	1	5	1	1	5	22	
...	
53	71	129	39	63	130	41	59	99	684	

NOTE.—The Schedule of Standards is the one adopted by the Council of Education in January, 1882, and is almost identical with that of Mundella's New Code.

13. It will be seen from the above that of 704 on Register there were 607 present, and 261 examined ; and that out of a possible 783 Passes, 684, or 87 per cent., were gained.

14. The result, except for the percentage of Passes gained, is not as good as I had expected, the number presented for examination, 37 per cent. of that on the Register, being too small. There are two reasons for this : one is the excessive irregularity of attendance—many of the pupils entered on the Schedules not being present on the days fixed for the examination ; the other is the teachers' over-caution in holding back pupils who were not considered capable of passing in the three subjects—Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic—but who might have passed in one or more of them. There has also been too much straining after the higher Standards, in spite of my advice to pay the most heed to Number I. But, after all, it is the first examination that has been held, and keen interest was shown by both teachers and pupils.

15. I purpose making use at any future examination of the simpler First Standard of the Mauritius second grade Schools, in addition to the above. This will add largely to the number presented for examination. It is as follows :—

Reading.—A few easy sentences from Standard Book I, or other similar Reader, distinctly and accurately pronounced.

Writing.—Form on slate or paper from dictation words of one syllable spelt by the Inspector.

Arithmetic.—Form on slate, from dictation, figures up to 20 ; add and subtract figures up to 20 orally.

16. The Board Schools maintain their position. They are not first in point of numbers, but they are well attended, and the Passes gained by their pupils speak for the efficiency of the teachers.

17. Among the Aided Schools, the Railway School (Mr. Hunter) ; the Durban, Sydenham, Umbilo, and Isipingo Schools (Dr. Booth) ; the Umzinto School (Archd. Barker) ; the Pietermaritz School (Dean Green) ; the Durban, Springfield, and Bridgeford Schools (Rev. S. H. Stott), and the Pietermaritzburg School (Father Barret), are most to be commended, either for attendance or Passes gained. They happen to have better teachers or to be more favourably situated than the others.

18. The only Schools that have been wholly unsatisfactory are the Avoca School (Dr. Booth) and the Umbilo School (Rev. S. H. Stott). There has been a change of teachers, and is, I think, a prospect of improvement.

19. Of the two Estate Schools now in operation Prospect Hall has shown some improvement of late, while Clare has dwindled. The opinion I have expressed with regard to the establishing of more of these Schools remains unchanged. Employers cannot spare any of their labour, and Indians, until they have got past the Coolie stage, have little or no appreciation for the advantages of education. I must not be taken, however, as wishing to place obstacles in the way of any Mission or individual who may think it worth while to make another trial.

20. Some of the Schools have required a good deal of what may be termed "nursing." They need, particularly in outlying districts, more constant supervision than they get. In my first Report to the Board (dated January, 1883,) I recommended that the Schools should be visited by the Inspector as nearly as possible once a month.

21. The table shows the number of visits paid to each School during the past year, and the distance from the Railway Station, Durban—both ways :—

No.	Schools.	Visits.	Distance.	Remarks.
			Miles.	
1	Durban Board	37	1	
2	Umgeni Board	28	8	
3	Tongaat Board	11	54	
4	Railway	25	...	
5	Durban (Dr. Booth)	21	1	
6	Sydenham „	14	10	
7	Prospect Hall „	10	12	
8	Avoca „	16	16	
9	Blackburn „	7	34	New School.
10	Verulam „	8	38	Do.
11	Wentworth „	10	14	
12	Umbilo „	17	8	
13	Isipingo „	10	24	New School.
14	Umzinto (Archd. Barker)	12	106	
15	Equifa „	6	120	
16	Pietermaritzburg (Dean Green)	9	146	
17	Durban (Rev. S. H. Stott)	25	1	
18	Point „	18	4	
19	Clare „	11	14	
20	Springfield „	13	12	
21	Bridgeford „	13	34	
22	Umbilo „	20	8	
23	Pietermaritzburg (Father Barret)	9	146	
24	Salisbury Island	9	6	New School.
25	Pietermaritzburg, Vinden's... ..	4	146	Closed.

The Schools being visited *en route* these distances do not represent the actual amount of travelling, which has been about 4,000 miles for the year.

22. Possibly the frequency of my visits may in some measure have lessened the Managers' sense of responsibility. I am of opinion that the grant in aid should impose upon a Manager the obligation of at least a weekly visit to each School in his care; and that all Returns should be certified by him before they are sent to the Inspector.

23. I have also to ask the Board's consideration for the following proposals :—

- (a) That a fixed scale of grants be adopted, and made public, in order that each teacher may know the amount to which his attendance entitles him.
- (b) That the grant be subject to immediate reduction should there be any serious falling off in the attendance.
- (c) That the grants in aid of existing Schools be re-adjusted on the basis of the past year's average attendance, taken with the promise of the opening quarter of 1886.
- (d) That in the case of new Mission or Private Adventure Schools, the grant shall be on the same principle as grants of public moneys to Libraries and such Institutions, viz. : proportionate to the amount contributed by the Mission or individual.

24. The same principle might be applied to the existing Schools with advantage. The want of sufficient and suitable accommodation is greatly felt in many of them. Several are mere huts; and when a living room for the Teacher has to be taken off, as is sometimes the case, the School must suffer. The furniture and appliances, too, are very defective. I have put up with all sorts of make-shifts for the last three years in hope of improvement taking place; but it is very gradual. Managers are fully aware of these shortcomings, but are unable to correct them for want of funds. The capital represented by the whole number of Schools is not much more than would suffice for the equipment of a single good one. The inference is that more has been attempted than is justified by the funds at disposal. Maintenance grants would seem to be the only remedy. Nothing better is to be expected from the education under unfavourable conditions of Indians than of Europeans or Natives.

25. In Mauritius, the Superintendent of Schools for that Colony informs me, the Public Elementary Schools (Government and Aided) are open to all children without distinction. The distinction between Creole and Indian Schools has disappeared through the Indian pupils having gradually abandoned their own Schools for those of the general population, *in which English was better taught.*

26. We have to look forward to the same end in Natal, and it is a question in my mind whether it is well to continue a system inherently defective, and which can only be bolstered up for a time by the expenditure of money that might be turned to better account economically.

27. Five Indians attended the Durban Boys' Model Primary School during 1885 ; and were an Indian branch attached to the various Schools in towns and other localities where Indians are settled, they would certainly avail themselves of the opportunity to send their children. By this means, too, in districts where there are no schools, the European children being too few, the objection which is now made to the provision for Indian education only might be obviated, and an attendance obtained which would secure the Government grant in aid : see Section 4, Law 20, of 1878.

28. Nothing has yet been done towards the provision of Schools specially for Girls. I still think the experiment, under the direction of European lady teachers, is well worth trying. Instruction in needlework would, I believe, prove most attractive. Female education is probably the best, if not the only means, of raising the admittedly low tone of the race.

29. I may mention here that classes for Indian Women and Girls, which it might be possible to convert into a School, are held in Durban in connection with the Church of South Africa by two English ladies. Sewing is taught, and these people are brought to some extent under English women's influence. A similar class for religious instruction is held in connection with the Wesleyan Mission.

30. The following Table gives some statistics of the Schools which have been maintained and aided by the Board during 1885 :—

No.	SCHOOL.	Manager.	No. on Register.		
			Day School.	Free Pupi's.	Night School.
1	Durban Board ... ..	...	78	2	10
2	Umgeni „ ... ..	...	77	4	14
3	Tongaas „ ... ..	...	50	2	3
4	Railway	J. F. Manisty	97	10	58
5	Durban (Dr. Booth)	Rev. L. P. Booth	145	2	...
6	Sydenham „	Ditto	52	...	...
7	Prospect Hall „	Ditto	45	17	...
8	Avoca „	Ditto	34	12	5
9	Blackburn „	Rev. H. J. Shildrick	31	13	...
10	Verulam „	Ditto	44	5	10
11	Wentworth „	Rev. A. Talon*	22	...	...
12	Umbilo „	Ditto	77	10	...
13	Isipingo „	Ditto	41	17	10
14	Umzinto (Archdeacon Barker)	Ven. Archdeacon Barker	63	63	1
15	Equefa „	Ditto	85	85	...
16	Pietermaritzburg (Dean Green)	Rev. A. P. Troughton	89	46	...
17	Durban (Rev. S. H. Stott)	Rev. S. H. Stott	62	2	2
18	Point „	Ditto	50	*	...
19	Clare „	Ditto	50	14	...
20	Springfield „	Ditto	51	6	...
21	Bridgeford „	Ditto	52	4	...
22	Umbilo „	Ditto	66	...	...
23	Pietermaritzburg (Father Barret)	Rev. E. Kelly	84	18	7
24	Salisbury Island ... ..	... ..	20	...	...
25	Pietermaritzburg (Vinden's) ... ..	... ..	15	...	...
			1,480	332	120

Board Expenditure.	Rate of Fees.	Amount of Fees.	REMARKS.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
78 16 9	3d. to 6d.	7 4 0	
80 6 5	"	11 16 4	
68 11 10	"	7 18 6	
44 12 6	3d. to 1s. 6d.	17 6 6	
61 12 6	1s.	16 16 6	
42 12 6	6d. to 1s.	2 5 6	
26 2 6	3d. to 6d.	0 11 6	
31 12 6	6d.	1 8 6	
13 12 6	"	0 2 6	Fees for three months;
13 12 6	"	2 16 0	
26 2 6	"	1 0 0	* Died in December.
41 12 6	"	2 4 6	
21 5 10	"	3 3 6	
43 1 3	...	...	No Fees paid.
41 11 3	...	...	No Fees paid.
44 12 3	1s.	2 8 0	
51 12 8	3d. to 1s.	5 4 9	
32 7 5	3d. to 6d.	2 8 6	* No Return.
32 10 1	6d.	2 0 0	
44 13 2	"	3 13 0	
44 12 6	6d. to 1s.	5 9 0	
41 12 11	"	3 5 0	
54 13 0	1s.	11 14 0	
11 19 8	6d. to 1s. 6d.	4 17 6	
10 0 0	...	...	Closed.
£1,003 19 6		£115 13 7	

31. The chief centres of population not yet supplied with a School are Mount Edgecumbe, Pinetown, Lower Illovo, Ifafa, and the region between Verulam and the Tongaat. I believe that a Board School might be tried at Mount Edgecumbe with a fair prospect of success, although the Bridgeford and Blackburn Schools are within easy distance. At neither of the other places is there sufficient inducement to warrant the attempt. An effort will be made to provide some of them with denominational Schools during the current year. At Stanger, and even at Estcourt, there are Indians whose educational wants need attention. But in neither case, so far as I can ascertain, is there an opening for a purely Indian School.

TEACHERS.

32. At the end of the year there were 24 Teachers, 1 Assistant, and 13 Pupil Teachers, making a total of 38 of all grades.

33. Mr. A. Peter, a young man educated at the Durban Boys' Model Primary School, has proved a valuable acquisition to the teaching staff.

34. The difficulties referred to in previous Reports, viz., indifference of parents, and facility with which children can earn a living, have still to be contended with. Nothing but the zeal and energy of the teachers avail to overcome these in so far as they can be overcome. The foregoing tables of attendance and examination results prove that steady progress has been made during the past year.

35. As before stated, "without a grant in aid no School could be maintained, while a trifling addition would often make all the difference between securing a good and an indifferent teacher." Men will not work, certainly not their best, for a mere pittance, or where there is no prospect of improving their condition.

36. The time has come, I think, for the adoption of the system of part payment by results—a small payment being made on account of each pupil who passes in a Standard at the Annual Examination—under similar restrictions to those which obtain in the European Schools.

37. As a further stimulus to the teacher's energy, a capitation allowance should also be made for each pupil who has attended School for 175 days during the year in town, and for 100 days in country Schools (I think 100 days would be enough to expect in the country where Indians so frequently require their children's services to help in their planting operations). It should be greater in the case of the Board Schools, the grant to Aided Schools being already a grant for attendance.

38. If made to all, the question of "check" will have to be dealt with, basing the allowance on the average number of pupils found in attendance by the Inspector and Manager on their periodical visits; and by any other visitor who noted the number present on the occasion of his visit in a book kept for the purpose, would be an effective means.

39. As an alternative course, the salaries of the Board School teachers might be increased by a small amount annually, and a bonus be given to each Aided School conducted to the Inspector's and Manager's satisfaction by the same teacher for the whole year. I do not recommend this course.

40. Trained teachers are *sine qua non*. No amount of effort on the part of untrained men can make

up for ignorance of the methods of imparting instruction, or qualify a smatterer for the post of Teacher: progress in this respect is slow. It will be observed that only two of the teachers on the list are certificated. Those employed in town and the neighbourhood might be called upon to obtain certificates. Two or three have expressed their willingness to do so. The offer of an addition to the salary of teachers holding the Natal certificate would give a fillip to the movement.

41. Men of the required stamp could perhaps be obtained from Mauritius, but the cost would be considerable. The Superintendent of Schools, commenting upon the remarks in my last Report, that most of our teachers come from that Colony, says: "Here we issue Certificates of Competency of the I., II., III., and IV. Classes, the lowest being granted under very modest requirements. If the teachers from Mauritius do not hold one of these certificates you will be enabled to estimate their value according to the Standard adopted here. In the First Grade Government Schools an Assistant Teacher is not recognised unless he holds at least a III. Class Certificate."

42. I do not see why the charge of some, at any rate, of these Schools should not be undertaken by young men upon their leaving the Government Schools. The advantage would be mutual, and with grants of from £75 to £100 a-year, the appointments would be worth competing for.

43. Thirteen Pupil Teachers have been employed during the year, the Board having authorised the appointment of one to each School with an average attendance of 25 pupils. (Bridgeford School is exceptional, the attendance having fallen off through Indians leaving the neighbourhood.) They are the most advanced boys, and passed as follows in the examination:—

	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
In Standard III	12	10	11
„ Standard II	1	3	2
	—	—	—
Total ...	13	13	13

44. The remuneration allowed is at the rate of five shillings a month. This amount was sufficient in the beginning, but does not offer any inducement to a boy to remain and qualify for the post of a teacher. He can get greatly more by his going out to work, which his friends and relatives continually urge him to do.

45. I recommend that authority be given to increase this sum to ten, fifteen, and twenty shillings, in cases where it may be considered advantageous to retain a lad's services, giving him at the same time the title of Assistant, with a share of the capitation allowance or bonus, and making an agreement with him for a term.

46. The system appears of sufficient importance to be thus extended if it is to be regarded as a source for the supply of teachers in the future. Already three boys trained in this way have been placed in charge of Schools, and applications for employment have been received from others. They are too youthful generally to be entrusted with the sole charge of a School.

47. The Table shows the name, nationality, &c., of the Teachers employed during 1885, and is followed by the Statistical Report made monthly by the Inspector:—

No.	SCHOOL.				Teacher.			Nationality.	
1	Durban Board	...	...	...	R. Hoover	...	...	Indian	...
2	Umgeni	„	...	...	J. Fohim	...	...	Ditto	...
3	Tongaas	„	...	...	G. Mariasoosay	...	...	Ditto	...
4	Railway	...	...	...	J. Peter	...	...	Ditto	...
5	Durban (Dr. Booth)...		...	...	J. Godfrey	...	...	Ditto	...
	„	„	(Asst.)	...	A. Peter	...	...	Ditto	...
6	Sydenham	„	...	...	R. Auboo	...	...	Ditto	...
7	Prospect Hall		„	...	J. Joshua	...	...	Ditto	...
	„	„	...	...	Moonsamy	...	...	Ditto	...
8	Avoca	„	...	...	S. Thumeniah	...	...	Ditto	...
9	Blackburn		„	...	R. Castle	...	...	European	...
	„	„	...	...	Sinnoo Chetty	...	...	Indian	...
10	Verulam		„	...	J. W. Smythe	...	...	Eurasian	...
	„	„	...	...	A. Shillong...	...	...	Ditto	...
11	Wentworth	„	...	...	Francis	...	...	Indian	...
12	Umbilo	„	...	...	J. Thomas	...	...	Ditto	...
13	Isipingo	„	...	...	J. Joshua	...	...	Ditto	...
14	Umzinto	„	...	...	J. Stephen	...	...	Ditto	...
15	Equefa		„	...	A. Shillong...	...	...	Eurasian	...
	„	„	...	...	T. Abboy	...	...	Indian	...
16	Pietermaritzburg (Dean Green)...			...	J. C. Soupen	...	...	Ditto	...
17	Durban (Rev. S. H. Stott)			...	A. Ponnosamy	...	...	Ditto	...
18	Point	...	...	...	A. Peter	...	...	Ditto	...
	„	...	...	...	T. John	...	...	Ditto	...
	„	...	...	...	D. Vinden	...	...	Ditto	...
19	Clare		...	...	Y. Iyugar	...	...	Ditto	...
	„	...	...	...	Moonsamy	...	...	Ditto	...
20	Springfield	...	...	...	V. John	...	...	Ditto	...
21	Bridgeford	...	...	...	V. Rowley	...	...	Ditto	...
22	Umbilo (Rev. S. H. Stott)			...	J. D. Winter	...	...	Eurasian	...
23	Pietermaritzburg (Rev. J. Barret)			...	T. Roch	...	...	Indian	...
24	Salisbury Island			...	H. M. Roe	...	...	Eurasian	...
25	Pietermaritzburg (Vinden's)			...	D. Vinden	...	...	Indian	...

Salary or Grant in Aid.	Qualification.	REMARKS.
£ s. d.		
60 0 0	No Certificate ...	Educated at the Presidency College, Madras.
54 0 0	Ditto ...	Educated at S. P. G. Mission School, Cawnpore.
60 0 0	Ditto ...	Educated at St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
40 0 0	Ditto ...	Educated at S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
50 0 0	Ditto ...	Educated at Govt. Orphan Asylum, Mauritius (Industrial School).
12 0 0	Ditto ...	Educated at Boys' Model Primary School, Durban.
40 0 0	Ditto ...	Educated in Natal.
25 0 0	Ditto ...	
...	Ditto ...	Trained as Pupil Teacher, Umgeni Board School.
30 0 0	Ditto ...	
20 0 0	Ditto ...	
...	Ditto ...	
20 0 0	Ditto ...	
...	Ditto ...	Educated at St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
25 0 0	Ditto ...	Trained as Pupil Teacher, Durban.
40 0 0	Ditto ...	
25 0 0	Ditto ...	
40 0 0	Ditto ...	
40 0 0	Ditto ...	
...	Ditto ...	
40 0 0	IV. Class, Mauritius ...	
50 0 0	No Certificate ...	Matriculated 2nd Class, Madras University.
25 0 0	Ditto ...	
...	Ditto ...	Educated in Mauritius.
40 0 0	IV. Class, Mauritius ...	
40 0 0	No Certificate ...	
18 0 0	Ditto ...	Trained as Pupil Teacher, Springfield.
40 0 0	Ditto ...	
40 0 0	Ditto ...	Educated in Mauritius.
40 0 0	Ditto ...	
50 0 0	Ditto ...	
12 0 0	Ditto ...	
40 0 0	IV. Class, Mauritius ...	

No.	SCHOOL.	Teacher.	Nationality.	Annual Grant.	Present last Inspection.
				£	
1	Durban Board	R. Hoover	Indian ...	60	37
2	Umgeni „	J. Fohim	„	54	41
3	Tongaat „	G. Mariasoosay	„	60	26
4	Railway	J. Peter	„	40	41
5	Durban (Dr. Booth)	*J. Godfrey	„	50	49
6	Sydenham „	R. Anboo	„	40	22
7	Prospect Hall „	Moonsamy	„	25	17
8	Avoca „	T. Thummiah	„	30	13
9	Blackburn „	Sinnoo Chetty	„	20	18
10	Verulam „	A. Shillong	Eurasian	20	19
11	Wentworth „	Francis	Indian ...	25	15
12	Umbilo „	J. Thomas	„	40	23
13	Isipingo „	J. Joshua	„	25	25
14	Umzinto (Archdeacon Barker)	J. Stephen	„	40	30
15	Equefa „	T. Abboy	„	40	20
16	Pietermaritzburg (Dean Green)	J. C. Soupen	„	40	49
17	Durban Wesleyan (Rev. S. H. Stott)	A. Ponnoosamy	„	50	23
18	Point „	D. Vinden	„	40	18
19	Clare „	Moonsamy	„	18	13
20	Springfield „	V. John	„	40	25
21	Bridgeford „	V. Rowley	„	40	17
22	Umbilo „	J. D. Winter	Eurasian	40	8
23	Pietermaritzburg (Rev. J. Barret)	T. Rock	Indian ...	50	21
24	Salisbury Island	*H. N. Roe	Eurasian	12	15
25	Vinden's	D. Vinden	Indian ...	...	...
				£899	585

Number on Register.		Average Attendance.		Pupil Teacher.	REMARKS.
December, 1885.	December, 1884.	December, 1885.	December, 1884.		
38	32	36	25	1	
41	38	36	29	1	
28	37	26	21	1	
46	38	40	41	1	
75	65	66	51	2	* A. Peter, Assistant Teacher.
35	34	28	26	1	
24	14	17	15	...	
13	15	12	15	...	
24	...	16	...	...	New School.
24	...	17	...	...	New School.
19	20	14	21	...	
27	23	23	20	...	
32	...	24	...	1	New School.
39	31	33	26	1	
25	31	20	20	...	
49	40	39	25	1	
23	28	24	23	...	
26	23	17	17	...	
18	23	13	25	...	
30	33	26	27	1	
25	29	18	18	1	
16	26	10	13	...	
16	...	21	25	1	New School.
25	34	14	...	...	* Died January, 1886.
...	43	...	28	...	
718	657	590	511	13	

48. The School attendance and expenditure in different parts of the Colony are :—

Locality.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Expended by Board.	School Fees.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Durban (Town)	4	148	236 14 5	46 11 9
„ (County)	9	166	294 16 7	24 17 6
Victoria „	7	136	278 10 9	30 2 4
Alexandra „	2	60	84 12 6	...
Pietermaritzburg (City)	3	66	109 5 3	14 2 0
Total	25	576	1,003 19 6	115 13 7

49. The Table shows the cost of Board and Aided Schools during the past three years, and the cost per head of pupils :—

Year.	Vote.	Expenditure.	Board School Fees.	No. on Register.	Cost per head of pupils.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1883	1,550	1,088 10 5	1 7 6	1,011	1 1 7
1884	2,000	1,476 3 3	16 5 6	1,371	1 1 4
1885	1,500	1,461 4 3	26 18 10	1,480	0 19 5

50. The Table gives in detail the expenditure on the three Board Schools during 1885 :—

School.	Durban.	Umgeni.	Tongaas.	Total.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Teacher	60 0 0	54 0 0	60 0 0	174 0 0	* £6 Os. 6d. unauthorised is being refunded in instalments by the Teacher.
Pupil Teachers	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	7 10 0	
Actual and Estimated Rental	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	11 0 0	
Repairs and Improvements	*7 1 8	15 10 0	...	22 11 8	
Furniture, Books, Stationery and Petty Expenses	3 15 1	3 16 6	5 1 10	12 13 4	
Total	78 16 9	80 6 5	68 11 10	227 15 0	

51. The Durban and Umgeni Schools were erected by the Board in 1883 and 1884 at a cost of £225 15s. 6d. and £154 11s. 9d. respectively.

52. The site for the Umgeni School cost £81 6s. 9d.

53. The Tongaat School is rented for £24 a year.

54. The furniture of the three schools has cost £51 9s. 4d.

55. Each new School gets a grant of £3 for the purchase of School books and apparatus, continued at the rate of £1 a year to help in keeping up the supply.

56. The Table shows the quarterly collection of fees at the Board Schools :—

School.	Collections.					1884.	1883.
	March.	June.	September.	December.	Total.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Durban Board ...	1 7 3	1 15 9	2 0 6	2 0 6	7 4 0	5 7 6	1 7 6
Umgeni „ ...	3 2 6	2 19 6	2 17 0	2 17 4	11 16 4	8 8 0	...
Tongaas „ ...	1 19 6	2 1 0	1 19 0	1 19 0	7 18 6	2 10 0	...
Totals ...	6 9 3	6 16 3	6 16 6	6 16 10	26 18 10	16 5 6	1 7 6

57. These fees are paid into the Colonial Treasury, and form part of the General Revenue.

58. The children of free Indians pay sixpence, those of indentured Coolies threepence a month.

59. Only 8 “free” pupils have attended the Board Schools. But I have allowed any very young children to be admitted for threepence a month on application being made by the parents—with the understanding that when they pass in the First Standard sixpence must be paid. I have now to ask the sanction of the Board to—

(a) The admission at half the above rates of all members of the same family.

(b) The free admission of all beginners, for a period of six months, the time usually taken in getting them into the First Reader.

60. These little concessions would, I believe, be welcomed by Indians in the present “hard times.”

61. The amount paid as fees by the pupils at Aided Schools is £88 14s. 9d., an average of 1s. 5d. per head. It would appear that the majority of the pupils are non-paying though not “free.” The collection of fees is never an easy matter. There are always arrears. No fees at all are paid at the Umzinto and Equefa Schools. I object to this, as the parents of the children are well able, ordinarily, to pay the small amount required of them. The Manager, however, assures me that the imposition of any fee would have the effect of emptying the benches.

62. The rate of fees is not uniform in these Schools, as much as one shilling and sixpence being charged in some. I have not thought fit to interfere with a practice which existed before I was appointed Inspector; but I think if the system of payment by results, and a capitation allowance is adopted, that a uniform rate of sixpence and threepence, as in the Board schools, should be insisted upon. The attendance would probably be increased, though it must be admitted that in two instances it has not been affected by a high rate of fees.

63. I have been unable on the whole to obtain the neatness of dress and cleanliness of person, the necessity for which I constantly urge upon the teachers; there is, however, a marked improvement, and I do not care to be too exacting in the matter, as I am sure that Indian parents who have the means will always vie with Europeans in securing a decent appearance in public for their children. The example set by the teachers themselves leaves much to be desired. The provision of basins and towels for the Board Schools has been a help in this direction, but the want of properly constructed lavatories begins to be felt.

64. Some teachers get a good deal of home work out of their pupils. I discourage the practice: not from any fear of "over pressure," but because the home surroundings are seldom compatible with good work.

65. Some religious instruction is given in all the Schools. In a few cases it is rejected, but it does not, so far as can be ascertained, affect the attendance either for good or ill.

66. The table shows the number of pupils who have left School during the year 1885:—

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
School.	Beginners.	R.	R.W.	R.W.A.	Total.
Board	39	17	14	18	88
Aided	330	104	108	89	631
Total	369	121	122	107	719

(1) Alphabet and Primer.

(2) Read First Royal Reader.

(3) Read Second Royal Reader, and Write on Slate.

(4) Read Third Royal Reader, Write Dictation, and work the first four rules of Arithmetic.

67. Of these 719 some have only gone from one school to another: as often as not to avoid payment of school fees when the teacher became pressing. It has been suggested that no teacher

should be allowed to admit a pupil coming from another School in the same locality, except upon a certificate from his former teacher showing the cause of his leaving. I have declined to adopt this suggestion, as it does not appear advisable at present to restrict the attendance in any way.

68. There are no data as yet for ascertaining the average period for which Indian children remain at School. Many of those now in attendance have been so for the last three years. When they can read and write fairly well, and have some knowledge of Arithmetic, they have completed their course.

69. The Madrassees in the Schools exceed the Calcuttas (as they are commonly called) by 375. They seem to be more alive to the advantages derivable from education, and to have fewer prejudices to overcome than their Aryan fellows.

70. One European and a few Mauritius and St. Helena half-castes, Zanzibarees, and Natives have attended the Schools.

71. The sum of £15 was allowed by the Board for the purchase of prizes: these are awarded more for regularity of attendance and general good conduct than for proficiency—liberality in this respect would not be thrown away. It is something pathetic to witness the transports of delight with which these children receive the unaccustomed book or toy.

72. The little interest taken by any one in these Schools is detrimental to the cause of Indian education. It will hardly be credited, but from one year's end to another they are entered by no one but the Inspector and Manager, when there is one. The "Visitors' Book" remains a virgin page. Of all the landlords and employers, but one has cared to visit a School and find out for himself what the pupils can do. He paid a deserved compliment to the teacher and offered a prize for competition. It would have a good effect if members of the Board would look in occasionally when they happen to be in the neighbourhood of a School.

FUTURE OF PUPILS.

73. In each of my previous Reports I have called attention to the necessity for supplementing the education which is being given to the Indian children. I trust I shall be excused for once more returning to the subject; but I owe it to myself, as well as to the Board, to make my conviction quite clear, that under present conditions we are only twisting a rope of sand, or, worse even, doing positive harm in half educating a number of boys and letting them loose upon the community at an age when they are ripe for any mischief, with minds in a state of unrest by means of what they have been taught, and with no apparent object for self-improvement—their future being the same as that of their uneducated fellows.

74. I am no nearer a satisfactory answer now to the question frequently put by both Europeans and Indians ("What are you going to do with the children when you have educated them?") than I was three years ago. The generalities in which I am fain to take refuge satisfy no one—myself least of all perhaps.

75. One hundred-and-seven boys who can read and write and do a little arithmetic are returned as having left the Schools during the past year. The percentage who obtain employment, for which they would not be equally eligible without any education at all, is practically nil.

76. In the case of the Natives there is a consensus of opinion that Industrial Education should go hand in hand with book-learning; and I observe that the first steps taken by the Council of Education are directed towards the attainment of this end. An Industrial School is about to be established, and grants in aid are to be made only to those Schools in which Industrial Training is given.

77. More immediate results might be expected were a similar course followed with respect to Indians.

78. I do not think the immediate establishment of Industrial Schools by the Board feasible; nor would it be expedient to restrict grants in aid to Schools in which Industrial Training is provided for. But I should like to see the offer made of a special grant to Schools in which such training should be given. One of the existing Schools would be prepared to make the attempt. In addition, a certain number of apprentices might be selected, as in Mauritius, where 12 are annually selected from Plaine Lauzun and the Botanical Gardens—on probation the first year, under agreement for the two following.

79. Several boys have expressed the desire to learn a trade. The motion comes from themselves, not from their parents. It is not, therefore, to be expected that their wish will be gratified. The parents have a large interest in the children's earnings, and look for the earliest possible return for their trouble and outlay in bringing them up, obtained generally by sending them out as waiters in hotels, hawkers of vegetables, and so on.

80. I would also recommend that for two or three years a few of the more advanced boys, say from those who pass in Standards III. and IV. (beyond which I see no chance of the pupils in Indian Schools ever attaining), be drafted off to the Model Primary Schools—those especially who wish to become teachers. A sum sufficient to ensure conformity with European ideas, and defray cost of books, &c., would be needed in some cases. But it would be an inexpensive mode of training teachers, and, by holding up an object to be striven for, must needs do good.

I am, &c.,

F. COLEPEPER,

Inspector of Indian Schools.

REPORT

OF THE

LAND & IMMIGRATION BOARD, 1885.

As during the past year all European Immigration to the Colony has remained in the state of suspension alluded to in the Board's Report for 1884, the attention of the Board has chiefly been turned to the subject of preparing a portion of the lands at its disposal for Special Agricultural Settlement so soon as Immigration is reopened, which it is hoped may be at an early date as more than three months have elapsed since instructions were sent to the Crown Agents by direction of the Governor in Council, to enter into negotiations with the Mail or other Steamship Companies with the view of effecting fresh contracts for Emigrants' passages.

2. Law No. 50 of 1884 empowered the Board to grant one half of the allotments on any special settlements that were to be formed to resident Colonists under conditions similar to those imposed upon European Immigrants. The first Settlement that has been undertaken under this Law is that on the Town Lands of Weenen where 17 Lots of Land of about 50 acres each have been laid off. Some of the allotments have already been granted to resident farmers. A water furrow leading from the Bushman's River has been constructed at a cost of £1,697, including fencing of the furrow, &c. This furrow, which now irrigates about 900 acres of land, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, the water could however be led over a much larger area. For the protection of this, and such other watercourses as may be constructed by the Board, and also for the proper regulation of the water supply to each landholder, Law 5 of 1885 "To enable the Land and Immigration Board to regulate the flow of water over all lands under their control or custody" was passed by the Legislative Council during its last Session.

3. At the Umzinto and Umzimkulwana 29 and 72 allotments of land respectively are now surveyed and ready for occupation. The settlement of the former is only awaiting the completion of the New Emigration Contracts. Both of these Settlements are exempted from the operations of Law No. 50 of 1884.

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

4. The Settlers at Wilge Fontein and Marburg have, in common with other Colonists, suffered from the present depressed condition of affairs in the Colony and some of them have found it difficult, indeed impossible, to meet the instalments due on their land at the time they became payable. (Annual Reports on these Settlements are annexed.)

5. On the 10th July, 1885, the Commission appointed to report "On the management and working of the Land and Immigration Board, together with all matters connected with European Immigration, having a special regard to the details and prospects of the various Agricultural Settlements formed by the Board," sent in its report to His Excellency the Governor. The Legislature, however, did not take any action on the various suggestions contained in that document, and the constitution of the Board remains unaltered. A copy of the Commission's Report is annexed.

6. In preparing the Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1886, considerable reductions have been made by the Board, pending the resumption of European Immigration, not only in "Services," but also in the "Establishment." The total reduction amounts to £3,240 on the supply for 1885. For some time past the Board has met every two months only, instead of monthly.

7. In January, 1885, a petition was received from the Norwegian Settlers at Marburg complaining, among other things, of the want of a market, and the great hardship put upon them by the existing regulations with regard to the export of produce to Cape and Coast ports other than Durban. The result of the action taken thereon by the Board was that at the last session of the Legislative Council the Government introduced a Bill to "Amend Customs Ordinance No. 6 of 1855," by which greater facilities for exporting Colonial produce are given. It is expected that this measure will greatly increase the amount of produce of all descriptions raised in the Counties of Alexandra and Alfred.

8. The class of Immigrants to be introduced during 1886 is strictly limited to agriculturists and field labourers ; still the Board is sanguine that by the careful selection of families to be sent out for the occupation of such Settlements as may now be formed, the smaller number of actual immigrants will be more than compensated for by the greater development of the resources of the soil.

9. The following documents are appended :—

- a. Abstract, Receipts and Expenditure.
- b. Account Land and European Immigration Fund.
- c. General Account.
- d. Amended Rules, Umzinto Settlement.

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

- e.* Rules, Weenen Settlement.
- f.* Reports, Marburg and Wilge Fontein Settlements.
- g.* Report of Immigration Commission.
- h.* Report, London Agent, 1885, with Annexures.

By order of the Board,

C. A. BUTLER,
Secretary, Land and Immigration Board.

Land and Immigration Board's Office, January 13, 1886.

F. S. HADEN, Chairman.

[A.]

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—1885.

RECEIPTS.

MONTH.		ITEMS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January	...	To Balance forward	...				15	13	4
		„ Passages, &c., local	...	42	13	0			
		„ C. & O. Expenses	...	6	19	5			
		„ Treasury Draft, No. 1	...	16	5	0			
		„ W. Peace	...	6	6	0			
							72	3	5
February	...	„ Passages, &c., local	...	14	8	0			
		„ C. & O. Expenses	...	9	9	5			
							23	17	5
March	...	„ Marburg Settlement	...	2	15	0			
		„ Treasury Draft, No. 2	...	5	0	0			
		„ C. & O. Expenses	...	5	14	5			
							13	9	5
		Carried forward	...				125	3	7

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

MONTH.	ITEMS.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	...	...	...		125 3 7
April	...	...	„ Passages, &c., local	...	61 2 0	
					<hr/>	61 2 0
May	...	...	„ Passages, &c., local	...	31 11 0	
			„ C. & O. Expenses	...	28 10 4	
			„ Treasury Draft, No. 3	...	472 0 0	
			„ „ No. 4	...	472 0 0	
					<hr/>	1,004 1 4
June	...	...	„ Treasury Draft, No. 5	...	378 0 0	
					<hr/>	378 0 0
July	...	...	„ Wilge Fontein Settlement	...	12 10 0	
			„ Treasury Draft, No. 6	...	5 0 0	
			„ „ No. 7	...	5 0 0	
			„ „ No. 8	...	472 0 0	
			„ „ No. 9	...	65 0 0	
			„ C. & O. Expenses	...	8 18 10	
					<hr/>	568 8 10
August	...	...	„ Marburg Settlement	...	55 18 9	
			„ Wilge Fontein do.	...	23 4 0	
			„ Treasury Draft, No. 10	...	89 0 0	
					<hr/>	168 2 9
September	...	...	„ Marburg Settlement	...	3 15 0	
			„ Wilge Fontein do.	...	46 0 8	
			„ Treasury Drafts, Nos. 11-14	...	83 2 9	
			„ C. & O. Expenses	...	21 4 10	
			„ Advance by Secretary	...	0 8 11	
					<hr/>	154 12 2
October	...	...	„ Marburg Settlement	...	11 5 0	
			„ Wilge Fontein do.	...	151 4 0	
					<hr/>	162 9 0
November...	...	...	„ Passages, &c., local	...	20 0 0	
			„ Wilge Fontein Settlement	...	45 16 0	
			„ Treasury Drafts, Nos. 15-23	...	22 10 4	
			„ C. & O. Expenses	...	9 1 10	
					<hr/>	97 8 2
	Carried forward	...	...	...		2,719 7 10

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

MONTH.		ITEMS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	...	...		2,719 7 10
December ...	...	„ Wilge Fontein Settlement	...	19 8 0	
		„ Marburg do. ..	...	1 17 6	
		„ Treasury Drafts, Nos. 24 and 25	...	10 10 0	
		„ C. & O. Expenses	...	5 15 11	
				<hr/>	37 11 5
					<hr/>
					2,756 19 8
		Expenditure	..	...	2,752 14 2
					<hr/>
		December 31, Balance in hand	...		£4 5 1

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—1885.

EXPENDITURE.

MONTH.		ITEMS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		<i>Treasury Collections :</i>			
January	12	Cheque, Treasurer	..	6 15 0	
„	16	„ „	...	17 0 0	
„	30	„ „	...	18 18 0	
				<hr/>	42 13 0
		<i>Treasury Draft, No. 1 :</i>			
„	14	H. Bru de Wold	...	8 15 0	
„	14	W. Hudson	...	7 10 0	
				<hr/>	16 5 0
		<i>C. & O. Expenses :</i>			
„	21	Colonial Secretary	...	3 15 0	
„	21	Surveyor General	...	2 10 0	
„	21	H. Cowey ...	...	0 14 5	
				<hr/>	6 19 5
					<hr/>
	Carried forward	...	...	...	65 17 5

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

MONTH.		ITEMS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		Brought forward	...	...	...		65	17	5
		<i>W. Peace :</i>							
January	12	Cheque, J. Thorburn ...	...				6	6	0
							72	3	5
		<i>Petty and Postage :</i>							
February	9	Durban Corporation ...	...	5	6	9			
"	12	C. Woodhead ...	...	2	13	0			
							7	19	9
		<i>Treasury Collection :</i>							
"	16	Cheque, Treasurer ...	...				14	8	0
		<i>C. & O. Expenses :</i>							
"	17	Colonial Secretary ...	...	2	10	0			
"	17	W. Woodhouse ...	...	2	10	0			
"	17	W. Blackburn ...	...	3	15	0			
"	17	H. Cowey ...	...	0	14	5			
							9	9	5
							31	17	2
		<i>Petty and Postage :</i>							
March	13	T. Peebles ...	...	5	0	0			
"	17	J. Allen ...	...	0	10	0			
							5	10	0
		<i>Treasury Collections :</i>							
"	27	Cheque, Treasurer ...	...				2	15	0
		<i>Treasury Draft, No. 2 :</i>							
"	11	E. Hawksworth ...	...				5	0	0
		Carried forward	...	...	...		117	5	7

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

MONTH.	ITEMS.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	...	...	...			117	5	7
<i>C. & O. Expenses :</i>									
March	17	Colonial Secretary	...	...	2	10	0		
"	17	Surveyor General	...	...	2	10	0		
"	17	H. Cowey	...	...	0	14	5		
							<hr/>		
							5	14	5
							<hr/>		
							18	19	5
<i>Treasury Collections :</i>									
April	7	Cheque, Treasurer	...	...	57	2	0		
"	29	"	...	...	4	0	0		
							<hr/>		
							61	2	0
							<hr/>		
							61	2	0
<i>Petty and Postage :</i>									
May	12	Secretary, L. and I. Board	...	...			0	5	0
<i>Treasury Collection :</i>									
"	14	Cheque, Treasurer	...	...			31	11	0
<i>Treasury Drafts, 3 and 4 :</i>									
"	15	Colonial Engineer	...	...	472	0	0		
"	27	"	...	...	472	0	0		
							<hr/>		
							944	0	0
<i>C. & O. Expenses :</i>									
April and May		Colonial Secretary	...	...	5	0	0		
		Surveyor General	...	...	3	15	0		
		W. Woodhouse	...	...	2	10	0		
		W. Blackburrow	...	...	7	10	0		
		H. Cowey	...	...	1	10	4		
		Secretary, L. and I. Board	...	...	8	5	0		
							<hr/>		
							28	10	4
							<hr/>		
							1,004	6	4
<i>Treasury Draft, No. 5 :</i>									
June	15	Surveyor General	..	...			378	0	0
							<hr/>		
	Carried forward	...	...	...			1,566	8	4

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

MONTH.		ITEMS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		Brought forward	...	...	...		1,566	8	4
		<i>Treasury Collections :</i>							
July	10	Cheque, Treasurer	...	...			12	10	0
		<i>Treasury Drafts, Nos. 6-9 :</i>							
"	17	J. and A. Farquhar	...	...	5	0	0		
"	17	J. Fisher	...	...	5	0	0		
"	25	Colonial Engineer	..	...	472	0	0		
"	25	"	...	...	65	0	0		
							547	0	0
		<i>C. & O. Expenses :</i>							
"	17	Colonial Secretary	..	...	2	10	0		
"	17	Surveyor General	...	...	2	10	0		
"	17	W. Woodhouse	...	...	2	10	0		
"	17	H. Cowey	...	...	1	8	10		
							8	18	10
							568	8	10
		<i>Treasury Collections :</i>							
August									
September	2	Cheque, Treasurer	...	...			79	2	9
		<i>Treasury Draft, No. 10 :</i>							
August	13	J. Nurden	...	...			89	0	0
							168	2	9
		<i>Petty and Postage :</i>							
September	8	J. Allen	...	...	0	10	0		
"	8	Royal Insurance Company	...	...	1	17	6		
							2	7	6
		<i>Treasury Collections :</i>							
"	4	Cheque, Treasurer	...	...	20	0	0		
"	5	"	..	...	9	8	8		
"	11	"	...	...	3	8	0		
"	11	"	...	...	13	4	0		
October	1	"	...	...	3	15	0		
							49	15	8
		Carried forward	...	...	...		2,345	3	1

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

MONTH.		ITEMS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		Brought forward	...	...	...		2,345	3	1
		<i>C. & O. Expenses :</i>							
September	4	Secretary, L. and I. Board	..	12	10	0			
"	19	W. Blackburn	.	3	15	0			
"	19	W. Woodhouse	...	2	10	0			
"	19	H. Cowey	...	2	9	10			
							21	4	10
		<i>Treasury Drafts, 11-14 :</i>							
"	16	Town Clerk, Durban	...	3	1	10			
"	16	C. Acutt	...	5	0	0			
"	19	Colonial Engineer	...	67	13	1			
"	23	"	...	7	7	10			
							83	2	9
							156	10	9
		<i>Treasury Collections :</i>							
October	21	Cheque, Treasurer	...	11	5	0			
November	3	"	...	151	4	0			
							162	9	0
							162	9	0
		<i>Petty and Postage :</i>							
November	18	Hitchins & Co.	...	0	6	0			
"	18	Secretary, L. and I. Board	...	0	8	11			
							0	14	11
		<i>Treasury Collections :</i>							
"	6	Cheque, Treasurer	...	20	0	0			
"	9	"	...	34	16	0			
"	30	"	...	11	0	0			
							65	16	0
		<i>Treasury Drafts, 15, 20, 22, and 23 :</i>							
"	16	N. Posselt	...	2	10	0			
"	16	J. Hulett	...	4	10	0			
"	16	P. Davis (2)	...	4	10	0			
		Carried forward	...	11	10	0	2,678	10	7

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

MONTH.		ITEMS.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	...	...	...	11	10	0	2,678	10	7
November	16	Robinson & Vause	...	...	2	0	6			
"	16	Times of Natal	...	..	1	5	0			
"	16	Colonial Engineer	...	...	2	0	0			
"	16	N. G. Railway	...	...	0	14	10			
					<hr/>			17	10	4
C. & O. Expenses :										
"	18	Surveyor General	...	...	1	5	0			
"	18	W. E. Blackburn	...	...	3	15	0			
"	18	H. Cowey	...	...	1	11	10			
"	18	Secretary, L. and I. Board	...	...	2	10	0			
					<hr/>			9	1	10
								<hr/>		
								93	3	1
Treasury Collections :										
December	14	Cheque, Treasurer	...	...	19	8	0			
"	28	"	...	...	1	17	6			
					<hr/>			21	5	6
C. & O. Expenses :										
"	14	Surveyor General	...	...	2	10	0			
"	14	W. Woodhouse	...	...	2	10	0			
"	14	H. Cowey	...	...	0	15	11			
					<hr/>			5	15	11
Treasury Drafts :										
"	9	No. 24, Colonial Engineer	...	...	10	0	0			
"	9	, 25, N. Posselt	..	...	0	10	0			
					<hr/>			10	10	0
								<hr/>		
								2,752	14	2
		Balance in hand (Draft 21)	...					4	5	1
								<hr/>		
								£2,756	19	3

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

[B]

ACCOUNT EUROPEAN LAND AND IMMIGRATION FUND, 1885.

DR.

MONTH.	ITEMS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January 1	Balance	0	0	0	1,258	12	11
January 31	Payments to Treasury	42	13	0			
February 28	" "	14	8	0			
March 31	" "	2	15	0			
April 30	" "	61	2	0			
May 31	" "	31	11	0			
June 30	Transfer from Vote	1,000	0	0			
July 31	Payments to Treasury	12	10	0			
September 30	" "	125	3	5			
October 31	" "	15	0	0			
November 30	" "	65	16	0			
November 3	" "	151	4	0			
December 14	" "	19	8	0			
December 28	" "	1	17	6			
					1,543	7	11
					<u>£2,802</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>

CR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January ... By Treasury Draft, No. 1				16	5	0
March ... " " 2				5	0	0
May ... " " 3	472	0	0			
" ... " " 4	472	0	0			
				944	0	0
June ... " " 5				378	0	0
July ... " " 6	5	0	0			
" ... " " 7	5	0	0			
" ... " " 8	472	0	0			
" ... " " 9	65	0	0			
				547	0	0
August ... " " 10				89	0	0
Carried forward				1,979	5	0

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

MONTH.	ITEMS.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	...	...	...			1,979	5	0
September ...	By Treasury Draft, No. 11	...	...	...	3	1 10			
" ...	" " 12	...	...	...	5	0 0			
" ...	" " 13	...	...	...	67	13 1			
" ...	" " 14	...	...	...	7	7 10			
							83	2	9
November ...	" " 15	...	...	...	2	10 0			
" ...	" " 16	...	...	...	4	10 0			
" ...	" " 17	...	...	...	2	5 0			
" ...	" " 18	...	...	...	2	5 0			
" ...	" " 19	...	...	...	2	0 6			
" ...	" " 20	...	...	...	1	5 0			
" ...	" " 21	...	...	...	5	0 0			
" ...	" " 22	...	...	...	2	0 0			
" ...	" " 23	...	...	...	0	14 10			
							22	10	4
December ...	" " 24	...	...	...	10	0 0			
" ...	" " 25	...	...	...	0	10 0			
							10	10	0
							£2,095	8	1
	Balance	...	...	...			706	12	9
							£2,802	0	10

[C]

GENERAL ACCOUNT, 1885.

RECEIPTS.

1885.	Local :					£	s.	d.
January 1 ...	Treasury Balance	...	...	...	...	1,258	12	11
	Receipts on Account of Passages, Special Settlements, &c.	...	...	...	...	1,543	7	11
	Vote for 1885...	...	...	...	...	5,000	0	0
						£7,802	0	10

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

						£	s.	d.
Vote for 1885...						5,000	0	0
						<hr/>		
Crown Agents :								
January	...	Deposit W. Peace, Passage S. Brown...	...	...	...	18	8	0
		Balance	...	...	...	46	0	8
						<hr/>		
						£64	8	8
						<hr/>		
Local :								
Jan. to Dec. 31	Receipts	...	...	...	..	£2,756	19	3

EXPENDITURE.

1885.						£	s.	d.
Local :								
Expenditure in the Colony						2,095	8	1
Balance						5,706	12	9
						<hr/>		
						£7,802	0	10
						<hr/>		
Dec. 31	Balance L. and E. I. Fund	...	...	...	...	706	12	9
						<hr/>		
June 30	...	Transfer to L. and E. I. Fund from Vote, 1885	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
		Balance (lapsed)	...	...	...	4,000	0	0
						<hr/>		
						£5,000	0	0
						<hr/>		
Crown Agents :								
January 21|	...	By Passage Miss Beeston...	...	...	..	44	2	0
February	...	„ Services Emigration Contracts	...	...	...	20	6	8
						<hr/>		
						£64	8	8
						<hr/>		
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	Local Expenditure	...	...	...	...	2,752	14	2
	Balance in hand	...	...	...	...	4	5	1
						<hr/>		
						£2,756	19	3

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

[D]

REGULATIONS FOR THE FORMATION OF A SPECIAL SETTLEMENT OF BRITISH
AGRICULTURISTS ON THE BOARD RESERVE AT UMZINTO.

1. The 15,000 acres comprising this Reserve shall be subdivided into lots of 500 acres each, without commonage.

2. When the survey of this land has been completed, a plan of the same, accompanied by a full description of the quality of the land, water supply, &c., in each lot, shall be sent to the Emigration Agent in London, with instructions to throw the land open to emigrants who are willing to pay for their Assisted Passages, and take possession of the allotment chosen by them without further expense to the Government. These allotments shall be selected by each applicant in London, on the clear understanding that no change in the lots selected can be sanctioned by the Board, if, on arrival, the purchaser is not satisfied with his lot; and they shall be allotted by priority of application.

3. Roads shall be laid down in the Settlement wherever they may be deemed necessary by the Board.

4. The right to lead water through each subdivision out of any of the streams in the settlement shall be imposed as a servitude in the respective deeds of transfer.

5. The price per acre, including survey and all other charges, shall be at the rate of Ten Shillings per acre, and shall be paid in Ten equal annual instalments; the first of such instalments being payable at the commencement of the third year, dating from the day of occupation. Failure of payment of any one instalment within ninety (90) days after the date on which it falls due shall, whenever the Board thinks fit to enforce the same, involve forfeiture of all claim to the allotment.

6. Occupation shall be strictly personal for a period of Nine months in each year; the proof of which occupation, by declaration or otherwise, must be to the satisfaction of the Board. Failure in fulfilling this condition shall involve forfeiture of all claim to the allotment.

7. In the event of the decease or bankruptcy of the holder of any section before the issue of title to the land, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, upon fulfilment of the conditions of occupation, and payment of purchase price shall be entitled to the issue of title for that section.

8. Freehold title will be given at the expiration of Twelve years, upon the receipt of all the instalments of the purchase price; and no title shall be given at any earlier date.

9. No family shall be entitled to select an allotment under these regulations unless it has

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

deposited, or is prepared to deposit, in the London and Westminster Bank a sum of not less than £250, in addition to the cost of its assisted passages, against bank draft payable to order in Natal at sight; such order to be endorsed by the Emigration Agent in London.

10. Under no circumstances whatever will Natives be allowed to settle on the lands so allotted.

By order of the Board,

C. A. BUTLER,
Secretary.

Approved,

By His Excellency the Governor in Council.

September 28, 1885.

[E]

GOVERNMENT NOTICE NO. 431, 1885.

The following Terms and Conditions, approved by His Excellency in Council, for the formation of a Special Agricultural Settlement on the Weenen Town Lands, are published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,

C. B. H. MITCHELL,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Natal,
December 1, 1885.

*Terms and Conditions for the formation of a Special Agricultural Settlement on 5,000 Acres
of the Weenen Town Lands.*

1. This land shall be divided into sections of fifty acres each, and each holder of such a section shall have the right of pasturage or commonage over the Town Lands of Weenen.

2. The occupation of this land will be open to European Immigrants in terms of Law No. 21, of 1876, and to resident colonists under terms of Law No. 50, of 1884, Section 1, as follows:—
“The Land and Immigration Board, constituted under the provisions of the ‘Land and Immigration Board Law, 1876,’ is hereby empowered to grant, on any Special Settlement being established, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, and subject to whatever regulations may be made for the establishment of such Special Settlement, a proportion, not exceeding

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

one-half, of the lots of land set apart for any Special Settlement established by the said Board, to persons resident in Natal, and being other than Immigrants introduced into the Colony by the Board for the purpose of such Special Settlement, anything to the contrary in the said 'Land and Immigration Board Law, 1876,' notwithstanding: Provided that no persons shall be eligible for the grants aforesaid, unless they are, and have been, for the preceding five years resident within the Colony of Natal, and are of the full age of twenty-one years." The occupation of this land will also be subject to the provisions of Law No. 5, of 1885, entitled Law "To enable the Land and Immigration Board to regulate the flow of water over all lands under their control or custody."

3. Every allotment made on this Settlement shall be granted on lease, free of all charges, for a period of twelve years, at a rental of *two shillings and sixpence per acre* per annum. Such rental shall be paid annually, and shall commence at the beginning of the second year dating from the day of occupation. Failure of payment of rent within thirty days after the date on which it falls due shall, whenever the Board thinks fit to enforce the same, involve forfeiture of all claim to the allotment.

4. When the survey of this land has been completed, a plan of the same, having the lots reserved for occupation by colonists marked off thereon, accompanied by a full description of the quality of the land, water supply, &c., in each lot, shall be sent to the Emigration Agent in London, with instructions to throw such lots as are not reserved for colonists open to emigrants, under these Regulations. Allotments shall be drawn for, personally, by each applicant in London on the clear understanding that no change in the lots so drawn can be sanctioned by the Board; and that the Board cannot be responsible if on arrival the immigrant is dissatisfied with the lot he has drawn.

5. A plan showing the lots reserved for occupation by colonists shall be kept in the office of the Land and Immigration Board for the information of colonists applying for an allotment; and lots shall be drawn personally for these sections so soon as and in such manner as the Board may decide, according to priority of application.

6. Every lease so granted shall contain the right of purchase, at the expiration of the lease by the person so leasing, at *£2 per acre*, and subject to the following conditions, both as regards lease and purchase:—

- (a) Roads shall be marked off on a plan of the Settlement wherever they may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Board.
- (b) The right to lead water through each sub-division by means of any water-course, water-pipes, sluices, or other waterworks of every description constructed by the Land and Immigration Board in terms of Law No. 5, 1885, shall be imposed as a servitude in each such lease or title deed respectively, and shall be subject to such rules and conditions respecting the same as may from time to time be laid down by the Land and Immigration Board, and approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

7. Occupation by leaseholders shall be strictly personal for a period of nine months in each year, the proof of which occupation, by declaration or otherwise, must be to the satisfaction of the Board. Failure in fulfilling this condition shall, at the discretion of the Board, involve forfeiture of all claim to the allotment.

8. Not less than one-half of the arable land in each section shall be brought under cultivation by the end of the second year; and, thereafter, no less a proportion shall be kept in cultivation. Proof of the fulfilment of this condition must be made as provided in the seventh clause of these conditions, and the penalty of non-payment shall be the same.

9. Freehold title shall be given on the expiration of twelve years of leasehold, upon the further payment of the sum of £2 *sterling per acre*, provided that all the conditions of the lease have been duly fulfilled.

10. In the event of any leaseholder not wishing, at the expiration of twelve years, to exercise his right of purchase, his former lease may, with the consent of His Excellency the Governor in Council, be renewed for a period not exceeding in the whole twenty-one years of occupation, on such terms as may be agreed upon.

11. Under no circumstances whatever will natives be allowed to settle on the land so allotted, nor will the erection of native kraals, or the pasturing of natives' cattle be allowed on the commonage.

12. Free third-class passages will be granted by the Board from London to Durban; but the settlers will have to provide and pay for their own transport to the Settlement.

13. No family shall be selected, or be entitled to receive an allotment of land under these Regulations, unless it has deposited, or is prepared to deposit, in the hands of the Natal Emigration Agent in London, for transmission to the Secretary of the Board in Natal, a sum of not less than *two hundred pounds sterling* (£200) against the Agent's Draft payable to order by the Secretary of the Board in Natal at sight. A colonist also applying for an allotment must furnish such proof as the Board may require that he is in *bona fide* possession of agricultural stock and implements of at least *one hundred pounds* (£100) value; and also ready money to the amount of *one hundred pounds* (£100), free from any liability whatsoever.

By order of the Board,

C. A. BUTLER,

Secretary.

Land and Immigration Board Office,
Durban, Natal, November 14, 1885.

C. B. H. MITCHELL,

Chairman.

Approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

November 28, 1885.

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

[F]

REPORT ON WILGE FONTEIN SETTLEMENT, MAY, 1885.

The following Report on the questions connected with the Wilge Fontein Special Settlement, which the Board directed to be made on April the 15th, 1885, is now submitted for the information of the Board.

2. The subjects to be enquired into were as follows:—

- (a) Acreage in each lot under cultivation.
- (b) Acreage under cultivation irrigated, in each lot.
- (c) Stock and Implements on each lot.
- (d) Buildings of all sorts on each lot.
- (e) Number of Native occupants and conditions of occupancy. Also, what labour is supplied to the holder of the lot.
- (f) Condition of commonage; quantity of stock depastured, distinguishing between that belonging to Europeans and Natives; also how many Natives ride transport.

3. ACREAGE IN EACH LOT NOT IRRIGATED.

Lot 1. This lot has been leased to a Native, "Kobela," who lives on Mr. Aitchison's Lot No. 7, by Mr. Clements, who has planted about 15 acres of Kafir-corn and mealies.

Lot 2. J. Roberts, 14 acres mealies.

Lot 3 is vacant.

Lot 4. D. Aitchison, $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres mealies; good crop.

Lot 5. This lot, which belongs to Mr. Symons, is let to a Native—who has one patch of corn and mealies of 14 acres, and two other patches of about 4 acres each. Total, 22 acres; fair crop.

Lot 6. Mr. J. Roberts, 11 acres mealies; poor.

Lot 7. This lot belongs to Mr. Aitchison, but he has let it to a Native "Kobela"; he cultivates about 20 acres mealies and corn.

Lot 8. R. Leiper, 49 acres Mealies; good crop.

Lot 9. T. Symons, 26 acres Mealies; fair average crop, and 9 acres bad. Total, 35 acres.

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

Lot 10. J. Christieson, 15 acres mealies, poor crop; also about 2 acres no use. Total, 17 acres.

Lot 11. W. Clark has 30 acres under Mealies, good crop; also $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres just ploughed up and lying fallow till spring. Total, $36\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Lot 12. R. Clements. No one resides on this lot at present. Mr. Haworth has cultivated about 6 acres on this lot (mealies).

Lot 13. R. Haworth, has $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres under cultivation himself. About 2 acres are also cultivated by a Native tenant.

Lot 14. R. Haworth, 29 acres of mealies, fair crop,

Lot 15. R. Haworth. This lot is let partly to a Mr. Riley and partly to a Native, "Inkunsi." The former has three acres of mealies and forage; poor crop; bad cultivation. The latter has about 12 acres planted with corn and mealies. Total cultivation on the lot, about 15 acres.

Lot 16. Mrs. Frankish, 25 acres of mealies; and one Kafir tenant, about 4 acres. Total, 29 acres.

Lot 17. W. Oldfield has let all the upper part of this land to Mologue, a Native, who resides on Mr. Boshoff's land. Mologue is at present in gaol. There are about 12 acres of mealies planted.

Lot 18. W. Oldfield, 31 acres mealies, fair crop; and 4 acres forage. Total, 35 acres.

Lot 19. J. Neden, 28 acres of mealies, fair crop.

Lots 20 and 22. J. Neden, about 12 acres mealies, poor crop.

Lots 21 and 29. A. Powdrill has 20 acres mealies, good crop. He also has 3 Native tenants who cultivate on these two lots. Mealies and Kafir-corn, about 40 acres. Total, say 60 acres.

Lot 23. R. Clark. This lot is let to a Native, "Mandoi," who has about 12 acres of mealies in.

Lot 24. W. Walker. This lot is farmed by the eldest son, E. Walker. He has in—26 acres mealies, 1 acre potatoes, 2 forage. Total, 29 acres; good crops. Also, 3 acres fallow land.

Lot 25. Mr. Walker has about 2 acres of land cultivated on this lot. Two Kafirs also use it, viz., Jan, who lives on Mr. Cragg's land, has about 7 acres mealies, and Stoppel, who lives on Lot 39, has 2 acres. Total cultivation, about 11 acres.

Lot 26. S. Neden. Held by Native tenant, "Daka," who has about 15 acres of corn and mealies.

Lot 27. S. Neden. About 28 acres mealies.

Lot 28. R. Clark, 25 acres mealies. †

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

Lot 29. (*See A. Powdrill.*)

Lot 30. G. Martin has 20 acres of fair mealies on this lot. A Native tenant, "Sebenza," resides on the land, has 11 acres Kafir-corn and mealies. Total, 31 acres.

Lot 31. G. Martin 4 acres mealies.

Lot 32. F. Brown, 7 acres mealies, 3 acres forage.

Lot 34. F. Brown, 14 acres mealies.

Lot 36. F. Brown, 2 acres mealies.

Lots 37, 38, and 39, belong to W. Walker, but are leased to Indungane, Mamula, and Stoppel, who belong to one kraal. There are about 20 acres of corn and mealies on these lots.

Lot 40. W. Oldfield. Nothing has been done on this lot. Mr. Oldfield hopes to place his son there some day.

A Schedule showing the total quantity of land unirrigated is attached.

4. ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION IRRIGATED IN EACH LOT.

R. Leiper, Lot 8	...	...	...	...	6 acres.
T. Symons, Lot 17	...	...	...	...	1 "
W. Oldfield, Lot 9	}	...	...	...	2½ "
„ Lot 18		...	...	...	4 "
T. Parkin, Lot 16	...	...	...	...	9 "
J. Neden, Lots 19 and 22	...	...	...	...	13 "
S. Neden, Lots 26 and 27	...	...	...	...	14 "
F. Brown, Lot 32	}	...	...	...	9½ "
„ Lot 34		...	...	...	4½ "
„ Lot 36		...	...	...	1 "
G. Martin, Lot 31	...	...	...	...	18 "
A. Powdrill, Lot 21	}	...	...	...	5 "
„ Lot 29		...	...	...	5 "
W. Walker, Lot 24	...	...	...	...	3 "
„ Lot 25, about 10 acres can be irrigated.					
R. Clark, Lot 28	...	...	...	...	12 "
J. Roberts, Lot 2	...	...	...	...	6 "
„ Lot 6, about 10 acres can be irrigated.					
W. Clark, Lot 11	...	...	...	...	17 "
D. Aitchison, Lot 4	...	...	...	...	14½ "

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

R. Haworth, Lot 12	1	„
„ Lot 13	2	„
„ Lot 14	3	„
„ Lot 15	3	„

5. (c) STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS ON EACH LOT.

Lot 1.—Unoccupied.

Lot 2, J. Roberts.—10 oxen, 1 horse, 3 pigs, 3 ploughs, 1 set harrows, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 1 sheller, 1 mowing machine.

Lot 3.—Vacant.

Lot 4, D. Aitchison.—4 oxen, 8 pigs, 1 plough, 1 set harrows, 1 cart, 1 sheller.

Lot 8, R. Leiper.—12 oxen, 1 bull, 19 cows and young stock, 2 horses, 2 pigs, 1 wagon, 1 cart, 1 double plough, 2 single do., 2 sets harrows, 2 horse hoes, 1 sheller. Also 28 head of cattle on Lots 33 and 35.

R. Leiper, Lot 33.—5 head cattle.

„ Lot 35.—23 „

T. Symons, Lot 9.—7 oxen, 1 cow, 4 pigs, 3 ploughs, 1 scuffler, 1 set harrows, 1 wagon, 1 sheller, 1 mower and reaper.

Lot 10, J. Christieson.—2 horses, 1 plough, 1 set harrows, 1 sheller, 1 cart and harness.

Lot 11, W. Clark.—24 oxen, 7 cows and young stock, 5 pigs, 1 wagon, 1 cart, 3 ploughs, 1 set harrows, 1 sheller, 1 mowing machine.

Lot 12, Clements, R.—Vacant.

Lots 13, 14, 15, R. Haworth—11 oxen, 3 cows, 2 calves, 1 pig. W. Riley,—36 oxen, 5 cows, 3 calves. Haworth—2 single ploughs, 1 three-furrow do., 2 scufflers, 1 sheller, 2 wagons, 1 mowing machine. Riley—2 transport wagons, no implements.

Lot 16, Mrs. Parkin.—No stock, 1 plough, 1 harrow, sheller, 1 wagon.

Lots 17, 18, 40, W. Oldfield.—7 oxen, 6 cows and young stock, 1 mare, 11 pigs, 1 single plough, 1 double-furrow plough, 1 set harrows, 1 sheller, 1 scuffler, 1 cart.

Lots 19, 20, 22, J. Neden.—20 oxen, 8 cows, 2 horses, 4 pigs; 12 oxen died during last 3 months; 5 ploughs, 1 set harrows, 1 mower, 1 wagon, 1 cart, 2 shellers.

Lots 21 and 29, A. Powdrill.—4 oxen, 4 pigs, 1 plough, 1 harrow, 1 cart, 1 sheller.

 REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

Lots 30 and 31, G. Martin.—9 head of cattle, 3 pigs, 2 ploughs, 1 harrow, 1 sheller, 1 mowing machine, 1 wagon.

Lots 32, 34 and 36, F. Brown.—7 oxen, 2 pigs, 2 ploughs, 1 drill plough, 1 harrow, 1 scarifier, 1 sheller, 1 wagon.

Lots 26 and 27, S. Neden.—4 oxen, 1 plough, 1 harrow.

Lots 23 and 28, R. Clark.—10 oxen, 14 cows and young stock, 2 pigs, 1 wagon, 1 plough, 1 scarifier, 1 harrow, 1 sheller.

Lots 24 and 25, W. Walker.—10 oxen, 3 cows, 1 bull, 1 horse, 1 plough, 1 harrow, 1 sheller, 1 wagon.

KAFIR CATTLE, &c.

Lot 33, Maweni.—3 huts, 4 head cattle—has lungsickness—12 goats, 1 plough.

Lot 35, Gumula.—1 hut, 6 head cattle, 1 plough.

Lot 5, Gwabeni.—6 huts, 24 head cattle, 35 goats, 1 plough.

Lot 30, Sebenza.—2 huts, 7 head cattle—has lungsickness—9 goats 1 plough.

Lot 29, Ohai.—2 huts, 5 oxen, 11 cows, 2 calves.

Lot 29, Umtchilimba.—2 huts, 4 oxen, 7 cows, 2 calves, 1 goat, 1 plough.

Lot 21, Yabili.—3 huts, 4 oxen, 12 cows, &c.

Lots 37, 38, 39.—Indungane, Mamula and Stoppel—6 huts, 44 head cattle, 20 goats.

Lot 23, Mandoi.—2 huts, 11 head cattle, 1 plough, 7 oxen riding transport.

Lot 28, Sobisa.—Has got lungsickness. 7 huts, 13 oxen, 22 cows, 5 yearlings, 6 calves, 12 goats and some kids, 1 plough.

Lot 7, Kobela.—4 huts, 26 head cattle, 10 oxen, 1 wagon; does not ride transport.

Lot 15, Inkunsi.—1 hut, 6 oxen, 1 cow, 1 plough.

Lot 26, Daka.—2 huts, 4 oxen, 3 cows, 1 calf, 8 goats, 1 plough.

6. (*d.*)—BUILDINGS OF ALL SORTS ON EACH LOT.

Lot 2. J. Roberts.—Stone house, two rooms, 30 x 15ft., iron roof; stone and thatch mealie house, and stone and iron Kafir hut; stone cattle kraal and pig-styes.

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

Lot 4. D. Aitchison.—Stone and iron house, 12 x 15ft.; stone store-house, 12 x 16ft., unfinished; stone and thatch Kafir house, 9 x 12ft.; stone cattle-kraal and pig-stye.

Lot 8. R. Leiper.—Good stone and iron cottage, half roof, about 24 x 12ft., with kitchen; large stone store, iron roof, 36½ x 18½ x 12ft., very good building; stone kraal, with very good iron-roofed shed covering part of it; iron and stone pig-styes and fowl-houses, &c., in one; stone and iron stable, wagon-shed, and Kafir house under one roof.

Lot 9. T. Symons.—Good stone and iron house, 35 x 19ft., with lean-to stable, 19 x 10ft.; stone cattle kraal; Kafir house; one unfinished stone building for barn, &c., 27 x 24ft., with lean-to pig-styes, 27 x 9ft.

Lot 10. J. Christieson.—The only building, if it can be called such, on this lot is made up of a mixture of stone, sods, wood, &c., with an iron roof—a portion only of it is inhabitable.

Lot 11. W. Clark.—Good stone and wooden house, four rooms, thatch and iron roof; one large shed, stone and iron, for wagon-house, barn, and cow-house; cattle kraal, partly stone, partly wire—a portion of it is roofed in with iron; small wood and iron blacksmith's shop.

Lot 12. Clements.—There is a dilapidated building on this lot, unoccupied.

Lot 13. R. Haworth.—Half-roof stone and iron house, in bad condition; stone cattle kraal. Mr. Riley has also got a small stone and iron house on Lot 15.

Lot 18. W. Oldfield.—Stone cottage, iron roof; no out-buildings.

Lot 16. Mrs. Parkin.—Stone house, iron roof, 12 x 12ft., good; no out-buildings. The Wesleyan Chapel and Graveyard is in a portion of this lot.

Lot 20. J. Neden.—Stone house, iron roof, 24 x 12ft., has foundations laid for a new house of larger size; stable, wood and iron 20 x 12ft.; Kafir hut, stone and iron, 12 x 12ft.

Lot 24. W. Walker.—One wood and iron house, 25 x 20ft.; one iron house, 10 x 20ft., with lean-to 10 x 20ft.; one iron Kafir hut; good stone cattle kraal.

Lot 27. S. Neden.—Is still living in the Government house. There are no new buildings on this lot. The old cottage, which was built many years ago, has been patched up, and may be serviceable as a storehouse.

Lot 28. R. Clark.—Two-storey stone and iron-roofed house, 25 x 14ft., with lean-to, 12 x 20ft., for storeroom and workshop. In course of construction, a large stone building, 38 x 19ft., the floor of which, being on a hill side, covers one side of the cattle kraal, which is below. The upper building is for a barn and granary. Pigstye, &c., separate.

No. 29. A. Powdrill.—Stone house, iron roof, 30 x 25ft.; Kafir house, stone and thatch; also pig-styes and fowl-house.

 REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

No. 31. G. Martin.—Stone house, iron roof, 24 x 12ft. ; store-room, stone and iron, 24 x 10ft. ; Kafir house, &c., all in good condition.

Lot 32. F. Brown.—The buildings consist of a three-roomed tin house with iron roof, also mealie house of same material.

There are Kafir kraals on Lots Nos. 16, 33, 35, 5, 30, 29, 21, 39, 23, 28, 7, 15, 13, and 26. Forty-three huts in all.

7. (e) NUMBER OF NATIVE OCCUPANTS AND CONDITIONS OF OCCUPANCY, ALSO WHAT LABOUR IS SUPPLIED TO THE HOLDER OF THE LOT.

See Schedule, marked F, annexed.

8. (f) CONDITION OF COMMONAGE.

Quantity of stock depastured—distinguishing between those belonging to Europeans and the natives.

There is a general opinion that the commonage is a good deal grazed over by cattle belonging to people both black and white who do not reside on the farm. This is more especially the case in spring time, owing to the grass sprouting very early at Wilge Fontein, and also to its being so well sheltered against the early cold rains. At present, however, the commonage does not show signs of having been overfed, except in one part on the eastern side adjoining Mr. Cragg's land. I may here observe that a portion of one of Mr. Cragg's kraals (Jan's) is on the commonage, and also a Kafir residing on the same farm has ploughed a small portion of land on the Wilge Fontein side of the boundary. As the majority of the settlers have got native tenants on a portion of their land, they naturally state that the Kafirs' cattle do no injury on the farm ; and although there is, and has been, a good deal of lungsickness on the farm, still it is impossible to determine who brought it there—some of the settlers blaming the Kafirs, others again equally loud in asserting that the settlers, especially J. Neden, who bought a large number of cheap cattle on the market, are the cause of it. Mr. Neden states he has lost 12 head of oxen during the last three months, but denies that the sickness originated with him. The settlers on the town end of the farm cannot make much use of the commonage during the summer months owing to the difficulty of keeping the cattle out of the crops on their way thereto. If all the horned stock on the farm were confined to the commonage for pasture, it would give about 2½ acres of grazing per head, whereas cattle should be allowed 5 acres each, and this under circumstances where careful burning of the grass is observed, which certainly is not the case at Wilge Fontein,

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

as a large portion of the commonage and a tract beyond it has recently been burned off through carelessness.

The absence of any regulations among the settlers, and want of unanimity with respect both to the commonage and the water supply, render any suggestions useless. Many of the settlers have cut large quantities of hay for winter use and for sale.

A schedule of the stock in possession of Europeans and Natives respectively is annexed—(Marked F).

The only persons on the Settlement actually engaged in transport-riding are R. Haworth and his tenant, Mr. Riley, who have three wagons engaged in the business. One native, Mandoi, on Lot 23, has lent seven of his oxen to some of his relatives, non-resident, for the same purpose. The other natives, Kobela and Sobisa, who are reported to be also transport-riders, have not been on the roads for two years.

9. GENERAL.

Taking the crops all round they are a fair lot, considering the season. The Clarks, Leiper, Aitchison, Martin, and Neden have promise of good returns.

The holder of Lot No. 10, J. Christieson, states that he fears he can do nothing with his land. He says that it is clean worked out, and that last year he only got a return of £27 from 26 acres that he had under crop. The annual instalment, £19 8s., is, he says, more than he can bear, and therefore he prays the Board to consider a reduction of the amount.

With regard to Mrs. Clements' land, Lots 1 and 12, there are a number of applications for them; and if Mrs. Clements does not comply with the terms offered by the Board by the middle of July next, these applications may then be submitted for consideration.

S. Neden and family still continue to reside in the Government house.

Mr. Tindall, the lately-appointed schoolmaster, now holds daily school in the Government house, and there is a good attendance of children.

The native squatters certainly appear to have assisted many families in tiding over their early difficulties, and some of the settlers are still dependent upon them for plough oxen, cartage to town, &c., and for which they could not afford to pay the ordinary charges that are made. But it is to be feared that they overlook the fact that Kafir cultivation, on small holdings, will, owing to continual cropping without manure, soon exhaust the soil, and will involve much trouble in getting it into heart again in the future.

The following documents are annexed:—

- A. Land under cultivation not irrigated.
- B. Do. irrigated.

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

C. Total amount cultivated.

D. Return of Agricultural Implements, &c.

E. Tenure of Native Tenants.

F. Return of Native Huts and Annual Rental.

G. Return of Stock in possession of Europeans and Natives respectively.

C. A. BUTLER,

Secretary Land & Immigration Board.

May 22nd, 1885.

Schedule (A.)

LAND UNDER CULTIVATION NOT IRRIGATED.

By Europeans	...	...	...	...	436½ Acres.
By Natives	...	...	...	...	219 „
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	655½ „

Schedule (B.)

LAND UNDER CULTIVATION IRRIGATED.

By Europeans	...	...	...	...	154 Acres.
By Natives	...	...	...	...	Nil.
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	154 „

Schedule (C.)

TOTAL AMOUNT CULTIVATED.

By Europeans	...	...	...	...	590½ Acres.
By Natives	..	...	...	...	219 „
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	809½ „

Schedule (D.)

RETURN OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF EUROPEANS AT WILGE FONTEIN—1885.

Wagons.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Mowers.	Shellers.	Horse Hoes.
12	8	33	14	6	16	8

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).*Schedule (E.)*

Lot 33. R. Leiper—Native tenant “Maweni.”—Holds an agreement to have the land from year to year at £15 per annum. Gives one work-boy 10s. per month.

Lot 35. R. Leiper.—Native tenant “Gumula.”—Yearly lease as above. Finds one boy at 5s. per month for herding Mr. Leiper’s cattle, which run at his kraal. Annual payment £12.

Lot 5. T. Symons—Native tenant “Gwabeni.”—Holds 56 acres of this lot under yearly agreement from August, 1882, subject to 6 months’ notice on either side. Yearly rental £20, payable half-yearly. Provides two labourers at 20s. and 12s. each per month. By a subsequent agreement Gwabeni takes the whole of Lot 5 from August 1, 1884, to August 1, 1885.

Lot 30. G. Martin—Native tenant “Sebenza.”—Verbal agreement from year to year, pays £10 annual rent, and herds Mr. Martin’s cattle free of charge.

Lot 17. W. Oldfield—The Native tenant, “Mologue,” does not reside on Wilge Fontein. The following is the agreement :

“September 19th, 1884.

“An agreement entered into between W. Oldfield, of Wilge Fontein, and Mologue, Native. First, W. Oldfield agrees to let, and Mologue agrees to take, the top part of No. 17 Wilge Fontein, for one year for £15 (fifteen pounds sterling), payable at my house on the 19th September, 1885. ”

(Signed)

“WM. OLDFIELD.

“MOLOGUE’S MARK—X.

Lot. 29. A. Powdrill—Native tenant “Ohai,” pays £20 a year under similar agreement as Umtchilimba, which follows.

Lot 21. A. Powdrill—Native tenant “Umtchilimba.”

Umtchilimba’s agreement as follows :—

“This lease between Alfred Powdrill, Farmer, of Wilge Fontein, hereinafter called the lessor of the one part, and Umtchilimba, a native of the same place, hereinafter called the lessee of the other part, witnesseth that in consideration of the rent hereby reserved and made payable, and of the covenants and conditions herein contained, the lessor hath demised and leased, and by these presents doth demise and lease unto the lessee, certain four patches of land containing about 70 acres (seventy acres), of the lessor’s portion of the farm Wilge Fontein, in the County of Maritzburg, comprising :—Two pieces between the water-course and main road ; one piece at the back of lessor’s house, adjoining the land of Uzizibele ; and one piece between the land of Uzizibele and Neden’s boundary.

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

“To have and to hold said land for a term of three years from the first day of July, 1883, yielding and paying therefor as yearly rent the sum of twenty pounds (£20) per annum, the first payment to be made on the first day of July, 1884, and thereafter on the 1st day of July in each succeeding year.

“Provided always, that in case the rent hereby received shall be in arrear and unpaid for thirty days next following the day proper for payment hereof, then and in such case it shall be lawful for the lessor at his option to enter upon the demised land and the same to have powers and enjoy, together with all buildings, moveable or immovable and all improvements thereon, without liability to make compensation therefor, and thereupon these presents, save for the purpose of enforcing rights and claims hereunder shall be null and void.

“The lessor also agrees to allow the lessee to graze and agist (*sic*) any cattle the *bonâ fide* property of the lessee on all his uncultivated land, the property of the lessor, on said farm.

“In witness whereof the lessor and lessee have hereunto set their hands, at Pietermaritzburg, this 28th day of July, 1883, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses.

(Signed) “ALFRED POWDRILL,

(Signed) “UMTCHILIMBA, his \times mark.

“Interpreted by: (Signed) B. G. ZIETSMAN.

“Witnessed by: (Signed) A. BAXTER.”

Lot 21.—A. Powdrill, Native Zwesezwezebele, similar to above, for thirty acres to be pointed out by A. Powdrill, at a rental of £1 per acre per annum for four years, from July 1st, 1882, annual rental £30.

(Signed) A. POWDRILL,

(Signed) ZWESEZWEZEBELE, his \times mark.

Witnesses: E. BAXTER.

B. G. ZIETSMAN.

Lots 37, 38, 39.—W. Walker, Native tenants Indungane and Mamula and Stoppel. No written agreement. Land held from year to year. Following is copy of receipt held by Indungane:—“Received from Indungane, (Native), the sum of £25, rent for one year of ground occupied by him, and due first day of July, 1884.

(Signed) “ERNEST WALKER.”

Mr. Walker also receives rent from Stoppel for a portion of Lot 25, which is paid by ploughing so much for Mr. Walker.

A further rental of £10 per annum is received from a Native named “Jan” for part of Lot 25. Jan does not reside on Wilge Fontein, but on Mr. Cragg’s land.

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

Lot 23.—R. Clark. Native tenant “Malindela” pays £10 a year rent. Agreement dated 1st September, 1882. Tenant to be responsible for Clark’s crops being damaged.

Lot 28.—R. Clark. Native tenant “Sobisa.” Agreement dated September 1st, 1883, for part of Lot 28, at a rental of £4 per annum for each hut, rent to be paid yearly. Half year’s notice to be given by either party. Lessee also agrees to lend Mr. Clark such cattle as he may require for work, at the rate of 1s. per day; he also agrees to herd Mr. Clark’s cattle and to keep the irrigation sluic clean.

This is signed by Sobisa only.

Lot 7.—D. Aitchison. Native tenant “Kobela,” Agreement as follows:—“Hubelli Dalimi agrees to give £20 sterling for land known as Lot 7, Wilge Fontein, from 1884 to 1885. Dated July 1st, 1885.

“HUBELLI DALIMI his \times mark.

(Signed) “A. AITCHISON.”

The women also come to cut Mr. Aitchison’s forage. Kobela does not supply regular labour, but finds strangers to work for the owner.

Lot 13.—R. Haworth. Native tenant “Abraham,” Rent, £8 per annum, from the 1st September, 1884, to September 1st, 1887. No labour.

Lot 15.—R. Haworth. Native tenant “Inkunsi”; £10 per annum. Verbal agreement, annual Does not supply any labour.

Lot 26.—S. Neden. Native tenant “Daka” or “Jass.” Written agreement, 1st July, 1884; yearly tenant of 50 acres. Tenant not to sub-let. Annual rent, £15. Tenant is to plough for Mr. Neden at a sum to be agreed upon, which amount is not to be paid in cash, but deducted from the rent.

Lot 16.—T. Parkin. One Native tenant (Christian); no agreement. Pays £7 10s. for one year, ending September, 1885; is leaving then. He is unable to pay his rent and is working the amount out at 1s. a day.

Schedule (F).

NUMBER OF NATIVE HUTS.

Lot 33.	Maweni	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
35.	Gumula	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<hr/>								
	Carried forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Gwabeni	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
30. Sebenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
29. Ohai	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
29. Umtchilimba	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
21. Yabili	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
37-39. Indungane	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
23. Mandoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
28. Sobisa	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
7. Kobela	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
15. Inkunsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
26. Daka	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
16. Christian	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
13. Abraham	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	43 huts

At a rental of £275 10s. Average per hut, £6 8s. 4½d.

Schedule (G).

WILGE FONTEIN.

Return of Stock in possession of Europeans.

				Cattle.	Horses.	Pigs.	Goats.
J. Roberts	...	...	...	10	1	3	0
R. Leiper	...	...	...	60	2	2	0
T. Symons	...	...	...	8	0	4	0
J. Christieson	...	...	...	0	2	0	0
W. Clark	...	...	...	31	0	5	0
R. Clements	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
R. Haworth	...	...	...	16	0	1	0
— Riley	...	...	...	44	0	0	0
Wm. Parkin	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
W. Oldfield	...	...	...	13	1	11	0
Carried forward	...	...	...	182	6	26	0

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

Brought forward	...	182	6	26	0
J. Neden	...	28	2	4	0
A. Powdrill	...	4	0	4	0
G. Martin	...	9	0	3	0
F. Brown	...	7	0	2	0
S. Neden	...	4	0	0	0
R. Clark	...	24	0	2	0
W. Walker	...	14	1	0	0
D. Aitchison	...	4	0	8	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		276	9	49	0
Add Kafir Cattle	...	247	0	0	97
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	523	9	49	97

Schedule (G—2).

WILGE FONTEIN.

Return of Stock in possession of Natives.

	Cattle.	Horses.	Pigs.	Goats.
Maweni	4	0	0	12
Gumula	6	0	0	0
Gwabeni	24	0	0	35
Sebenza	7	0	0	9
Ohai	18	0	0	0
Umtchilimba	13	0	0	1
Yabili	16	0	0	0
Mandoi	18	0	0	0
Sobisa	46	0	0	12
Kobela	36	0	0	0
Inkunsi	7	0	0	0
Jass	8	0	0	8
Indungane	44	0	0	20
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	247	0	0	97

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

[F.]

REPORT ON MARBURG SPECIAL SETTLEMENT, AUGUST, 1885.

The state of the Marburg Settlement being to-day so identical with what it was when visited a year ago, that I find it difficult to do more than make a statistical comparison as regards Stock and Agriculture between the last and the present years; trees however have grown up, and improvements to several of the homesteads in the way of substantial buildings give a more encouraging appearance to the Settlement.

2. Many of the people not being satisfied with the returns from crops planted in the grass land, have been engaged in clearing the Bush, which, of course, is slow work with the small amount of labour at their command, and this will to some extent account for the small increase in the acreage under cultivation, there being only 18 acres in addition to that tilled last year. Many of the people have had to buy grain this winter for the support of their families, which is not as it ought to be, and should not more strenuous efforts be made during the coming season to produce a surplus, I fail to see how facilities of export from the Umzimkulu will prove to be the panacea for previous evils so fondly relied upon, so far as this settlement is concerned.

A good deal of attention is being given to the cultivation of tea and coffee, and almost every one has a small number of trees of both kinds growing, much difficulty is however experienced in getting good tea seed, and if the Board could supply a small quantity of the right description, it would be eagerly accepted and planted.

3. As regards Stock (of various sorts), the annexed comparative statement (marked A) will show a decrease of 52 head in the total as published last year.

4. The total amount due for instalments, including overdue instalments for 1884, with 6 per cent. interest added, amounted to £232 19s. 2d., of which sum only £55 18s. 9d. has been paid, leaving a deficiency of £177 0s. 5d. A number of the people have, however, promised to pay before Christmas. Mr. C. Hajem's first instalment on Lot No. 6 is not, by permission of the Board, due until August, 1886, and Messrs. W. Andersen and R. Nilsen, holding Lots Nos. 26 and 28, apply for the same consideration as they only commenced on this land at the same time as Mr. Hajem.

5. Mr. K. O. Standal, Lot No. 11, may, I regret to say, have to leave the settlement and return to Norway owing to the continued ill-health of his wife whom the doctor advises to return to a cold climate. Personally he does not wish to leave. He is a hard-working man and would make a good colonist.

6. Several new buildings have been erected since last year, and only four families occupy the original huts constructed for them.

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

7. In July last the Board granted C. D. Lund three months leave of absence from his Lot No. 14. He has now taken service with Mr. Bazley at the Ifafa, and it is doubtful if he will return. Nothing has been done on this lot and the old huts are in ruins.

Mr. T. Oil, Lot 29, is at present absent building a church for the Norwegian Mission in Zululand. His wife and sons are at home and work the land. His instalments have been paid.

C. Hanssen, Lot 24, has not improved his land.

Lots Nos. 43 and 48 are vacant; the latter has been resigned by Mr. A. Andersen; the former belonged to Mr. P. Trandal, but the Board resumed possession as conditions were not fulfilled.

8. As directed by the Board, I informed the settlers that it was necessary that those holding spare lots should cultivate upon them. Mr. J. L. Oil, the holder of Lots 33 and 34, on which all instalments have been paid, stated that as he has chiefly to live by dairy farming he could not carry on if he had to cultivate his spare lot. He is a long way from the commonage; but even if he were close by he could not use it as owing to the main road running through it and transport cattle feeding upon it, it is never free from diseased cattle. The same remarks apply to most of the holders of spare lots. They also state that were they to plant on these lots the entire crops would be consumed by the monkeys owing to the distance from the homestead. This is doubtless correct. The following settlers hold spare lots:—

J. L. Oil	...	...	...	All instalments paid.
G. Kjonstad	...	...	...	One owing.
A. Andersen	...	...	...	One owing.
E. Bjorseth	...	...	...	Two owing—letter annexed, <i>vide</i> 1882
O. Vingerold	...	...	...	Two owing.
K. Marthinson...	...	...	...	All paid.
F. Bodtker	...	...	...	Two owing.

9. No minister has as yet been appointed to fill the place of the Rev. E. Berg who has resigned his pastorate.

C. A. BUTLER,

Secy. Land & Immigration Board.

September 12, 1885.

Comparative Statement of Land Cultivated, Stock, &c.

ITEMS.	1884.	1885.
Acres	180	198
Horses	19	28
Cattle	161	145
Pigs	183	108
Sheep and Goats	56	68
	599	547

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).*Agricultural Implements.*

Carts	...	...	...	2
Ploughs	...	...	...	8
Harrows	...	...	...	3

C. A. BUTLER,

Secy. Land & Immigration Board.

September 9, 1885.

G.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

To His Excellency SIR HENRY ERNEST BULWER, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Natal, Vice-Admiral of the same, and Supreme Chief over the Native Population.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

In accordance with the instructions addressed to us in the Commission issued by Your Excellency, we have enquired into the following subjects :—

- (a) The management and working of the Land and Immigration Board, together with all matters connected with European Immigration, having a special regard to the details and prospects of the various Agricultural Settlements formed by the Board.
- (b) The extent to which lands can be made available in the Midland and Upper Districts of the Colony by means of Irrigation Works for the settlement of agriculturists.
- (c) The measures which may be taken to encourage the erection of Central Sugar Mills in suitable positions on the Coast Districts.
- (d) The best means to be adopted for encouraging the fencing of lands in the Upper and Midland Districts of the Colony.

We have now the honour to furnish a Report upon them.

In the course of our enquiries we visited and took evidence at the following places :—Wilge

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

Fontein, Durban, Verulam, Tongaat, Umhlali, Stanger, New Hanover, Richmond, Ixopo, Marburg, Greytown, and Estcourt. During the sittings of the Commission in Pietermaritzburg we also took evidence from a number of persons, and we have also been supplied by letter with a large quantity of information.

LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD.

The Board, though constituted by Law No. 21 of 1876, was not appointed until January, 1878. Since this time monthly meetings have been regularly held with a good attendance of members, the place of meeting being at the Immigration Office, Point, Durban.

The Board as at present appointed consists of the official members named in the Law :—The Colonial Secretary (Chairman), the Protector of Immigrants, and the Surveyor-General, with three non-official members appointed by the Governor. The duties of Protector of Immigrants being now confined entirely to Indian Immigrants, we cannot see why this officer should have a seat on the European Immigration Board; and we consider further that the Board generally might with advantage have been made more fairly representative of the different interests in the Colony concerned in the question of European Immigration.

The most important powers conferred on the Board by Law are :—

- (1.) To provide for the introduction of artizans, mechanics, domestic servants, and general labourers.
- (2.) To arrange for the occupation of such lands as may be placed at the disposal of the Board for the purpose of settlement.
- (3.) To establish special settlements on the lands just mentioned.
- (4.) To acquire possession, by purchase or lease, or otherwise, of lands which may be suitable for the purpose of such special settlements.
- (5.) To facilitate arrangements for the acquisition of land by intending immigrants from private owners of land.

The last power does not appear to have been ever acted upon or required.

During the seven years, 1878—1884, there were introduced into the Colony 4,683 persons, divided into the following classes :—

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

Years.	Free.	Assisted.	Un-nominated.	Agricultural and Farm Labourers.	Total.
1878—170		31	...	27	201
1879—177		110	...	28	287
1880—600		274	...	76	874
1881—372		270	213	60	855
1882—647		262	539	158	1,448
1883—237		171	286	54	694
1884— 56		141	127	18	324
<hr/>					
Totals	2,259	1,259	1,165	421	4,683
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Deduct Natal Mounted Police		115
,, Employés Natal Government Railways				...	29
,, Survey Party		13
} 157					
Whose passages are not paid from Immigration Vote.					
<hr/>					
4,526					

This includes men, women, and children, and is equal to 3,609 statute adults. The cost to the Colony of the passages paid out of the Immigration Vote was £45,028 5s. 8d. During the same term—1878-1884 inclusive—the sum of £8,867 9s. was received by the Board in payments on account of assisted passages. All sums so received are carried to a separate account, called the Land and Immigration Fund, and are, according to the Law, to be expended in the acquisition by the Board of land for purposes of settlement.

By Law No. 22 of 1876, certain lands were set apart for Immigration purposes:—East and West Williamstown, on the Lower Tugela, in extent about 1,900 acres. This land seems to us too much out of the way to offer any hope of its being settled by the ordinary class of immigrants.

North Shepstone, in extent 3,400 acres. An attempt was made to settle this block of land with lads on the agricultural family system, in response to applications from some persons in England; but this idea was abandoned, owing to the failure of the promoters of the scheme to carry out their promises. South Shepstone, 1,000 acres, has been given up for the purposes of a Township. Dronk Vlei, 25,000 acres. A scheme for the settlement of this block was adopted by the Board some time ago, but no further action was taken in the matter. Under this scheme it was proposed to divide the lands into allotments of 1,500 acres each, as it was not considered suitable for small farms. Many years ago some settlers were placed on this land, but they failed to do any good, the men were not well chosen, being chiefly clerks and storemen; and the wants of roads and the distance from any centre of population, gave such men but little chance of success in those days. Their want of success may have influenced the Board in its adoption of the present scheme. The evidence given us shows that the land is well suited for agricultural pursuits, and is

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

capable of sub-division into lots of say 500 acres without commonage. It is at the present time occupied by Natives, who grow annually large crops of mealies.

Notice must here be taken of the fact that under the Law no power is given to the Board to hold land, and that prior to the transfer to the Board of any of the lands reserved for Immigration purposes, a scheme for the settlement of such lands must have been submitted to, and approved of by, the Governor in Council.

The lands are neither under the control of the Land and Immigration Board, nor are they subject to the laws and regulations affecting the Crown Lands of the Colony. The anomaly thus created is thoroughly exemplified in the case of Dronk Vlei Reserve, which has for many years been thickly populated by Natives who have never paid any rent, and who even now are exempt from the operation of the Squatters Law. We are strongly of opinion that this evil should be remedied, and—subject to the remarks we make hereafter as to the continued existence of the Board itself—that powers should be given to the Board to hold land, or that the lands reserved for Immigration purposes should, until their transfer to the Board for settlement, remain in the position of the Crown Lands, free, however, from the liability to sale on application. The former course seems to us the better one to adopt.

In addition to the lands so reserved, other lands have since, by Proclamation, been set apart for the same purpose. In Ixopo Division 10,000 acres, Alexandra 17,000 acres, Marburg 10,000 acres, Ulundi 13,000 acres, Newcastle 8,000 acres, Alfred, near Harding, 8,000 acres, Umzimkulwana 14,000 acres.

In Alexandra County one portion has been sub-divided into lots of 250 and 300 acres with the intention of endeavouring to induce settlers possessed of a considerable amount of capital to occupy them. The land at Umzimkulwana has also been surveyed. It was intended for a special settlement of Norwegians, but the idea was abandoned.

The Board has asked the Government to take back the land at Ulundi, as it has been found unsuitable for sub-division into small allotments. The lands lie on the upper parts of the ranges of hills; the lower parts, those which would have been suitable for occupation by small settlers, were sold.

In no case has any settlement actually been formed, nor is there any immediate prospect of this being done.

The power given to the Board to acquire land by purchase or otherwise has only been exercised in the case of the purchase of the farm Wilge Fontein, the first agricultural settlement made by the Board. The reasons given for the objection of the Board to avail itself of this power are—that dissatisfaction was manifested by the persons brought out to settle at Wilge Fontein; that the right class of men could not be procured, and that as the two settlements, those of Wilge Fontein and Marburg, took so long working into shape, it was considered unwise to risk any large expenditure of public money in creating fresh ones. It has certainly taken a

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

considerable time for the settlements to show signs of progress, and the class of immigrants brought out has tended largely to influence the result; but we cannot agree with the opinion that the right class of men could not be procured. In one case the immigrants were selected by an Agent sent specially for the purpose to England. In the other case the choice was made by the regular Agent of the Board.

At the present time the Board is represented in England by the Emigration Agent, Mr. W. Peace, whose office is in London, and who, by distribution of circulars and placards, and by means of advertisements in certain English papers, endeavours to supply the requirements of the Board. So far as we could ascertain, no effort has been made by visits on the part of the Emigration Agent to country districts to obtain farmers as immigrants. This is not the course followed by other countries. An Agent appointed for the purpose travels through the different districts from which it is desired to obtain emigrants, making known the terms offered and the opportunities of success presented by the country which he represents.

The farming population of the United Kingdom looks with suspicion on newspaper advertisements coming from a London office with reference to a country of which it knows nothing. Further, while on their farms in England, farmers have no time to devote to enquiries as to the relative advantages offered by one country or another, unless the opportunity for acquiring the information is brought to their own doors. These remarks hold good even in the case of artisans, labourers, and domestic servants. So far as Natal is concerned, we find that Scotland and Ireland have been left wholly untouched by the Emigration Agent. We consider that the London Office stands in need of reform. If it is necessary to carry it on—and we suppose it is to a certain extent—it should be done at a smaller cost, and a Travelling Agent should be appointed to carry on the work of selection of immigrants. The cost of the office in London amounted last year to £960.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION.

The action of the Board as regards the introduction of European Immigrants was at first confined to the classes mentioned in Section No. 2 of the Law—artisans, mechanics, and farm labourers, to whom free passages were given. Assisted passages were granted to persons not of those classes, on application from persons residing in the Colony. The wives and families of persons already in the Colony, or of people outside the free classes, were also assisted. The moneys refunded on account of assisted passages remain in possession of the Board for the purposes of Immigration. The system adopted by the Board in granting free passages was as follows:—The rules laid down by the Board were advertised in all the local papers. Applications were then sent in by persons wishing to nominate Immigrants; certain forms were sent by the Board to be filled up; and if on the consideration of these the Board was satisfied with the

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

application, the papers were sent to the Emigration Agent to be acted upon. In the year 1882, authority was sent to Mr. Peace to commence granting passages to Immigrants not nominated according to the Schedule of the Board, fifty per month being the number he was authorized to grant. He was also authorised to send out 200 domestic servants per annum, and also boys from Red Hill School. Both these schemes were stopped, as the Board was not satisfied with the class of Immigrants, and, also, because it was not thought right to grant free passages to domestic servants.

In addition to the fifty mentioned, Mr. Peace was authorised to give passages to 25 persons chosen by himself under the Schedule of Trades. These men were supposed to come out with capital to work on their own account. The granting of passages is now entirely suspended pending a re-settlement of the contract with the Steamship Companies for the carriage of Immigrants. The system of granting passages to nominated Immigrants seems to have worked well while in force, and we have been able to trace in the Country Districts many of the Immigrants who came out in this way, who are now prosperous Colonists. We trust the difficulty which now stands in the way may soon be overcome, and that the regulations of the Board may again come into force.

Since the year 1849, many attempts have been made to introduce agricultural settlers of European extraction. These attempts were made by the Government of the Colony, by private individuals who had obtained land grants for the purpose, or by Companies who had acquired land by purchase.

Up to the year 1879, when the Wilge Fontein settlement was made under the auspices of the Board, the efforts of the Government were not productive of any good result. The reasons which may be given for their failure are:

First.—The lands chosen for the settlement of Immigrants were unsuited to the purpose.

Second.—The extent of land allotted to the Immigrants was too small.

The attempts made by private individuals who had received land grants for the purpose to induce Immigrants to settle on those lands failed, notably in the case of Mr. Byrne, from causes much the same as those which affected the efforts of the Government. In both cases the class of Immigrants was unsuitable, and there was the additional drawback, one which still remains and which must always be taken into consideration when dealing with the question of European Immigration, that the labouring class in the Colony is, as a rule, taken from the ranks of the Native population whose wants are limited and whose presence in the community does not, as is the case with a labouring population of European descent, create a necessity for local markets or give employment to others of the same class. The unfavourable accounts of the Colony sent to their friends in England by unsuccessful Immigrants operated very unfavourably on the minds of intending English Emigrants, and thus tended to direct their attention to other fields of emigration. We regret to find that the feeling thus caused has not died out even to the present day, and has

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

acted very prejudicially against an influx of settlers to Natal similar to that which is continually prevailing to other British Colonies

It is more difficult to arrive at the causes which prejudicially affected the schemes undertaken by Companies for the settlement of their lands. Mr. Behrens, Manager, since its establishment of the Natal Land and Colonisation Company, informed us that though many efforts had been made by the Company to induce Immigration, none of them had been successful. One scheme—that of giving a grant of 100 acres, to be selected by the Immigrant in any of the up-country districts where the Company had land, and a reserve of 200 acres adjoining to be purchased on easy terms—ought, it would seem, to have attracted Immigrants. No good, however, resulted from it. Mr. Behrens furnished the Commission with a return of the value of unoccupied lands sold by the Company in the years 1879—1884 inclusive. As it may prove to be of interest we insert it:—

In the Year 1879 the value was £38,333			
„	1880	„	34,727
„	1881	„	28,643
„	1882	„	20,684
„	1883	„	9,216
„	1884	„	12,326

Though some of these Lands were undoubtedly bought with a view to personal occupation, we believe that a large portion of them is occupied by Native Tenants paying rent.

There are in the country settlements of another class—what may be called voluntary settlements—made in some cases by men brought out under one of the schemes just mentioned, and the prosperity of the Districts in which they were made, *e.g.*, York, New Germany, Richmond and Byrnetown, New Hanover, and, so far as we can judge of the settlement, of Wilge Fontein, gives us sufficient ground for saying that the introduction of Agricultural Settlers to be placed on suitable land would prove of the utmost benefit to the Colony.

Owing to the system originally adopted of making large grants to individual settlers, no land remains in the hands of the Government in the neighbourhood of the towns or along the lines of the railway, or of the main roads. The power conferred on the Land and Immigration Board of purchasing or leasing land for the settlement of immigrants shows that the necessity for remedying this was recognised at the time of the creation of the Board. We recommend that in this way land should be procured for agricultural settlements, and that the introduction of immigrants to occupy the land should be systematically carried out. The settlements already made are on far too small a scale. The limiting of them to twenty or thirty families is calculated to deprive the settlers of many opportunities which the division of labour consequent on the wants of a large community would offer them. It is proposed by the Board to make a settlement on that portion of the Weenen Town Lands reserved under the Law No. 23, of 1876. A new feature has been introduced into

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the rules for its establishment—a certain number of lots being reserved for occupation by persons resident in the Colony. It will be interesting to watch the result of this experiment. If successful, it may be found to assist in giving newly-arrived immigrants some of that information which the settlers at Wilge Fontein and Marburg have stated they found themselves sadly in want of.

The question of assistance to be given to immigrants on their arrival has often been touched on during our enquiry. We believe it would be of advantage both to the Colony and to the immigrant if a small house could be erected on each lot, the price of the house being added to the purchase price of the land. The immigrant would by this means be enabled to proceed at once with the necessary work of his farm. Such protection should also be given to the immigrant as would secure the stock and implements necessary for the working of his holding from liability to execution in the case of proceedings for the recovery of debt. This is, we believe, provided for in the American Homesteads Act, and the idea has already been introduced into the Colony in the Laws relating to Indian immigrants, whose wages are protected in this way.

The extended scheme of immigration which we propose might be carried out :

- (a) By the present Board.
- (b) By a Board differently constituted.
- (c) Under a permanent Government officer.

Considerable objections offer themselves to the adoption of either of the first two courses. The inspection of the different parts of the Colony supposed to be suitable for settlement; the acquiring of land; the collection of information as to the capabilities of the different districts; the reception and disposal of a large number of immigrants, together with the advice which they will certainly expect; the supervision of the expenditure and receipt of a large sum of money—are duties which will require constant attendance. A Board to be of real use should consist of practical men from the different districts of the Colony, so greatly do local conditions and requirements vary; and it would be impossible to expect constant attendance from the members of such a Board without considerable expenditure in the shape of allowances or salaries. Even then it is doubtful if men could be found who would give up their time to it, and the control of the Board and its proceedings would in all probability fall into the hands of a few men, who, practically irresponsible, would make it their business to attend. We are, therefore, forced to reject the idea of administration by a Board, and, instead thereof, to propose that the Land and Immigration Board should be abolished, and that for it should be substituted a Department of Agriculture and Immigration, the head of which should have a seat in the Executive and Legislative Councils, whose duties might also include the management and sale of the Crown Lands, with the collection of rents and quit-rents, and whose attention might, with every prospect of advantage, be directed to the spread of agricultural knowledge amongst the Native population. We consider it of great importance that this department should not be made a section of any other department of the Government Service. The duties attached to it require particular knowledge. The success of the scheme will depend in a great measure on the ability of the head of the department, and

 REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

he should, therefore, be given as much freedom of action, coupled with responsibility, as is possible.

Before leaving this subject we desire to call attention to the powers conferred on the Government by Law No. 20, 1876. In it, amongst other things, all land grants were made subject to occupation and improvement, and the appointment of Commissioners was provided for, to report as to how far each grant in the Colony was occupied and improved. Had such a Report been prepared it would have enabled us to deal much more fully with the question of immigration, to give a definite opinion as to how far the scheme should be carried on, and to frame an estimate of the probable expenditure necessary.

We also wish to call attention to the meagre and inaccurate character of the Agricultural Statistical information annually collected and published in the Colony.

WILGE FONTEIN SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of Wilge Fontein, formed by the Board in the year 1879, consisted at first of twenty-three families. The land on which the settlement was formed was a 5,471 acre farm, lying about five or six miles from the City of Pietermaritzburg, which had been purchased by the Board for the sum of £4,000. Forty lots, varying in extent from 50 to 160 acres were laid off, as it was intended to place forty families on the settlement. A house which stood on the farm and about ten acres of land adjoining were reserved for general purposes of the settlement, and the remainder was laid off as a commonage. Mr. Rolls, the London Agent, having died shortly before, it was decided by the Board to send Mr. Methley to England to select the Immigrants, and he eventually obtained 23 families, who came out and settled on the farm. Almost immediately, however, three left, seeing, as they said, no prospect of doing anything; they were dissatisfied with the lots given to them. 21 families actually entered into occupation. Of these, four have since left; they thought their allotments were too small, and that there was not a sufficient supply of water for irrigation. Those who still remain say that, on the whole, they have bettered their circumstances by coming to Natal. The lots were valued and divided into three classes, according to the amount of arable land in each, the price per acre varying in the different classes. The price varied from £2 17s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. per acre.* The total cost of the settlement has been £7,278 13s. 11d. The receipts up to January 1st, 1885, were £1,365 4s. 2d. The purchase price was distributed

* The highest price was, for Lot No. 11, viz.:—£2 17s. 6d. per acre; but this sum included a good dwelling-house and water-furrow, which were already on the land; the next highest price was £2 per acre, and the lowest 16s. 6d. per acre. The lots were divided into three classes, viz., A, B, and C. The average price per acre was—Class A: £1 15s. 6d. Class B: £1 5s.; Class C: 17s.

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over a term of ten years, commencing at the close of the second year of occupation—no payment being required on the first two years save that of survey fees. It is estimated that the actual money loss to the Colony will, at the close of the term of twelve years, amount to £2,000, but this may be considered as met, at any rate to a very great extent, by the value to the Colony of the number of producers and consumers introduced.

On the occasion of our visit to the Settlement, we were met by thirteen of the settlers, who freely answered all enquiries made by us, and stated their own views as to the condition of the community. The slow development of the settlement is due to the following causes:—

- (1) Injudicious selection of the Immigrants.
- (2) Character and condition of the land.
- (3) Method of division into lots.
- (4) Injudicious expenditure of capital by the settlers owing to want of experience in farming work, and, as they say, to difficulty of obtaining information as to the best way to set about their work.

1. In making a settlement such as this, men accustomed to farm work should have been chosen, and instructions were given by the Board to this effect; but we find that out of the seventeen now on the settlement only seven had experience of farm work in England.

2. The farm was not a good one for the purpose. Though there was a large extent of easily worked land on it, the greater part of it had been under cultivation for many years, and the soil was exhausted. The other portions, containing a considerable acreage of very good land, were very patchy, and would require much labour to bring them into profitable cultivation.

3. Small lots of land were laid off as homesteads, commonage being reserved for the general use of the settlement. Had the land been all arable, or even of an average character, the small lots might have been sufficient; but, as it is, they proved insufficient, and general complaint was made of the size of the allotments. The commonage which was intended to benefit everyone, in reality is of use only to a few, as it is impossible to send working stock from one end of the Settlement to the other for pasture. In making future Settlements it would be advisable to increase the size of the allotments and to do away with the reserve of commonage altogether. The price to the settlers of their allotments would be the same as under the present system; the value of the commonage is included in the price paid by them.

4. Nearly all the settlers complained that they had been unable to acquire such information as would have enabled them to commence their work without having to pay too dearly for their experience, and that the waste in this way of a considerable portion of their capital had proved a serious drawback.

A complaint was made that some of the lots were sub-let to Natives, who grazed their own

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cattle and those of other Natives on the commonage, and that heavy loss had already been suffered by some of the settlers on this account. We are sure that it was not the intention of the Board to allow of the sub-letting of any of the lots, but no provision was made against it in the rules drawn up for the establishment of the Settlement. The question has been under the consideration of the Board, and its decision has been given that no person squatting on the land under obligation to service shall be allowed to graze cattle on the commonage.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks, the Settlement is improving and promises to be a success. We state this both from our own personal observation, and also from the information afforded by some members of the Commission who had previously visited it.

All the lots originally occupied, as well as those abandoned by the seven families who left the Settlement, have been taken up, and a very considerable amount of land has been brought under cultivation. At the last inspection made by the Board it was computed that produce to the value of £3,400 had been sold from the place or consumed on it during the preceding twelve months. The water is made use of for irrigation wherever available, and its value is fully recognised. The houses as a rule are not good, but that will, no doubt, be altered as the Settlement progresses. A building has been erected on the Settlement by contributions from the settlers, aided by subscriptions from others. It is used for purposes of public worship and for holding meetings. It is gratifying to us to be able to speak favourably of the condition and prospects of the Settlement. The determination of the settlers to succeed has largely done away with the unfavourable conditions which affected the Settlement at its commencement.

A school for the children of the settlers has been established at Wilge Fontein. It is aided by Government, and had a daily average attendance of twenty pupils during 1884.

MARBURG SETTLEMENT.

In the year 1881 the land on which the Norwegian immigrants are located was surveyed and divided into lots with the intention of settling on it a number of German families. It may be as well here to call attention to the fact that this proposal came from some Germans already resident in the district. Owing to opposition on the part of the German Government to the departure of emigrants from that country, it was found impossible to obtain the settlers required, and the project was abandoned. Mr. Peace then suggested Norway as a suitable field for the operations of the Natal Immigration Agent, and his proposal was agreed to by the Board. We understood from the settlers themselves that, attracted by reports brought to them by a Captain Landmark, who had been for some years in command of a vessel trading to Natal, they had been the first to enter into negotiations, and that, relying on circulars sent to them by Mr. Peace, they determined on emigrating to this Colony. From papers supplied to us by the Officer of the Land and

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

Immigration Board, it appears that Mr. Peace was unable from ill-health to visit Norway, and that on his own authority he deputed someone else to make arrangements with the intending emigrants. In the year 1882 thirty-three families arrived in Natal, were sent to Port Shepstone by sea, and were placed on the lands allotted to them. Two huts with windows and doors had previously been erected by the Board on each lot, at a cost of £5 for each hut. Fifty allotments had been laid off, together with a reserve of 3,000 acres for commonage. The price to the immigrants of the land was 7s. 3d. per acre, payable on the usual terms, in ten annual instalments, commencing at the end of the second year of occupation.

Of the thirty-three families introduced, thirty still remain in the Settlement. Of the three immigrants who left with their families, one did so because his circumstances had become unexpectedly improved, another was allowed to sell his interest in the land, while the third, who is working for the Boating Company at the Port, failed to fulfil his engagements, and the Board accordingly resumed possession of his lot. Some of the people brought out servants with them, who have by permission of the Board taken up land and commenced farming for themselves, and all the lots in the Settlement (with the exception of one) are now occupied.

The average capital brought into the Colony by each family was £60. Owing to the representations made by the settlers, the Board relaxed the rule by which personal occupation during nine months of the year was required. By this means the men were enabled to go through the country and earn money where they could, at their own trades or on public works, their wives and families being left behind on their farms. We are somewhat doubtful of the wisdom of this course. In our opinion it would have been better to afford relief by extension of the time for payment. According to the records of the Board, there are upon the settlement 180 acres of land under cultivation. This area would without doubt have been increased had personal occupation been insisted upon. The situation of the Settlement, placed as it is at a great distance from a market, and the consideration that it is largely composed of men who had been previously occupied in various trades, and were unacquainted with agricultural pursuits, no doubt influenced the Board in its decision. Indeed, the settlers do not seem to take great interest in cultivation of the land, but look more to stock-farming and handicrafts to gain their living.

We visited the settlement and were met by nearly all the Settlers. Their chief ground for complaint was that the place did not in any way correspond with the description given in the circular issued by Mr. Peace. That circular describes the bush-lands of the Coast belt, while the land at Marburg is more like that in the neighbourhood of Pinetown.

The distance from market and the want of means of communication by sea, were also causes of complaint. This question is under the consideration of the Board. They stated that great benefit would be conferred on them by their employment in the repair of roads, and on the construction of Public Works in the district. If possible, employment of this kind should be given them.

We were informed that the land on two of the lots, Nos. 12 and 19, was of such inferior

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quality that no crops could profitably be grown on them. We inspected these lots and observed the crops growing thereon, and we recommend that they be exchanged for other land or that additional land be granted to the holders.

In the selection of these Immigrants the same error was committed as in the choice of those for Wilge Fontein. The men were not practical agriculturalists, and consequently laboured under very great disadvantages. At our interview with the settlers, we were informed that their condition here was better than it had been in Norway; but they have since, by letter, informed us, that had they possessed their present experience before leaving their own country, the settlement would never have been formed.

The impression conveyed to us by the appearance of the settlers and of the settlement generally was that they were not suffering greater privations than might reasonably be expected by settlers of that class in a new country. The personal appearance of the settlers was most satisfactory, their health has been admittedly good, and they expressed their determination to remain in the Colony.

They have erected a good-sized Church, which is also used as a school-room. The school, which is dependent solely on Government aid, has an average attendance of forty.

If it is found possible to open up communication through Port Shepstone, we believe the main drawback to the success of the settlement will be removed. A desire was expressed on the part of the settlers to establish a new industry—that of the manufacture of woollen goods. It appears that several of the immigrants have a knowledge of the trade, and its introduction would afford employment to many others. The only difficulty in the way of the enterprise is the want of the necessary capital. We believe that a sum of £300 would be ample for the purpose, and think that a grant of this amount from the Revenue would be a public benefit.

IRRIGATION.

A considerable amount of difficulty presented itself in the course of our enquiries on this subject, as no survey has ever been made which would show where the natural water supply could be utilized, or how far the construction of reservoirs for the storage of the rainfall could advantageously be used. The broken nature of the country seems to us to preclude the idea of undertaking anything but local schemes; a report from a hydraulic engineer would, however, be necessary if a definite settlement of the question were required.

The evidence taken goes to show that in the Thorn Districts of Umvoti and Weenen Counties a considerable extent of land could be made available for agricultural settlement by means of water-courses carrying the waters of the rivers and natural streams; that these lands when

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irrigated are of great fertility; and that without irrigation they are almost valueless for the purposes of cultivation, so small is the amount of rainfall. In both districts we were assured that an annual rental of £1 per acre would be readily given for land "under water."

In the Umkomaas Valley, too, there is a considerable quantity of land which can be irrigated, either from the river or from smaller streams.

In the Tugela Valley, West of Colenso, there is, we understand, a large tract of land capable of maintaining an extensive population if water was led over it.

All the lands mentioned are private property, and if they continue so it is difficult to see how the Government can interfere in the matter. A law to enable individuals, or companies, owning lands to make water-courses through the lands of other persons for the purposes of irrigation, on payment of compensation for damage done, would, we believe, be largely taken advantage of.

Loans of public money might also be made for the purpose, the annual interest and sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the debt in a certain number of years being paid by the borrower, a preferent charge over his property being given to the Government. Should it, however, be found possible for the Government to obtain possession of any of these lands for Immigration purposes, we think the works might with safety be undertaken by the Government, the cost of them being added to the price of the lands laid under water, to be paid on the plan adopted in the settlements already made, by annual instalments, the works becoming the property of the settlement; or the lands might be leased and not granted in freehold; or the lands might be granted as at present and an annual water-rate levied in addition.

The flats adjacent to the Upper Mooi River, though capable of irrigation, seem from natural causes to be unsuitable for the purpose.

CENTRAL SUGAR MILLS.

The advisability, if not the necessity, of the separation of the production of the raw material from the process necessary to render it an article of general utility has been so fully recognised that it is surprising it has not already been more generally adopted in the case of the cultivation of sugar-cane and the manufacture of sugar therefrom. Beet-sugar, though undoubtedly given an undue advantage by the bounty system, owes to the adoption of the central mill system no small portion of its power to compete with the cane-sugar of this and other countries. The separation of the grower from the manufacturer enables the former to devote to the work, which is peculiarly his, all his capital and the whole of his labour; while freed from the task of manufacturing the sugar he can turn to profitable account the time thus saved, and prepare his land for

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the growth of more plentiful crops. The principle is one which in other branches of agricultural work has long been accepted; it has of late years been profitably applied even to dairy farming.

It might reasonably be supposed that private enterprise would, in this as in other kindred pursuits, have been found sufficient for the purpose, and that when necessary central mills would have been erected. The heavy cost of the erection of these mills, together with the depressed state of the sugar market, has probably led to the present request for assistance.

The information on the subject placed at the disposal of the Commission has not been very much: but we find that one large mill—that at Mount Edgecombe—has been erected on this system, and that it is doing good work. Other mills—*e.g.*, those at Blackburn, Umhloti, and New Guelderland—are now being worked in this way. It is also proposed to utilise the mill on the Sea Cow Lake Estate as a central mill; while we found that cane was being sent to the Reunion Mill at Isipingo from near Mount Edgecombe to be crushed on the central system. The mill at the Umvoti, erected many years ago by the Government for the use of the Mission Station there, has recently been handed over to the Natives resident on the Mission lands for their own use. At the time of our visit it was impossible to judge of the results of this action.

An endeavour was made to have a central mill erected at the Tongaat, but the project fell through from some cause which we were unable definitely to ascertain. We were, however, assured that if central mills were erected the cultivation of sugar-cane would be largely extended.

We recognise fully the importance to the Colony of the sugar enterprise.

The principle of granting public loans to aid in the development of the resources of the Colony has already been adopted by us. Undoubtedly the proper course to pursue in granting assistance towards the erection of Central Mills would be to make loans to associations of individuals desirous of engaging in sugar-planting, for the erection of the mills, the mill to become the property of the association when the money was repaid. The large sum—from £20,000 to £50,000—necessary for the erection of one of these mills causes us to think that it would not be advisable, even if it were possible, to adopt this plan, and we, therefore, propose the following scheme to give encouragement to private enterprise:—

1. That a guarantee of the interest up to six per cent. per annum on a maximum sum of £20,000 for each new central mill, be given by the Government, the guarantee to extend over a term of four years; repayment of all interest to be made in eight annual instalments, the first instalment to be paid at the end of the fifth year; the amount unpaid to be a first charge on the mill property.
2. Not more than two such mills to be commenced in any one year.
3. Before any application is considered the Government must be satisfied on the following points:—

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- (a) That there is a sufficient quantity of land suitable for cane growing, available in the vicinity of the proposed site of the new mill.
- (b) That a sufficient number of persons undertake to grow cane to keep the mill at work.
- (c) That the capital sum is legitimately expended on the erection of the mill.

FENCING.

G

The evidence taken on this subject shows that a strong desire exists in the Midland and Upper Districts of the Colony that the question of the erection of Boundary Fences should be regulated by Law. Fencing is progressing steadily, and, as might be expected, disputes are becoming of more frequent occurrence. The idea of a Law providing for the compulsory fencing in of all farms is generally distasteful; but a Law which, defining the liability of owners of adjoining lands in the construction and maintenance of boundary fences, should come into operation in any County or Division only on the application of a majority of the occupiers of land whose names appear on the Electoral Roll, would seem likely to meet all wants. The Law should also deal with the question of fencing the main roads, a portion of the expense of which should be borne by the Government of the Colony: with the question of the erection of gates where permitted; and we think it advisable that provision should be made for the final settlement, by arbitration, of all disputes.

We do not think it comes within the scope of the Commission to discuss the details of such a Law; but we desire to say that attention should be paid in it to the question of boundary fences between private farms and Native Locations, Crown Lands and Town Lands, as well as between private farms only one of which is situated in a district in which the Law may be in force.

Beyond the introduction of the Bill, we do not see how assistance can be given except by loans of public money for the purpose, such loans to be repaid by annual instalments with interest, Government having a preferent charge on the property. The erection of the fence will increase the value of the land far beyond the actual cost of the fence, so that the security at present held by mortgagees would not be diminished.

The question of Outspan is so closely connected with that of fencing, that it is necessary to allude to it in connection with the proposal for legislation. As is well known, almost all grants of land in the Colony were made subject to the servitude of Outspan. By Law No. 9, 1870, the opportunity was given to owners to free the rest of their property from the servitude by laying off an Out-

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

span equal in extent to 5 per cent. of the area of the farm. It now becomes a question whether it should be made compulsory on landowners wishing to fence along the roadsides, to lay off their Outspans beforehand, as they would have to do if they wished to sub-divide their property. Were this done, Outspans of from 150 to 300 acres would be laid off in fenced districts. These, from their small size, would, if there were any traffic on the road, be practically useless. A better way of meeting the difficulty would be to provide for the compulsory redemption of the servitude by means of a money payment in any district in which the Fencing Law shall come into operation; power being given to the Government to obtain land in suitable positions, by purchase or lease, for Outspan purposes. The land should, we think, be leased, as opportunity would then be given to alter the course of the road should it be found necessary to do so, and to increase or diminish the size of the Outspan according to the amount of traffic on the road.

FINANCE.

On the question of finance we wish to offer a few remarks. As regards the proposed scheme for the formation of Agricultural Settlements, the Land and Immigration Fund placed at the disposal of the Land and Immigration Board for the purpose is wholly inadequate. In the present condition of the finances of the Colony, we cannot expect that any large contribution will be made out of Revenue, and we, therefore, suggest that any money required for the purpose should be provided by means of a Public Loan. Of the amount so raised and expended in the formation of settlements, a portion will annually be repaid to the Treasury by the settlers, in the form of instalments of the purchase price of this land, so that the work will be directly reproductive. Indirectly it will be of still greater benefit. It will introduce a considerable amount of capital into the country, and with that capital will come men, who, while they open up the resources of the Colony, will take their share in payment of the Taxation which is inevitable, and so distribute over the shoulders of many the burden which would be heavily felt by the present limited white population. Loans to be made in aid of Irrigation Works and Fencing may legitimately be added to this proposed loan, and the guarantees proposed to be given in aid of the erection of Central Sugar Mills.

During the course of our enquiry there was a very general desire expressed by those who gave evidence before us that the lands now in the hands of private individuals, and at present unoccupied, should be made available for settlement by European Immigrants, and that to this end the Government should be empowered to take over those Lands at a fair valuation. But as we believe this matter has been entrusted to another Commission, appointed by Your Excellency, we have not made any recommendation on the subject.

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

In concluding our Report we desire to bring under Your Excellency's notice the efficient manner in which the duties of Secretary to the Commission have been discharged by Mr. F. W. A. Watson.

GEO. C. K. RICHARDSON,
Chairman.

J. LIEGE HULETT,
P. OTTO, JUNR.

Whilst fully recognising the advisability of remodelling the present Board, I cannot concur in the recommendation of my colleagues for the substitution, in present circumstances, of a permanent Salaried Government Officer, to hold a seat in the Executive and Legislative Councils, to take over duties appertaining to the Surveyor-General's Department, and to undertake the Agricultural Education of the Natives.

R. I. FINNEMORE,
JOHN SMITH,
Fox Hill.

July 10, 1885.

H.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATAL GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENCY
IN LONDON, FOR THE YEAR 1885.

1. All systems of Emigration by the granting of free or assisted passages for new settlers in the Colony, other than for those who were under engagement for service of the Government, and their families, have been suspended during the year.

2. I annex hereto Schedule A, being a statement showing what passages have been arranged for through the Agency, which may be summarised as follows :—

No. of Persons.	Description.
1	Government School Teacher.
3	The wife and two children of a resident workman on the N. G. Railways.
24	Firemen, Platelayers, &c., for service in the Natal Government Railways.
42	The wives and children of the men last above mentioned.
70	persons = 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ adults passages, costing £1,051 5s. 6d.

3. It seems advisable, in order to prevent misunderstanding, to repeat in this place one clause of my Report for 1884, to which I have nothing to add, viz. Clause 5 :—

“ With reference to the amounts paid at ordinary passenger rates, I am informed by the Crown Agents for the Colonies that when new contracts shall have been negotiated with the two Steamship Companies, such new contracts will have

REPORT OF THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD (*continued*).

retrospective effect, and date back to the date of the termination of the lately expired contracts."

4. Of the amount voted for the purpose of "Advertising," (£100) nothing has been spent. The amount of correspondence has consequently been less than previously.

5. The ordinary working expenses of the Agency (excluding the items for Agent's salary and office rent), which should not be classed as working expenses, or be taken into consideration in connection with the number of emigrants, who may be shipped in any one year, if the necessity for the *existence of an Agency* be admitted, have been £193 12s. 10d.

6. By the instructions of the Land and Immigration Board I have given the requisite notice to terminate the engagement of my remaining Clerk as and from the 31st January, 1886.

7. During the year it has been made evident to me that both the Land and Immigration Board, and the Government, are under considerable misapprehension as to the extent of the demands upon me as the only known *Special Agent* for the Colony in England, for information upon, and attention to, subjects which do not come under the cognizance of the Land and Immigration Board, which I have not thought it necessary to dilate upon in my previous reports, in order to add to my claims for fair consideration by the Government and the Legislative Council, and which cannot easily be recorded statistically.

8. During the year I have been in constant expectation of receiving instructions to carry into operation one or other of the schemes which were foreshadowed by the proceedings at meetings of the Land and Immigration Board, but although no such instructions came to hand I have not found it less necessary to give the same regular daily attendance at this office, or that when there I had nothing to do.

9. I will not, however, discuss this kind of subject any further in this Report, but pass on to make one or two suggestions in connection with the *Natal Mounted Police Force*. Firstly—That in order to enable me to answer the enquiries made by relatives of some members of the Force as to the address, and even as to the existence of such members, a copy of the roll should be furnished, and that periodical reports of the changes which take place should be sent me. Secondly—That when further enlistment of recruits in this country is decided upon, the Commandant should be asked to consider whether he would prefer that the recruits should be from the ranks of the working classes, and for whom the Government must provide free passages; or if he would approve the enlistment of young men of a higher station of society, who should be required to pay either the whole or a portion of the cost of their outward passage.

10. As to the number of enquiries in connection with the Force which by letter and personally I have had to reply to, I cannot say positively, but they *considerably* exceeded 500 during the year.

WALTER PEACE,

Emigration Agent.

Natal Government Emigration Agency,
21, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.
30th January, 1886.

SCHEDULE A.

Date—1885.	Name of Steamer.	Men.	Women.	Children.	At 1st Class rate £44 2s.		At 2nd Class rate £29 8s.		At 3rd Class rate £18 18s.		Total cost of Passages.	Remarks.
					Adults.	16ths.	Adults.	16ths.	Adults.	16ths.		
January 7	Roslin Castle	1	...	1	£ 44 2 0	Government School Teacher.
" 21	Norham Castle ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	94 10 0
" 21	Ditto. ...	...	5	12	...	...	...	...	9	...	170 2 0
" 29	Mexican ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	56 14 0
" 21	Ditto. ...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	4	1	76 15 8
Feb'y. 12	Trojan ...	3	3	...	56 14 0	Men engaged for service on the Natal Government Railways, with their wives and children.
" 12	Ditto. ...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	4	11	88 11 11
" 26	Spartan ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	37 16 0
" 26	Ditto. ...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	2	12	51 19 6
March 12	Atheniau. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18 18 0
" 12	Ditto.	1	1	1	9	29 10 8	Wife and children of resident employee on N. G. Railways.
June 4	Ditto. ...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	147 0 0
July 30	Trojan ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	88 4 0
August 13	Spartan ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	29 8 0
Sept. 10	German ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	29 8 0
" 30	Roslin Castle ...	...	1	2	...	...	1	5	...	...	38 11 9
	Totals ...	24	16	30	1	...	11	5	36	1	1,058 5 6	

PART II.—MAGISTERIAL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, CITY DIVISION, FOR THE YEAR 1885.

The Criminal Returns shew 4,736 cases of offences reported to the Police, and 3,325 persons brought before the Magistrate's Court, being an increase of 235 in the first case, and of 316 in the second, on the records of 1884. On the other hand the forfeited bails, which last year exceeded the previous record by 256, shew a decrease of 81, proving that there was something abnormal in the large amount collected under this head in 1884, and that the continued depression of trade has had its natural result.

Of the 3,325 persons tried, 321 were acquitted, 273 were warned and discharged, and 2,731 punished—1,111 by fines, 1,132 by imprisonment in lieu of fine, 318 by peremptory imprisonment, and 167 by whipping, while 3 were bound over to keep the peace.

In addition to these, 27 have undergone preliminary examinations, and 20 have been committed for trial either before the Supreme or the Native High Courts, and with two or three exceptions have been convicted.

In classes of crime, setting aside minor offences, which constitute the bulk of the catalogue, offences against property continue to predominate, though offences against person have this year increased by 10. Still, however, the proportion which these latter bear to the former is very remarkable, especially when considered in reference to the year 1882. In that year offences against property were 171, those against person 141. In 1885 the former have increased to 293, while the latter have decreased to 52. The reason is evident.

The improved energy and organisation of the Police checks and controls one class of offence, while the other it detects and brings to light after perpetration.

But one case of very serious crime has occurred in this Division within the year. It was a brutal murder, but one which might have been committed in Liverpool or Portsmouth as in Maritzburg, and needs no special comments. Such instances will occur wherever men and women lead debased and degraded lives, and their mutual relations are of the same character.

In cases under the Masters' and Servants' Ordinance, a much desired amendment marks the legislation of 1885, whereby the law, though it still requires a thorough remodelling to adapt it to

CITY DIVISION (*continued*).

present circumstances, has been at least improved by the removal of what has been long considered a blot on the Colonial Statute Book—the indiscriminate sanction of whipping as a punishment for offending servants. For nine years, owing to the refusal of the Legislature to pass an amended clause, this punishment has been virtually held in abeyance by a Government Circular and Proclamation, with results not entirely satisfactory, since while it relieved the Magistrate from the duty of inflicting corporal punishment on adults for comparatively trivial offences, it compelled him at the same time to incarcerate boys, for whom a whipping was a reasonable and proper penalty, and for whom imprisonment was deteriorating and injurious from every point of view. By limiting corporal punishment to a certain age under this Act, an odious anachronism has been expunged, while mistaken philanthropy has not effected a triumph over common sense.

The number of Civil cases tried in this Court during the year is 590, being a decrease of 102 on those of the previous year, and of 420 on those of 1882. This decline of course marks the continuance of commercial depression.

The Revenue collected at this Office would, but for the operation of the new Stamp Act have shewn a decrease of about £1,300, allowing for a moderate falling off in the ordinary receipts for stamps, the Excise Duty which last year made an upward leap of £1,066, having declined to the extent of £1,261 14s.; other items shew no great change, and the nett increase of £2,517 11s. 4d. is the result of additional taxation. On the whole, this burden has been cheerfully and readily borne by a population, a great portion of which is suffering acutely from the depression of trade. Whatever difficulty has been experienced in collecting under this Law has been mainly owing to doubts which arose as to the interpretation of various Clauses. These doubts having been since removed, either by judicial decisions or subsequent legislation, no further evasions need, I think, be apprehended.

The total Revenue collected by the Office this year amounts to £7,184 6s. Its expenditure in Salaries is £1,555 0s. 8d.

The number of Births in 1885 was 456, of Deaths 197, being an increase of 38 in the former, and of 24 in the latter.

Want of employment is still the great cry amongst us. The Police have done much in clearing the streets of the professed loafer, though a band of these still remain, the dread of those who live in retired or isolated houses. Many good men however want work, and the beginning of some public work of importance would be a popular, and, if really needed, an economical undertaking.

The cost of living is of course much reduced, and consumers with fixed incomes have little cause to grumble, though butcher's meat is still abnormally dear, in proportion to the prices at which live stock is sold.

The season has been a very favourable one for the agriculturist, and where weeds have been kept down, crops should be abundant. But it is much to be feared that as has been the case before in years of good harvests, the supply may far exceed the demand, and that the cry of no market may succeed that of no employment.

CITY DIVISION (*continued*).

Native labour meanwhile is cheap and abundant, and food being plentiful, this state of things will involve no distress to the Native population ; to them the season is likely to be fruitful in beer-drinking and faction fights.

The weather has been capricious, and full of sudden changes, and sickness has been prevalent, while the frequent and excessive rains are a serious obstacle to the carrying out of sanitary precautions.

CHARLES BARTER,
Resident Magistrate,
City Division.

Resident Magistrate's Office,
City Division, 31st January, 1886.

UMGENI DIVISION.—ANNUAL REPORT, 1885.

AGRICULTURE.

The area of this Division is about 1,000 square miles, and includes the Zwartkop and portion of Inanda Locations.

A large extent of land is under cultivation by Europeans, especially near the City. The Returns for the year show a rather poor mealie crop, moderate as regards forage, and fair in other crops.

The crops, however, standing in December were good, and promised an abundant harvest.

STOCK.

There has been a fair increase in all classes of stock amongst Europeans, especially in horned cattle and sheep. Amongst the Natives there has been a decrease in horned cattle, but a large increase in horses, and a fair increase in other classes of stock.

LABOUR.

There has been a good supply of labour, especially towards the end of the year, when the supply so far exceeded the demand as to materially reduce the rate of wages.

MANUFACTORIES.

The only Manufactories in this Division are Mills and Wagonmaking Establishments, viz. :— Steam-power Mealie Mill at New Hanover ; Steam-power Mealie Mill, Killarney Isles ; Water-power Flour Mill, Edendale ; Water-power Flour Mill, Umlazi Drift ; Water-power Mealie Mill, New Hanover ; Water-power Mealie Mill, Malton ; Horse-power Mealie Mill, Forrest Lodge ; Water-power Mealie Mill, Retreat. Wagonmaking Establishments at Camperdown and at Noodsberg Road.

UMGENI DIVISION (*continued*).

REVENUE.

Hut Tax	...	...	...	...	...	£4,895 2 0
Dog Tax	...	...	...	...	...	930 10 0
Quit Rent	...	...	...	...	...	147 13 9
Fees and Fines	...	...	...	...	...	331 15 5
Pound Sales	...	...	...	...	...	47 12 8
Fees, Registration Divorces	...	...	...	...	...	28 0 0
Fees, do. Refugees	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 0
Sales, Dog Collars and Badges	...	...	...	...	...	3 11 0
Penalties, Scab Laws	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0
Refund...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11 10
Prospecting Licenses	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0

LICENSES ISSUED.

	No.	Value of Stamps.
Hotel Licenses	17	£109
Bar Licenses	4	27
Canteen Licenses	6	43
Retail Shops	35	94
Butchers	3	10
Bakers	1	3
Millers	4	8
Hawkers	3	6
Wagons	372	656
Carriages	32	32
	497	£988

CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

	1884.	1885.
Offences reported	645	562
Apprehensions and Summonses	559	541
<i>Summary Convictions :—</i>		
Offences against the person	49	45
Offences against property	20	24
Other Offences	271	280
Acquitted	59	45
<i>Committals to Superior Courts :—</i>		
Offences against the person	3	10
Cattle Stealing	9	8
Other Offences	118	125

 UMGENI DIVISION (*continued*).

CIVIL CASES ADJUDICATED.

Under the Law of the Colony	...	...	...	...	...	131
Under Native Law	...	...	...	...	...	103

POPULATION.

The number of the European and Indian population, as shown by the Returns, is as follows:

Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,463
Indians	...	...	...	...	...	...	633

being a slight increase on the European, and a slight decrease on the Indian, population.

The Native population, estimated by the number of huts on which the Tax has been paid, and the number of Exemption Tickets issued, is 29,048, giving an increase of about 8 per cent. over last year.

GENERAL HEALTH.

The health of the population has been good; there have been no prevailing diseases.

JAMES FORDER,

Resident Magistrate, Umgeni Division.

ANNUAL REPORT BY RESIDENT MAGISTRATE OF THE DIVISION OF DURBAN FOR THE YEAR 1885.

 CRIME.

The Criminal Records show that there were 4,600 offences reported in the Borough during the year 1885, as against 5,861 in 1884, 5,846 in 1883, and 5,798 in 1882; thus shewing in the number of offences reported a considerable decrease, notwithstanding an increase in the population of 497.

The Water Police made 136 arrests and collected in fees a sum of £25, as against £24 8s. 6d. in 1884.

The number of convictions in 1885 was 2,528; in 1884, 4,966; 3,502 in 1883; and 2,627 in 1882: of these 7 were tried under Native Law, exclusive of cases tried under Togat Regulations. The acquittals in 1885 numbered 498, as against 815 in 1884; 428 in 1883, and 471 in 1882. 1,498 forfeited their bail money in 1885 by not appearing to answer the charges against them.

Of the total number of summary convictions in 1885, there were 162 against the person, as compared with 137 in 1884, shewing a slight increase, and 148 against property, as compared with 156 in 1884, shewing a decrease, and 2,218 other offences, including Masters and Servants' and Borough Bye-Law cases.

DURBAN DIVISION—(*continued*).

The 4,539 cases were punished as under:—821 fined; 921 imprisoned in lieu of fines; 234 punished by peremptory imprisonment; 49 by peremptory imprisonment with whipping; 24 flogged; 11 bound over to keep the peace; and 468 warned and discharged.

The Returns of Crime, for the year 1885, shew a decrease on the whole as compared with the Returns for the previous two years, and the numbers are about the same as in 1882.

Owing to pressure of Native cases in the Umlazi Division the office of Assistant Magistrate for Borough purposes was temporarily abolished at the beginning of the year, and all the Police work, which since 1880 had been performed by the Assistant Resident Magistrate has, during 1885, devolved upon this office, and the allowance to the clerk also ceased, thus throwing the work of keeping and copying the Police records upon my staff, which, together with the increased work involved in carrying out the provisions of the License and Stamp Law, 1885, has caused considerable inconvenience and delay in furnishing returns.

CIVIL BUSINESS.

The number of Civil Cases during 1885 was 871, as compared with 815 in 1884, and 776 in 1883, shewing a considerable increase in this, the most important, branch of the Court work.

HEALTH.

The District Surgeon reports as follows, under date 12th January, 1885:—"I have the honour to forward to you this my annual Report as to the sanitary condition of the Borough of Durban during the year 1885. The Report is brief, as the scope of my duties is limited to attendance on the Government Central Gaol and the Civil Hospital at Addington, and occasionally to report in criminal cases occurring in the District. First.—In the Gaol of Durban there are now 400 prisoners confined. In January of last year there were only 274, but in December, 1885, the highest number was 488. During the year 1885, five convicts died in gaol, two from disease of brain and paralysis, and the others from pulmonary phthisis. The general sanitary condition of the Gaol is highly satisfactory. Second.—The District of Durban was free from any serious outbreaks of epidemics during the past year. In the Durban Hospital a few cases of typhoid fever and malarious fevers were treated, also cases of dysentery. These were brought in from the town. Three.—The Native population of Durban were free from more than the average amount of sickness. Very few Natives or Indians seek medical or surgical advice at the Hospital. Few accidents from machinery are now brought to the General Hospital; these cases are probably treated in the various District Hospitals provided for the Indian population, or by the numerous medical practitioners now settled in the country districts.

"With the very sparse and limited population of the Borough of Durban, it is not likely that any extensive outbreak of disease of an epidemic character will take place; and if such should appear it will not be difficult to stamp it out by isolating the sick or sending them to the Epidemic Hospital lately erected near the town."

REVENUE.

The sum of £31,205 13s. has passed through this office during the year under this head,

DURBAN DIVISION (*continued*).

showing an increase as compared with £25,483 17s. 4d. collected during 1884, which is in a great measure owing to the operation of the License and Stamp Law, 1885.

The amount of Savings' Bank deposits included in the above amount was £14,898 4s. 2d. for 1885, as compared with £15,106 4s. 5d. in 1884. The total withdrawals were in 1885 £13,895 13s. 9d., as against £11,534 4s. 7d. in 1884. In 1884 the sale of stamps amounted to £1,311 19s. 2d., and in 1885 to £6,582 1s. 1d.

WRECKS, &c.

One wreck only has been reported this year. The German vessel *Seenymphe* came ashore near Vetch's Breakwater on the night of the 12th December. All hands were saved in the life-boat; and the vessel went to pieces at once. No sign of her was left at daylight the next morning. The Harbour improvements now enable vessels coming to the Port to cross the bar at once in most cases, and now seldom any vessels, other than the large mail steamers, remain at the outer anchorage.

GENERAL.

Early during the year, a corps known as the Natal Naval Volunteers, was raised at the Point, numbering now nearly 100 men. The uniform is a naval one, and the corps is under the command of one Captain and two Lieutenants.

During July an election took place. Messrs. Escombe and Greenacre resigned their seats and appealed to the constituency on the question of Responsible Government. Messrs. Fisher and Atkinson were returned against them.

In October last the New Town Hall was opened by Mr. R. Vause, J.P. The town was *en fête* for three days, more or less. On this occasion the electric light was introduced for the first time in the Colony with tolerable success.

Steps are being taken by the Town Council to form a Museum, to be located in the building.

The Umbilo Works for the supply of Durban with water were commenced and have been steadily proceeded with during the year.

Arrangements have been made for the construction of a Suburban Tramway from the present West End Terminus as far as Poynton's corner on the Musgrave Road.

The Corporation have, on an application from this office, agreed to provide a burial ground for paupers within the Borough, and arrangements have been made, a site granted, and £2,000 voted for the erection of alms-houses, to be placed under the control of the Durban Benevolent Society, the buildings to be designated the "Durban Benevolent Institute."

His Excellency the Governor, Sir H. E. Bulwer, left Durban on the 23rd October by the *S. S. Taymouth Castle*, and Sir C. B. H. Mitchell was sworn in, at Durban, on the same day as Administrator of the Government.

There is a large number of able-bodied, but unemployed, men about Durban, mostly

DURBAN DIVISION (*continued*).

subsisting on the charity of the Benevolent Society and the assistance of the townspeople. Drunkenness is very prevalent amongst them, and, when not in gaol for some offence, they are a burden on the community.

R. I. FINNEMORE,
Resident Magistrate, Durban.

18th January, 1886.

ANNUAL REPORT BY RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, INANDA
DIVISION, FOR THE YEAR 1885.

The Inanda Division extends over an area of 482 square miles, or 308,480 acres—103,680 acres of which are in the hands of Europeans and Indians, and the remainder is mainly occupied by Natives.

The seaboard is 18 miles in extent, and from the rocks which abound on the shore a plentiful supply of oysters and other shell fish could be obtained were they not ruthlessly destroyed by Natives and Indians, who derive therefrom a lucrative traffic.

The Division is watered by the Rivers Umgeni, Umhloti, Umhlanga, Little Umhlanga, Tongaati, Umsumduzi, Amona, and many other minor streams, all of which furnish an abundant supply of water, and would prove of great benefit for agricultural and other purposes were these waters properly stored.

I am of opinion that the present condition of the Little Umhlanga is a source of danger to public health, and unless Legislative enactment protects it from pollution, the intolerable nuisance at present in full force will continue. The dunder and other refuse which flows directly into it from the distillery at Mount Edgecombe corrupt the water, whence an unbearable stench arises and renders it unfit for use, and dangerous to man and beast.

There is no Crown Land in the Division. The Location occupied by Natives extends from the Umgeni to the Sources of the Tongaat, and covers more than half the Division, filling an area of about 300 square miles.

The Inanda is without doubt the chief centre of the sugar enterprise in the Colony, and considerable strides are daily made in this important branch of industry.

Sugar is the staple produce of the Division, having superseded all other cultivation, and every endeavour is made to perfect its manufacture. The planters have now recognised that even the rich soil of Victoria County will not continue to produce heavy crops without the aid of guano

INANDA DIVISION (*continued*).

and a plentiful supply of manure, and the example set in 1879 by Mr. de R. Labistour, the Manager of the Hill Head Estate, has been followed with most satisfactory results, and instead of manuring as formerly a small acreage only, the use of guano and other fertilizers is resorted to on a large scale.

The improvements in the quality of sugar manufactured at La Mercy, Central Factory, Blackburn, Binns' No. 2, and on many other estates speak highly for the energy and perseverance of the planters, and the sugar samples sent to the Port Elizabeth Exhibition, through the Victoria Planters' Association, will, I am confident, reflect credit on the Division and the Colony.

The Estates who have sent samples of their products are as follows :—

Crystals—First White.

C. B. de Gersigny, of La Mercy Estate	33 pockets.
H. P. Harrison, Rose Hill Estate	...	...	...	33 do.
Smith & Batten, Central Factory, Blackburn	...	...	...	31 do.

Crystals—Yellow.

S. Hill & Co., of Central Mill, Verulam	...	...	...	42 pockets.
A. Wilkinson, Ottawa	...	...	...	36 do.
T. C. Milner, Redcliff	...	...	...	30 do.
C. Acutt & Co., Umhloti Central Mill	...	...	...	30 do.
H. P. Harrison, Rosehill	...	...	...	29 do.

Grocery—Yellow.

Smith & Batten, Blackburn Factory	...	...	...	32 pockets.
H. Binns, Umhlanga Valley Company	...	...	...	30 do.
C. Acutt & Co., Umhloti Central (Syrups)	...	...	...	30 do.
T. C. Milner, Redcliff	...	...	...	30 do.
C. Acutt & Co., Umhloti Central	...	...	...	30 do.
A. Wilkinson, Ottawa	...	...	...	26 do.

The drought experienced during the months of June, July, and August last has been so severe that acres of cane ready for crushing were burnt up, thus considerably damaging the crop, and greatly reducing the yield of sugar. The effects of this dry season will, I fear, be still felt two years hence, the young cane having much suffered, and the ratoons damaged, and this coupled with the low prices which ruled the sugar market will entail serious loss on the planters, already heavily handicapped by the high price of rice, the principal food of their indentured Indian labourers.

The rainfall from December 1, 1884, to September 1, 1885, (about 12.19 inches) has been totally inadequate to the requirements of agriculturists, other crops as well as sugar have much suffered. The average yield of sugar has been one ton and a-half per acre, and I trust that the rains of September and December this year will furnish more satisfactory results, and prove encouraging to planters and farmers generally.

INANDA DIVISION (*continued*).

The indiscriminate destruction of bush and timber along the Coast by Planters and Free Indian farmers, I am of opinion, is the principal cause of alteration in the climate and reduction of rainfall, and in a great measure accounts for the severe drought of last year.

On private farms, however, great strides have been made in the planting of trees, but it is only on a small scale, the trees are still young and have as yet no effect on the atmospheric influences of the Division. Fruit trees have been planted on a much larger scale than heretofore, one farmer alone producing tons of fruit of excellent quality, such as bananas, mangoes, oranges, and other kinds.

On the Milkwood Kraal Estate and on Mr. Bishop's Estate at Umgeni the Aloes is cultivated, and the fibre obtained therefrom is of superior quality, samples of which, together with rope made from this fibre, have been sent by the Milkwood Kraal Estate to the Port Elizabeth Exhibition. The ropes were manufactured on the Estate, and were a very satisfactory production.

Coffee has been an entire failure, and has been almost abandoned; there is still, however, a little being cultivated in the Division, and the report of its yield has been this year better than formerly.

The ground nut has this year been extensively grown, and on a much larger scale than hitherto, but as yet only as an experiment, one planter having under cultivation about thirty acres. Should the culture of this plant prove remunerative many acres, for next year, especially in sandy soil, will be planted, and not only will a new product for export be developed, but it is hoped that a new industry will be opened in the manufacture of oil from the nut.

The Mealie crop was unsatisfactory, it having equally with the cane suffered from drought, the yield having been only about five muids to the acre, the bulk of this crop was principally grown by Free Indians, who display much industry and agricultural skill.

The crop of Beans has been a failure through the attacks of grubs and other insects, destroying both flowers and pods.

Rice has been planted very freely and successfully by Indians along the flat banks of sluggish streams, their industry was rewarded by good crops at satisfactory prices, and I am surprised that Europeans have as yet given none of their attention to raising of this grain, of which so large a consumption is made in the Colony.

The culture of Tobacco has been almost abandoned by Europeans, those who still pursue it produce a very good article commanding good prices. The free Indians grow tobacco on a small scale, and of inferior quality, for which they, however, get good prices from the Natives amongst whom it is principally disposed of.

Arrowroot is still grown in small quantity, but the price obtained for it does not prove sufficiently remunerative to encourage its cultivation.

Vegetables are plentifully grown by free Coolies, who find a ready market and good prices both in the villages of the Division and at Durban, but the article offered for sale is of an inferior

INANDA DIVISION (*continued*).

kind, the vegetables having been left on the plant to attain size, as in the Indian's estimation bulk is preferable to delicacy, and he trusts for sale of his product more to its size than to its quality, and thus only an inferior article is offered to the consumer.

In the Township of Verulam, the County town of Inanda, much improvement has been made. The Market Square has been fenced in, a large wild fig tree planted in the middle, and a row of cypress trees planted all round. A row of wild fig trees has also been planted on each side of Wick Street and Moss Street. The footpaths have been repaired, and culverts made, draining the streets. The town is now lighted with eighteen lamps, and its sanitary regulations are better attended to than formerly, though there is much room for improvement under this head.

The Police Station, with Office and Lock-up, is now completed, and the Town Board have issued Licenses as under during 1885 :—

Billiard Table ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retail Wine and Spirits ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bottle Store ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wholesale and Retail Stores ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wholesale Wine and Spirits ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butcher ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Baker ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Retail Shops ...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Auctioneer ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dog Licenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Eating House ..	...	...	...	...	...	2
Market Stalls ...	...	...	...	...	...	34

The number of cases prosecuted for Contravention of By-Laws was 152, and the amount of fines for the same paid to the Town Board was £70 14s. 6d. Forty-eight European labourers out of employ were received, during the year, in the Casual Ward of the Town Office, and obtained relief from the Benevolent Society of Verulam.

A few more Indian stores have been built in the Township during the year, which, however, through depression of trade remain unoccupied.

The general health throughout the Division has been this year better than last, a few cases of typhoid fever and chicken pox were reported, and I am glad to note that the death rate was less than last year, being for 1885—19, as against 23 for the year 1884. The births were for 1884—53, and for 1885—58.

Trade throughout the Division has been much depressed during the year. The Licenses issued were as under :—

				Europeans.	Indians.	Natives.
Retail Shops ...	...	...	...	12	52	6
Wagons ...	...	...	...	40	1	23
Carts ...	...	...	...	3	5	8

INANDA DIVISION (*continued*).

				Europeans.	Indians.	Natives.
Carriages	...	...	...	82	2	—
Stationers	...	...	...	1	—	—
Butcher	...	...	...	1	—	—
Bakers	...	...	...	6	—	—
Agents	...	...	...	3	—	—
Miller	...	...	...	2	—	—
Canteen	...	...	...	5	—	—
Hotels	...	...	...	8	—	—
Bottle Store	...	...	...	1	—	—
Hawker (imported goods)	...	...	...	1	—	—
Distiller	...	...	...	13	—	—
Billiard Table	...	...	...	1	—	—
Fishing License	..	...	...	1	5	—
Marriage do.	...	...	...	2	—	—
Wholesale	...	...	...	5	17	—
Wholesale Wine	...	...	...	1	—	—
Auctioneer	...	...	...	1	—	—

The number of Civil cases brought before the Court during the year is as follows:—

Between Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	30
„ Europeans and Indians	...	...	...	...	...	29
„ Indians	...	...	...	...	...	113
„ Europeans and Natives	...	...	...	...	...	48
„ Indians and Natives	...	...	...	...	...	23
„ Natives	...	...	...	...	...	176
„ Chinamen and Indians	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total						420

The Deposits and Withdrawals from the Saving's Bank for the year are:—

				Deposits.			Withdrawals.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Europeans	...	...	...	601	4	1	491	1	3
Indians	...	...	...	167	0	0	33	10	1
Natives	...	...	...	9	14	0	15	3	11

The Dog Licenses for the year were as under:—

				£ s. d.		
Europeans	339	84 15 0
Indians	836	209 0 0
Natives	1,721	430 5 0

INANDA DIVISION (*continued*).

The marriages amongst Natives registered during 1885 are :—

Marriages of Girls	...	...	...	...	215
„ Widows	...	...	...	...	15
„ Divorced Women	...	...	...	...	21
Ukungenä	...	...	...	...	17
Divorces	...	...	...	...	15

There were during the year 2,747 Criminal cases reported, consisting of—

401 offences against the person.

18 Prædial Larceny.

217 offences against Property, other than Prædial Larceny.

2,111 other offences.

The number is less than that for 1884, although the cases this year were of a more serious nature. This reduction is mainly caused by reason of their having been fewer Indians found wandering about the country without passes, and no cases of illegal absence of Indians from work recorded.

Most of the crime committed in the Division takes place amongst the Indian population, and is generally occasioned by drunkenness, especially on Sundays and pay days, when petty assaults and thefts ensue. But during the year five murders were committed, one of which was attended with arson; and a great many suicides amongst Indians have also taken place.

No crime of any magnitude occurred amongst the Native population, neither has any faction fight taken place during the year. The patrolling of the Location by special Police has greatly checked the fights at marriage feasts and other disturbances, as well as the hitherto too prevalent manufacture of shimian.

The depressed condition of trade has greatly affected the price of labour, which is at present plentiful and cheap. The Natives engage themselves at wages ranging from 7s. to 15s. per month, whereas formerly the same labourers and servants obtained wages from 15s. to 30s. per month.

Artisans are by no means fully employed, and many residents in the Division have been for weeks out of work; and in view of the crippled resources of planters and farmers it is feared that some time will elapse before an increase in the wages will take place, but there is as yet no distress amongst the population of the different nationalities inhabiting the Division.

A. E. TITREN,
Resident Magistrate.

Resident Magistrate's Office,
Inanda, January 15, 1886.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, UMLAZI DIVISION, FOR THE YEAR 1885.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-FARMING.

Stock-farming receives little attention in this Division. A limited number of breeding cattle are kept by a few farmers at the upper part of the District; for the most part, however, herds are replenished by purchases in other districts of the Colony, and at auctions held in Durban and Pietermaritzburg. The pasturage not being well suited to sheep very few are kept.

AGRICULTURE.

The crops grown are sugar-cane, tea, coffee, arrowroot, Indian corn, round and sweet potatoes, oat hay, &c., and on the Coast belt pineapples, bananas, mangoes, oranges, lemons, and other fruits. These find a ready sale for the City and Durban markets, and also for export to Coast Ports.

Sugar-cane has proved a good crop, but the demand for the manufactured article has been limited, and accordingly prices ruled low. Tea is only grown by persons who have not yet manufactured for sale, so that results cannot be referred to.

Coffee also has only limited attention, and the same remark applies to the growth and manufacture of arrowroot.

Indian Corn has given a fair average crop, for which payable rates have been obtained.

Round and Sweet Potatoes have yielded well and met with ready sale, and the same may be said of the limited extent of land under Oat Hay. Fruit growers have had a good season and payable prices have been realised.

The prices of Stock and Produce cannot be reliably furnished; much depends on the supply and demand, prices at auction sometimes ruling low and at others fair and remunerative rates being obtained.

Labour during the latter part of the year has been more plentiful at less rates of wages, so that Agriculturists have not experienced difficulty in engaging as many men as they required, and I believe the rates paid by employers to their servants are in all cases fair and reasonable.

The general condition of the inhabitants is satisfactory; those engaged in the cultivation of land have realised fairly good crops and obtained payable prices for their produce, while those engaged in business have experienced the usual amount of support from their customers, the services of artisans being in fair demand.

UMLAZI DIVISION (*continued*)

The Licenses issued during the year were :—

Retail Shop	...	...	...	...	...	73
Hotels	...	...	...	...	...	24
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	12
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wagons	...	...	...	...	...	274
Carts	...	...	...	...	...	20
Carriages	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hawkers	...	...	...	...	...	11
Miller	...	...	...	...	...	1
Billiard	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dog Licenses	...	...	...	...	...	2,817

A large proportion of the Retail Shop Licenses have been issued to petty Indian Storekeepers. The Hotel and Canteen Licenses being issued to the owners of houses who provide accommodation for travellers.

Crime, I am glad to be able to report, of a serious character has not been prevalent, but a considerable number of assault and theft cases have been reported, in very many cases Indians being alone concerned, and these people have also in a good many cases been successfully prosecuted for contravening the Liquor Laws. The usual number of complaints under the Master and Servants' Act have been preferred against Indians and Natives, and for the most part convictions obtained. Appended is a list of offences tried during the year, showing results :—

Return of all Cases tried by the Resident Magistrate, Umlazi Division, during the Year 1885.

CRIMINAL CASES TRIED UNDER LAWS OF THE COLONY.

	Assault.	Theft.	Under Master and Servants.	Other Offences.	Total.
Convictions ...	197	134	207	371	909
Acquittals ...	40	10	26	9	85
	237	144	233	380	994

CRIMINAL CASES TRIED UNDER NATIVE LAW.

	Abduction and Seduction.	Contempt of Orders Sup. Chief.	Manufacturing Shimiyana.	Practising Witch Doctor.	Other Offences.	Total.
Convictions ...	1	Nil	22	2	2	27
Acquittals ...	Nil	„	3	Nil	Nil	3
	1	Nil	25	2	2	30

UMLAZI DIVISION (*continued*).

CIVIL CASES UNDER LAWS OF THE COLONY.

For Plaintiff	...	...	...	...	...	96
For Defendant	...	...	...	...	...	15
Withdrawn and Adjourned <i>sine die</i>	...	...	...	...	...	8
						<hr/> 119

CIVIL CASES UNDER NATIVE LAW.

For Plaintiff	...	...	...	...	...	51
For Defendant	...	...	...	...	...	9
						<hr/> 60

CASES REMITTED TO SUPERIOR COURTS FOR TRIAL.

		Assault with Intent.	Arson.	Predial Larceny (Cattle Stealing)	Murder.	Rape.	Falsity.	Other Offences.	Housebreaking and Theft.	Total.
Circuit Court	...	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	5	13
Native H. Court	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	19
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		0	0	1	1	0	0	25	5	32
Total Criminal	...	...	...	1,056.	Total Civil		...	...	...	179.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1884.

Revenue.

Land Revenue :

						£	s.	d.
Quit Rents	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	6
Hut Tax	...	...	...	...	...	3,031	14	0
Dog Tax	...	...	...	...	...	595	5	0

Excise :

Duty on Colonial Distilled Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	280	2	11
Fees of Office	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	0

Licenses :

Retail Shop, &c., &c....	...	...	...	...	...	307	0	0
Fines, Forfeits, and Fees of Court	...	...	...	...	...	611	17	8
Pound Sales	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	6

Total ... 4,845 6 7

UMLAZI DIVISION (*continued*).

<i>Expenditure.</i>						£	s.	d.
Salaries ...	...	...	...	...	..	1,353	9	2
Contingent and other Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	291	11	0
Administration of Justice ...	...	...	...	...	...	141	9	7
Patrolling Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	113	8	0
Regulation Native Marriages ...	...	...	...	...	...	103	0	0
Rent of Magistrate's Court Rooms, &c., &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	142	0	0
Total ...						2,144	17	9

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1885.

<i>Revenue.</i>						£	s.	d.
Excise ...	...	...	...	...	...	145	1	4
Dog Tax ...	...	...	...	...	...	704	5	0
Hut Tax ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,368	8	0
Fines, Forfeits, and Fees of Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	685	0	6
Quit Rent ...	...	...	...	...	...	41	10	11
Divorce Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0
Refund ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
Fees of Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Sale of Government Property ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	0
Pound Sales ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	3
Licenses under Law 23, 1883... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Licenses under Law No. 38, 1884 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,056	0	0
Total ...						6,020	7	1

<i>Expenditure.</i>						£	s.	d.
Establishments :								
Salaries ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,369	1	8
Contingent and other Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	262	14	6
Administration of Justice ...	...	...	...	...	...	127	3	3
Rent of Office and Court Room and Branch Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	144	10	0
Patrolling Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	164	12	9
Registration of Native Marriages ...	...	...	...	...	...	96	0	0
Total ...						2,164	2	2

Schools are established at Sydenham, Pinetown, Westville, and New Germany, and are conducted by competent teachers. The attendance and progress of the pupils are said to be satisfactory.

UMLAZI DIVISION (*continued*).

Roads have continual oversight by energetic overseers with a staff of Native workmen, and are kept in a good state of repair, and the same remark applies to the drifts over rivers which intersect main roads.

The health of the residents (European, Indian, and Native) has been good, there being no prevailing diseases. Resident medical aid is available at Pinetown and Isipingo, while cases of emergency arising at other places in the Division are well attended to by the District Surgeon.

W. P. JACKSON,
Resident Magistrate.

Resident Magistrate's Office,
Umlazi Division,
31st January, 1886.

REPORT BY THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATE OF NEWCASTLE DIVISION, FOR THE YEAR 1885.

This District has shared in no inconsiderable degree the effects of the general depression that has been so severely felt throughout the Colony. There has been no encouragement for the development of any enterprise; and, indeed, some who were well-to-do residents have become so discouraged by the condition of things that they have left the District in despair. I find that the European population of the town of Newcastle has decreased by one-fifth during the past year, numbering now only 400 souls.

The town, as the trading centre, has naturally suffered most; but I do not think that many of the country residents have left.

TRADE.

The following is a return of the wagons crossing the respective bridges over the Ingagane and Incandu Rivers during the year:—

Bridge	Up Wagons, loaded.	Down Wagons, loaded.	Up Wagons, empty.	Down Wagons, empty.
Incandu ...	1,796	2,319	46	351
Ingagane ...	1,963	1,370	45	489

The Ingagane Bridge having only been opened for traffic on the 29th September, 1884, I am unable to compare the traffic over that bridge with that of last year. By the Incandu Bridge returns there has been a decline in up loaded wagons of 92, while in the down loaded wagons there is an increase of 368.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION (*continued*).

The decline in the quantity of goods going up, taking the average wagon load at $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons, according to this return, is 230 tons; while the increase in down traffic is about 920 tons: the total goods going up being 4,490 tons, and those going down 5,797 tons.

This will give an idea of the extent of the trade with the Transvaal and upper districts of the Orange Free State. Down loads consist chiefly of wool and farm produce; and the return shows that the year has been a favourable one for agriculture.

The partial development of the Transvaal Gold Fields has doubtless been the cause of the trade keeping up so well, but the revival that was anticipated on their discovery has hardly been realized. Considerable traffic is carried on between these Fields and Delagoa Bay during the winter months, and this fact necessarily deprives the Colony of much of the benefit it hoped to derive from that source.

The quantity of wool purchased by the merchants in this Division was much the same as during last year. It is estimated that about 5,700 bales were bought. The merchants sustained considerable loss in consequence of the sudden fall in the wool market at Home after the close of the Autumn season; and the prices given by them during the Spring season following, although profitable to themselves, were not calculated to give much encouragement to sheep farmers.

Some stores have closed, others are closing, and altogether the commercial aspect of the District is not very cheering.

AGRICULTURE.

The District was visited during the latter months of 1884, and the first months of 1885, by a series of hailstorms of unusual severity, and great damage was done to the summer crops then standing. But for this the crops would have been very good, the season having been otherwise a favourable one. From the Field Cornets' returns the average yield per acre in the crops reaped during the year appears to have been very small. This may be attributable to the partial loss of crops by hail; but where crops escaped destruction they gave a good return, and I am inclined to think that the harvest of 1885 has been under-estimated. Mealies are plentiful, and have been selling at a lower price than for some years past. The crops now standing promise to yield a good harvest, the season so far having been an exceptionally favourable one.

Stock.

The season has been a favourable one for Stock generally, with the exception that the cold weather during the spring months was somewhat more protracted than usual, and a number of poor cattle died in consequence. There has been hardly any disease, and the only complaint amongst stock-farmers is the depreciation in the value of their stock. It is difficult to estimate the number of sheep that are grazed in this District, from the fact that most of the farmers have trekked to the Free State with their flocks at the time when the Field Cornets collect the statistics. The total 72,882 wool-bearing sheep shown by the Statistical Returns is, therefore, doubtless much below the correct number. The number of sheep grazed in this Division has greatly increased of late, most of the Crown Lands having been leased for that purpose. Cattle

NEWCASTLE DIVISION (*continued*).

and other stock are gradually kept here throughout the year, and the returns of these may be accepted as fairly correct.

POPULATION.

The Field Cornet's Returns show a grand total of 14,085 souls as the population of the Division, which they make up as follows:—

Whites	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,761
Coolies	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Natives	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,281

This is a decrease in the total population of 3,762 souls, as compared with their returns of the preceding year.

I find, however, that they must have under-estimated the Native population to the extent of about 3,683 souls. If the usually accepted average of four souls to each hut is the correct one, the Native population of the Division is 15,964 souls.

The statistics being taken at a time when a large portion of the farming community are out of the District, the number of Europeans given by the Field Cornets in their returns is considerably under the correct number.

HEALTH.

The number of deaths registered during the year was twenty-four, as against seventeen during the previous year.

This year, like previous ones, has been remarkable for bronchial affections amongst children, and to these causes is due the greater number of deaths that have been registered. Most of these cases occur during the early summer, and the cause may be attributed to the extreme changes in temperature that are experienced during that season. Amongst adults the health has been good.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

There are two schools for Europeans, and one Missionary School for Natives.

1st. The Government Primary School at Newcastle.—This school had an average daily attendance of 61 pupils, this being a decline of 12 on last year's attendance. Although accommodation is provided for 20 boarders, the attendance was composed solely of day scholars and children of town residents.

The average fee charged was 3s. 1d. per month, and the total fees collected amounted to £103 15s.

2nd. The Dundee School.—This school, conducted by Mr. A. Graham, was aided by Government to the extent of £50. The average daily attendance was 20 pupils, and the total fees collected £50, the average fee being 5s. per month.

3rd. Königsberg Missionary School.—The attendance at this school was composed of Native children, and averaged 40 daily. Mr. Prozesky, the Missionary in charge, has been very devoted to the work, and some of his pupils have made good progress in education.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION (*continued*).

The children of the poorer classes of Boers are receiving little or no education; but the facilities for procuring the services of good private tutors are so good that they are employed by the greater number of the more respectable residents.

NATIVES.

The Natives as a rule have been fairly prosperous and contented. So few Natives were originally located on Crown Lands that no difficulty arose from the leasing of these lands to Europeans. The lessees have been only too ready to get Native squatters on their lands.

A number of Natives have themselves leased lands from Government to the extent of about 75,078 acres; but these have not been all taken up, and the results so far have not been of a satisfactory nature. A large number are in arrear with their rents, and it is probable that they will ultimately be obliged to relinquish their land through inability to procure the necessary money wherewith to pay.

HUT TAX.

There was some apprehension that the Natives would find difficulty in the payment of their Hut Tax, but the result of the collections has shown that these apprehensions were unfounded. Tax has been paid on 3,993 huts, amounting to £2,795 2s., which is 202 huts, or £141 8s. in excess of the previous year's collection.

It is estimated, after a careful inspection of the Division, that only some 20 huts are in arrear.

DOG TAX.

The amount received for Dog Licenses during the year was £258 5s. £20 was collected by the Local Board from people living within the limits of the township, having been empowered thereto by Law No. 39 of 1884.

The inspection was this year carried out amongst the Europeans by Mounted Police, and amongst the Natives by Native Constables. This system has proved more efficient than that which was carried out last year by means of European Inspectors.

STAMP DUTIES.

The revenue derived from the sale of stamps during the year was £1,174 10s. 4d., or £903 6s. 10d. in excess of that derived from the same source last year. This is of course due to the fact of the new Licence and Stamp Law having been in operation since the 1st of January. This Law has worked fairly well, and there has been little complaint caused by the increased duties it imposes; and considering the difficulty on the part of the public in becoming thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of new laws, there have been remarkably few prosecutions for infractions of its provisions.

CROWN LEASES.

There is a decrease in the amount of rents received on Crown Leases of £205, as compared with the last year's receipts. The total rental on the lands leased in this Division being £4,323 6s. 8d., there are arrears due for the year amounting to £2,502 0s. 1d.; and there is a total arrear rent of about £3,335—including that on previous years. In 1883 the receipts were £39 2s. 11d. more than in 1884, although the extent of land upon which rents were payable at

NEWCASTLE DIVISION (*continued*).

this office was not then so great as in the latter year ; and this shows that there is a steady falling off in the payment of rents.

The lands are used chiefly for the purpose of grazing sheep, &c., during the winter months, and the rent, which averages only 2d. per acre, is as a rule recouped by the lessees from Native tenants.

CROWN FORESTS.

A conservator was appointed during the year at a salary of £36 per annum, and I have no doubt he will do much to preserve what remains of the small tracts of reserved bush. I have already pointed out the indiscriminate cutting of timber by lessees of Crown Lands.

COAL.

Four mines have been worked during the year, viz. : "Dundee," "Coalfields," "Kilbarchan," and "Lennoxton," and the total output of coal amounted to about 10,000 tons. I am not in possession of the particulars of the previous year's output. A large contract has been taken by Mr. Still, the proprietor of the "Coalfields" mine, for the supply of the Natal Government Railways, and a considerable quantity has already been supplied by him for that purpose. Besides the four mines mentioned, there was one opened by Government on Crown Lands near the Ingagane (No. 44 in North's report), the coal taken from which has been tested on the Government Railways with satisfactory results.

LOCAL BOARD.

Under the extended powers given to the Board by Law No. 39 of 1884 it has been enabled to add materially to its revenue, and has effected great improvements in the town generally.

The chief improvement that has been effected is the hardening of the principal streets, most of which are now in a good condition. A large drain has also been made along the south side of the town to carry off the rain-water. This will conduce considerably to the good health of the community, as the torrents of water that came into the town from that quarter after every heavy rainfall saturated the soil in many parts of the town, owing to the imperfect state of drainage that existed. A number of trees have been planted on the Market Square.

The police surveillance is well carried out, and has had the effect of checking all kinds of minor crimes.

The following is a return of the prosecutions under the Townships Bye-laws for the year :—

Nature of Offence.				No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.
Drunkenness	...	...	...	56	60
Breach of the Peace	...	...	...	27	50
Vagrancy	...	...	...	52	78
Being insufficiently clad	...	...	...	17	30
Offences against special enactments	...	...	...	15	16
Other Offences	...	...	...	59	63
Total				226	297

NEWCASTLE DIVISION (*continued*).

The persons concerned in these offences were :—

Europeans	...	...	...	61
Chinese	...	...	...	1
St. Helena	...	...	...	1
Indians (male)	...	...	...	11
„ (female)	...	...	...	2
Hottentots (male)	...	...	...	23
„ (female)	...	...	...	12
Natives (male)	...	...	...	172
„ (female)	...	...	...	14

GAOLS.

I regret to say that the Gaol Returns do not show the health in the Newcastle Gaol to have improved. During the year there were 30 cases of sickness and 4 deaths, this being 14 cases of sickness and 1 death more than during last year.

It may be noted, however, that the number committed to gaol during the year 1885 was considerably greater than that of the year 1884.

The nature of the prevalent malady which causes so much suffering appears to be little understood, and not amenable to treatment. The Gaol is composed of ten cells, capable of accommodating five prisoners each, and the total number imprisoned at the close of the year was 52 (6 whites and 46 coloured people). The Gaol accommodation is thus fully occupied, and has been on other occasions during the year.

CRIME.

The total number of criminal cases reported during the year was 765, and are classed as follows :—

Offences against the person	...	...	...	...	196
„ „ property	...	...	...	...	67
Cattle Stealing	...	...	...	...	20
Other Offences	...	...	...	...	482

CATTLE STEALING.

An increase in this crime is attributable to the fact that there has been a considerable increase in the number of sheep depastured in this District during the present year, owing to the general leasing of Crown Lands to the Boers, and there is no doubt that great facility is afforded to and temptation put in the way of the Natives by the careless manner in which the Boers tend their flocks ; and for the same reasons the detection of the crime is not easy.

FACTION FIGHTS.

There were two fights between factions of Natives, in each of which there was one man killed and a number of others seriously hurt. These fights originated in both cases in petty quarrels of old standing, which awaited only the occurrence of a dance for opportunity of settlement.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION (*continued*).

Except under these two heads, there have been no remarkable instances of crime during the year.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following is a comparative statement of the revenue collected during the years 1884 and 1885 :—

Heads of Revenue.				Amount, 1884.			Amount, 1885.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rents, Crown Leases	..	...	...	2,026	6	7	1,821	6	7
Quitrents	...	...	...	155	15	5	201	10	9
Transfer Dues	...	...	...	242	8	11	427	8	2
Bridge Tolls, Incandu	...	...	...	882	8	6	833	6	8
„ Ingagane	...	...	...	253	17	9	617	14	7
Pound Sales	...	...	...	169	10	8	134	3	5
Sale of Revenue Stamps	...	...	...	270	3	6	1,174	10	4
„ Telegraph Stamps	...	...	...	240	0	0	195	10	0
„ Ammunition	...	...	...	633	12	2	296	7	11
Hut Tax	...	...	...	2,653	14	0	2,795	3	0
Dog Tax	...	...	...	287	15	0	258	5	0
Fines and Fees	...	...	...	201	2	6	197	17	0
Sums Refunded	...	...	...	0	0	0	5	14	4
Auction Sales	...	...	...	0	0	0	8	15	0
Fees of Office	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	19	6
Subsistence Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	14	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	22	16	0	0	5	0
Sale of Government Property	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	4	3
General Deposits	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	12	6
Local Money Order Deposits	...	...	...	352	7	0	0	0	0
Total				£8,391 18 0			£8,973 8 0		
Increase...							581 10 0		

The payment to this office of “Local Money Order Deposits” was discontinued during the year; so that, leaving out the £352 7s., the amount of the collections under that head in 1884, there has been a total increase under the other heads of Revenue in 1885 of £933 17s.

The total expenditure connected with the department, including salaries, was £1,933 15s. 3d.

W. H. BEAUMONT,
Resident Magistrate.

Resident Magistrate's Office,
Newcastle, January, 1886.

UMVOTI COUNTY—ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1885.

Nothing requiring special notice has occurred in this County during the year just closed.

The Criminal Returns compare favourably with those of former years. The total number of offences reported was 336, being 18 more than were dealt with in 1884. These cases comprised 517 persons, against 607 concerned in the cases for the previous year. The decrease in the number of persons was principally under the heading "Other Offences," which includes "Offences against acts relating to the social economy of the Colony, Riots, Disturbances of the Peace, cases tried in the Court of the Administrator of Native Law for contravention of Hut Tax and Marriage Laws, and other regulations issued by the Supreme Chief."

There were very few cases of a serious nature. Two Natives were convicted of manslaughter in the Supreme Court—one was committed for trial on two charges of housebreaking, and one on a charge of rape on a Native child. One case of murder was reported, the body of a Native having been found in the Locations under circumstances which left little doubt that he had met his death by foul means. Unfortunately, so far no clue to the perpetration of the act has been discovered, notwithstanding all efforts on the part of the authorities.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of cattle stealing—10 cases, comprising 20 individuals, being reported during the year, against 17 cases and 30 individuals in 1884.

The Civil work during the two years was almost equal—there being 43 Civil cases in 1885, and 41 in 1884.

There was an increase of £774 8s. 6d. in the Revenue during the year 1885. The following comparative statement will show the different heads under which there were increases and decreases, viz. :—

				1884.			1885.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Quitrent	...	...	...	482	16	8	449	14	5
Sale of Stamps	...	...	...	196	13	11	695	18	7
Fees, Fines, &c., of Court	...	...	...	715	4	3	607	10	9
Registration, Native Divorces	...	...	...	27	0	0	37	0	0
Sale of Ammunition	...	...	...	197	4	5	136	10	3
Post Office Money Orders	...	...	...	456	11	2	615	16	11
Deposits, Savings Bank	...	...	...	191	15	6	183	4	0
Licenses, Scab Law 12, 1882	...	...	...	37	0	0	36	0	0
Dog Tax, Law 27, 1875	...	...	...	1,137	15	0	1,170	15	0
Pound Sales	...	...	...	85	18	2	122	19	0
Hut Tax	...	...	...	6,596	2	0	6,717	4	0
Sums Refunded	...	...	...	0	10	0	7	16	0
Carried forward	...	...	...	10,124	11	1	10,780	8	11

UMVOTI COUNTY (*continued*).

				1884.			1885.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...	...	...	10,124	11	1	10,780	8	11
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	0	2	0	0	7	6
Licenses for Stone, &c.	...	...	...	2	2	0	0	5	0
Fees of Office ...	...	...	...	0	7	6	0	0	0
Auction Duty...	...	...	...	0	0	0	4	5	0
Transfer Dues	...	...	...	0	0	0	116	4	8
				£10,127			£10,901		
				2			11		
				7			1		

The Government School closed for the holidays on the 24th of December, and the results of the year's work as shown on that occasion were very satisfactory. The highest number of pupils during the year was 81. The average for the whole year being 76. The numbers were made up of about one-third girls and two-thirds boys.

Cattle and stock generally have done well, very few cases of sickness having occurred throughout the County. There was a considerable increase in the number of sheep. According to the Field Cornets' Returns there were 135,963 sheep in 1885, being 15,481 more than in 1884, but there was a decrease in the yield of wool, the quantity being 297,475 lbs. in 1885; and 302,814 lbs. in 1884.

So far the season has been good for crops generally, notwithstanding the unusual heat which prevailed during the greater part of December. The fruit crop has not been so good as usual.

There was a slight increase both in births and deaths. The number of births registered in 1885 was 82, against 70 for 1884. 23 deaths occurred in 1885, and 20 in 1884. Of those dying in 1885, 9 were adults, principally very old people, and 14 were children.

There has been no improvement in the condition of trade since my last Report—the only additional stores started during the year belonging to so-called Arabs—whose requirements are so limited that they can greatly undersell the European storekeepers, with whom they appear to compete very successfully.

W. D. WHEELRIGHT,
Resident Magistrate, Umvoti County.

16th January, 1885.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, LOWER TUGELA DIVISION, FOR THE YEAR 1885.

POPULATION.

Thirty births and four deaths were registered amongst the European population during the year; but several families having left, the total increase according to the Fieldcornet's return is only fourteen.

 LOWER TUGELA DIVISION (*continued*).

The village of Stanger has advanced considerably during the year, several good buildings having been erected; a Wesleyan Chapel is in course of erection, and it is in contemplation to put up additions to the Gaol and Magistrate's Office. There are now in the village two hotels, four European and four Arab stores, two bakers, and two butchers. A clergyman of the Church of England has lately taken up his abode in the village, service being held in the school-room.

The Indian population has increased considerably, and I can report favourably as regards their condition; most of the free Indians are engaged in agricultural pursuits, their principal crops being mealies, beans, and tobacco. I am glad to observe that the number of actions for debt against Indians has decreased. The Native population, counting from four to a hut or house, numbers 53,312; Hut Tax having been paid on 13,178 huts, and 125 square houses belonging to Christian natives having received exemption tickets. The Natives are loyal and well affected towards the Government, and on the whole have paid their taxes well. Several disputes have arisen regarding the boundaries of locations between tribes, but I have managed to compose them without any breach of the peace being committed. This question of boundaries between native tribes is one likely to breed trouble, and it is one that is rather difficult to handle. I am sorry to say that the prosecutions of Natives for manufacturing "shimiana" have been more numerous than usual, owing to the increased activity in the sugar industry and the cheapness of treacle. The number of Natives entering and leaving the Division are about equal; very few have left for Zululand, though many are desirous of doing so as soon as matters there are in a more settled condition. Notice has been served on the Natives living on Crown Lands that rent will be payable next July under the recently enacted Law.

AGRICULTURE.

There has been a large increase in the acreage under sugar, and the area is still extending, in spite of the low prices obtained. The acreage under maize is about the same as in 1884; the crop was under the average, and the price rose to 20s. per sack towards the end of the year; the growing crop promises to be a heavy one. Coffee is slowly dying out, although in one or two places the crop promises well.

The cultivation of tea is progressing rapidly, and there can now be no doubt that this will become a staple product; 26,000lbs. were made during the year, and next year will probably see this quantity doubled. It is estimated that in four or five years the production will be equal to the quantity now imported into the Colony.

Tobacco is principally grown at Riet Valley Estate, where large quantities are grown and manufactured; standard crops are looking well. Live stock of all kinds have done well, but prices have fallen considerably.

LABOUR

Is cheap and plentiful.

 LOWER TUGELA DIVISION (*continued*).

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Revenue collected by the Resident Magistrate during the year amounted to £12,964 14s. 1d., under the following heads :—

	£	s.	d.
Hut Tax...	9,224	12	0
Stamps ...	1,227	2	0
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court	916	9	6
Dog Licenses	725	5	0
Quitrents	253	13	2
Ammunition	104	14	7
Telegraph	65	4	10
Pound Sales	11	6	4
Divorces...	21	0	0
Fees of Office	0	10	6
Auctions...	0	10	0
Registration of Guns...	0	5	0
Deposits' Savings Bank	413	1	2
Refunds ...	1	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£12,964	14	1

The Expenditure of the Department amounted to £2,010 19s. 11d.

SAVINGS BANK.

£403 14s. 6d. was paid into the Savings Bank during the year, and £603 19s. 2d. withdrawn. The total number of depositors at the end of the year was 54, and the amount standing to their credit was £928 7s. 2d.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

534 criminal cases were tried by the Resident Magistrate, and 11 were committed for trial by the Supreme and Native High Courts; four of these latter being for murder, two for culpable homicide, 2 (with 229 defendants) for riot, one for assault with intent, one for goat stealing, and one for cattle-stabbing. Two Native men and one Native woman were found guilty of murder and executed. One case of murder is still awaiting trial. In 455 of the above cases Natives were defendants, in 53 Indians were defendants, and in 26 Europeans. 368 civil cases were tried in Court of Resident Magistrate, and 241 civil Native cases in Court of Administrator of Native Law. The total number of cases disposed of being 1,143.

Had there been greater facilities either in the way of an additional clerk, or by appointment of an assistant Administrator of Native Law, a much larger number of Native cases would be disposed of.

Branch Courts are held at Williamstown, New Drift, Highlands, and Sinquazi. The Patrol Police established in 1884 have done good service; there have been six attached to the Resident

LOWER TUGELA DIVISION (*continued*).

Magistrate's Office, Stanger, but one of these has lately been removed to the Office of Administrator of Native Law and Border Agent. The men have acted as Dog Inspectors, and have also made an inspection of the huts and detected several cases of evasion of payment of Hut and Dog Taxes. The revenue thus recovered and the fines inflicted have more than covered the cost of the force. These police are also useful in detecting cases of "shimiana" manufacture, and in arresting offenders against the game laws.

They have on more than one occasion prevented faction fights. When heads of kraals are apprehensive of a fight taking place at a wedding dance, it is now customary for them to send for two of the patrol police to keep order.

There is a detachment of Mounted Police at Williamstown, Umhlali, and another at Thring's Post. One man is stationed at Fort Pearson, and another at Bond's Drift. Patrols are sent out from the two detachments at short intervals. It is worthy of note that since May, 1884, there have been no cases of cattle stealing among the Natives of this Division. I consider the increased stringency of the Law passed last year has something to do with this.

ROADS.

The roads generally are in good repair; the new line to Bond's Drift, Tugela, is still unfinished, but the work that has been done on it is of a substantial character. A new road is being made from Groutville to New Drift, Umhlali, on the direct line between Stanger and Pietermaritzburg. When completed it will save about four miles in the distance.

TRADE

In the Division has been dull, but a fair amount has been done with Zululand and Swazieland.

EDUCATION.

There are schools for Europeans at Stanger, Williamstown, New Guelderland, and Umpumulo, and for Natives at the various Mission Stations throughout the Division.

INSTITUTIONS.

The Zulu Border Rifle Club is in a flourishing condition; it has half-yearly meetings, besides days for practice.

The Stanger Reading Room and Library, which was first started at end of 1885, is now firmly established; it has over 400 volumes of books on its shelves, and subscribes to 20 periodicals and newspapers; its local revenue for the year 1885 was £36, supplemented by a £25 grant from the public revenue.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Number of permits granted for gunpowder during the year 1885	...	91
Aggregate quantity of gunpowder for which issued	...	288
The largest quantity of gunpowder granted to one individual	...	10 lbs.
The largest number of firearms held by one individual	...	10
Number of firearms registered or transferred during the year 1885	...	22

 LOWER TUGELA DIVISION (*continued*).

RETAIL LICENSES, 1885.

Retail shop	...	...	...	...	...	50
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bakers	..	...	...	...	...	7
Wine and spirits	...	...	...	...	...	12
Billiard table	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wagon and cart	...	...	...	...	...	186
Carriages	...	...	...	...	...	46

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue, 1884.

Hut Tax from Natives	...	...	...	£8,976	2	0
Dog Tax	...	...	...	678	15	0
Quit Rents	...	...	...	295	1	0
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court	..	...	...	1,218	18	9
Stamps...	...	...	...	255	0	0
Native Divorce Fees	...	...	...	28	0	0
Pound Sales	...	...	...	13	6	6
Sale of Confiscated Property	...	...	...	24	6	6
				£11,489	9	9

Expenditure, 1884.

Salaries	...	...	...	£1,224	0	0
Rent	...	...	...	24	0	0
Contingent and other expenses	...	...	...	191	8	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	108	11	3
Administration of Justice	...	...	...	43	11	8
Aborigines	...	...	...	230	0	0
Native Patrol Police	...	...	...	72	19	9
				£1,894	10	8

Revenue, 1885.

Hut Tax	...	...	...	£9,224	12	0
Dog Tax	...	...	...	725	5	0
Quit Rents	...	...	...	253	13	2
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court	...	...	...	916	9	6
Registration of Guns	...	...	...	0	5	0
Stamps	...	...	...	1,227	2	0
Divorce Fees	...	...	...	21	0	0
Carried forward	...	...	...	£12,368	6	8

LOWER TUGELA DIVISION (*continued*).

Brought forward	...	...	...	£12,368	6	8
Pound Sales	...	...	...	11	6	4
Ammunition	...	...	...	104	14	7
Auctions	...	...	...	0	10	0
Fees of Office	...	...	...	0	10	6
Telegraph	...	...	...	65	4	10
				<hr/>		
				£12,550	12	11

Expenditure, 1885.

Salaries	...	...	...	£1,233	10	0
Rent	...	...	...	24	0	0
Contingent and other expenses	...	...	...	198	0	11
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	134	0	0
Administration of Justice	...	...	...	62	3	0
Aborigines	...	...	...	225	10	0
Police Patrol	...	...	...	133	16	0
				<hr/>		
				£2,010	19	11

CRIMINAL CASES, 1885.

Criminal Cases in which Natives were defendants	...	...	...	455
Criminal Cases in which Indians were defendants	...	...	...	53
Criminal Cases in which Colonists were defendants	...	...	...	26
Committed to Higher Courts	...	...	...	11
Heaviest Punishment by Fine	...	...	...	£10
„ „ by Flogging	...	...	...	25 lashes.
„ „ by Imprisonment...	...	...	...	3 months.
„ „ by a combination of the foregoing	...	...	...	3 months & 25 lashes.

CIVIL CASES, 1885.

Between Colonists	...	...	...	9
Between Colonists and Natives	...	...	...	325
Between Indians and Natives	...	...	...	25
Between Indians	...	...	...	8
Between Colonists and Indians	...	...	...	1
Between Natives tried under Native Law	...	...	...	241

JNO. EUSTACE FANNIN,
Resident Magistrate.

20th January, 1886.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTATE OF WEENEN COUNTY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1885.

There is little of interest to record with reference to social or political matters in Weenen County during the past year.

The general financial depression of the Colony has been felt in this as in other districts, and although the year has been a fairly favourable one both for stock and agricultural farming, the low prices which have ruled have counterbalanced any special advantages thus obtained. Still, on the whole, the County has not suffered so much as commercial centres have done; and, although the early spring was exceptionally dry, so that early crops suffered considerably from drought, yet there has been an abundance of rain during the later spring and summer, and vegetation has of late made wonderful progress, the veldt presenting a richness of appearance such as I have not seen in this part of the Colony for years past, and there is every prospect of very heavy grain crops being reaped this autumn. Unfortunately, the abundance of the mealie and Kafir corn crops in some parts of the County last season has produced the usual debauchery at Native kraals, resulting in assaults, riots, and other crimes of violence; but on this subject I propose to dwell at greater length in my Annual Report upon the Native population. I regret that I cannot report any decrease in crime during the past year. Both the Magistrate's and the Administrator's Courts have been fully occupied in trying criminal offences, as is indicated by the large number of such offences reported in the statistics given hereafter. Civil litigation also has been very considerable, and has occupied a great deal of the time of the Magistrate in Court. Whether this is in any way attributable to the increase in the number of legal practitioners now practising in the Magistrate's Court in Estcourt, I do not presume to say.

REVENUE.

The total Revenue collected at this Office during 1885, in juxtaposition with which, as usual, I place that of the previous year for comparison, was as follows:—

COLLECTIONS.	1885.			1884.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Quitrents	946	19	5	935	13	2
Leases, Crown Lands	199	5	9	189	13	1
Payments on account of purchase of Crown Lands	1,830	8	5	1,716	11	6
Transfer Dues	142	0	2	24	8	3
Local Money Orders*	651	14	5	1,195	6	6
Telegraph Fees*	110	10	0	174	0	0
Dog Licenses	1,452	5	0	1,448	8	0
Carried forward	5,333	3	2	5,684	0	6

* During the months of March, April, May, June and July, these collections, amounting to £1,481 10s. 9d. were not paid through the Resident Magistrate's Office.

WEENEN COUNTY (*continued*).

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	...	5,333	3	2	5,684	0	6
Toll Receipts, Bulwer Bridge ...	...	1,586	13	8	1,459	11	9
Sale of Ammunition ...	...	154	7	9½	179	16	2
Forfeitures, Fines, and Fees of Court ...	...	860	13	6	809	11	6
Fees on Registration, Native Divorces ...	...	8	0	0	11	0	0
Sale of Stamps ...	...	1,534	3	2	409	1	11
Licenses under Scab Law ...	...	13	0	0	14	0	0
Proceeds, Pound Sales ...	...	245	13	5½	191	17	11
Deposits, Government Savings Bank...	...	646	9	2	433	9	0
Hut Tax ...	...	8,545	12	0	8,462	6	6
Fees on Auction Sales ...	...	16	10	0	New Item.		
Sundry Small Fees of Office ...	...	3	14	6	1	1	6
Special Revenue, including Refunds ...	...	3	6	7	5	2	4
		£18,951	7	0	£17,660	18	7

Deducting the respective amounts received in each of the above years for Local Money Orders, proceeds, Pound Sales, and deposits in Government Savings Bank, which are not Revenue proper, the actual Revenue collected in 1885 has been £17,409 10s., as against £15,840 5s. 2d. in 1884, showing an increase in actual Revenue of £1,569 4s. 10d. Of the proceeds of Pound Sales, at least £200 is likely to lapse to Government, and this amount may be therefore added to the actual Revenue, making the total amount £17,609 10s.

There has been some increase in all the main items of Revenue; but the chief increase is in sale of stamps, which includes moneys received for all Licenses issued under the Stamp Act of 1884. This increase amounts to £1,125 1s. 3d.

COURTS.

The number of Civil cases heard and determined in the Resident Magistrate's Court during the past year was 255, classed as under:—

European <i>vs.</i> European, including Coloured Persons other than Indians or Natives	...	...	...	106
European <i>vs.</i> Indian	...	...	...	3
European <i>vs.</i> Native	...	...	...	114
Native <i>vs.</i> European	...	...	...	18
Indian <i>vs.</i> European	...	...	...	5
Indian <i>vs.</i> Indian	...	...	...	8
Native <i>vs.</i> Native	...	...	...	1

being 98 cases in excess of the number recorded in 1884.

The majority of the cases brought by Europeans against Natives was for recovery of rents.

WEENEN COUNTY (*continued*).

The number of Criminal Cases tried and determined in the Resident Magistrate's Court, with the results, was as follows :—

<i>Charges against Europeans.</i>						
Convictions	...	...	...	...	...	73
Acquittals	...	...	...	...	...	4
Charges withdrawn and Cases dismissed for want of evidence and other reasons...	...	...	...	...	...	23
						<u>100</u>

<i>Charges against Indians.</i>						
Masters' and Servants' Cases :—						
Convictions	...	...	...	...	...	69
Acquittals	...	...	...	...	...	9
General Criminal Charges :—						
Convictions	...	...	...	...	...	56
Acquittals	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total number of Cases						<u>146</u>

<i>Charges against Natives.</i>						
Convictions, General	...	...	...	...	...	297
Do. under Masters' and Servants' Acts	...	...	...	...	...	145
Acquittals, General	...	...	...	...	...	36
Do., Masters and Servants	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bails Forfeited	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total number of Cases						<u>496</u>

Making the total number of Criminal Cases heard and determined 752, as against 721 in 1884.

In the Court of the Administrator of Native Law the number of Cases heard and determined was as under :—

Civil...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Criminal :—						
Convictions	..	...	...	...	...	116
Acquittals	...	...	...	...	...	0

Making the total number of Cases 211, as against 231 in 1884.

The number of persons committed to Higher Courts for trial was :—

To Supreme Court :

Persons of Colour other than Natives	...	...	...	...	3
Natives	...	...	...	...	5
					<u>8</u>

To Native High Court :

Thirteen Cases, all for Stock stealing.

WEENEN COUNTY (*continued*).

CRIME.

The number of convictions for all offences in 1885 was 776, as against 751 in 1884, showing an increase of only 25 cases; but deducting Masters' and Servants' cases and cases tried under Native Law for small offences, there has been an actual increase of general offences amounting to 90 cases.

In addition to the evidence of increase of crime shown by the increased number of convictions, there has been a good deal of undetected crime, such as horse-stealing, store-breaking, &c., and I regret to state that I consider crime generally to be on the increase.

Horse-stealing has prevailed both in the County and also from Harrismith District, in the Free State—the horses in the latter case being run through the upper part of Weenen County to Kokstad and Pondoland. I have communicated frequently with the Mounted Police posts on this subject, but as yet they have failed to stop any of the thieves or even to obtain any trace of them. A properly organised Mounted Native Force would be of infinitely more use than the present European one.

The Native population has been as usual generally quiet and well conducted, but it is becoming more and more necessary that measures should be taken to check the excessive drinking bouts which are so prevalent at Kafir kraals whenever grain is at all plentiful, and which are the cause of riots and assaults—ending not unfrequently in homicide. Formerly a Magistrate had the power to deal summarily with these and similar causes of crime under Native Law; but since the passing of the Native Administration Law of 1875, and the interpretation put upon its provisions by Higher Courts, the Native Courts are prohibited from taking cognizance of such offences, whilst they cannot be tried in the Magisterial Courts because the ordinary Laws of the Colony take no cognizance of many offences recognised as such under Native Law, and the result is most detrimental to the maintenance of peace and order, weakening the power of Administrators of Native Law, lowering their status in the eyes of the Native population, and tending to the increase of disorder and crime.

There have not been nearly so many complaints of stock-stealing from farms during the past year as in previous years; but I am unable to state whether this is really caused by a decrease in the amount of this crime, or to the feeling on the part of the sufferers that it is useless reporting such cases, as it is almost hopeless to try to trace the thieves.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK BREEDING.

The past year has been a fairly good one for farming generally, but unfortunately the low prices ruling have counterbalanced the advantages otherwise gained, and the year cannot be said to have been a very prosperous one in a pecuniary sense. Farmers, nevertheless, go on improving their stock, enclosing their farms, planting trees, and otherwise doing their best to deserve

WEENEN COUNTY (*continued*).

success within the lines on which they work, still it is much to be desired that some new lines of industry were started amongst them ; and a glance at the lists of articles of food consumption imported into the Colony seems to indicate that many of these could and ought to be produced in the Colony for consumption both here and elsewhere, instead of being imported, thereby retaining and circulating a considerable amount of money which now goes elsewhere.

The only subject in the Field Cornets' returns which calls for special notice is the large increase in the grain crops grown by Natives, such increase being upwards of 50 per cent. upon the returns for the previous year.

WAGES

Have decreased very considerably since the demand for a large amount of Native labour upon the Railway works has ceased, whereas during the period when the Railway construction was in full operation Natives could scarcely be obtained under 20s. a month. They are now ready to take 10s. a month.

A good many free Indians are also now seeking service both in the villages and on farms, and as a rule they seem to be fairly satisfactory—they are at any rate more intelligent than the general run of Native servants.

POPULATION.

The Field Cornets' returns show an increase of 159 in the European population, of 230 in the Indian population, and of 3,289 in the Native population. These returns, however, can only be taken as approximate ; and the small increase in the Hut Tax by no means corresponds with the estimated increase of the Native population.

In reference to the mixed population of Europeans, French, Creoles, Indians, and Natives of Africa, of which this County, in common with many of the other districts of the Colony, is now composed, it is to be noted as a somewhat peculiar fact that a race of Indians are now growing up in Natal, some of them having come from India as children, and others having been born in the Colony, who have little or no knowledge of their own national languages—i.e., Hindustani, Tamil, or Telegao, but speak a barbarous jargon made up chiefly of Zulu, an admixture of "pigeon" English, and a few words of some Indian dialect, and which is scarcely intelligible to either English or Indians.

I observe also that many of the Indians who have come to Natal as adults appear almost to forget their own language after a few years' residence, being absolutely unable to express themselves fluently therein, and mixing it up with a jumble of broken Kafir and English.

Some Indians are also inter-marrying with Native wives, and thus raising up a new breed which, like most half-breeds, will probably develope the vices of both their parents' races, with the virtues of neither.

WEENEN COUNTY (*continued*).

EDUCATION

Has hitherto had little chance of progress in the County, the only schools being Weston College, about five miles from the village of that name, but which, although very healthily situated, and conducted by a gentleman of ability and experience, does not progress as it ought; and a day school in Estcourt kept by the Roman Catholic Priest.

The Government is, however, at last erecting a day school in the latter place, which will no doubt prove a great boon to the inhabitants of Estcourt and its vicinity, and now that the Township has so much increased will doubtless be well supported.

A move has been made amongst the Indian population to get a school started for their children, but the matter is as yet only in embryo.

Native Schools are held at the several Mission Stations for the education of the children of the Natives resident at the stations.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The chief and most important public work in progress during the past year has, of course, been the Railway. The section of the Line from Howick to Estcourt was opened for traffic on or about the 23rd December. The extension from Estcourt to Ladysmith has not yet been taken over, but is very near completion, and contractors' trains run upon it daily. The works upon this Line are of a most substantial and solid construction, and offer a very favourable contrast to the Line between Maritzburg and Durban. The only other public work of any consequence undertaken during the past year is the Government School already alluded to; it is a well constructed and roomy building of excellent freestone, built in coursed rubble, with dressed window and door sills and heads, and provides apartments for the master, as well as class-rooms. A new kitchen has at length been added to the gaol, but its utility is marred by the want of any adequate provision for cooking, as instead of a proper flue and range it is only provided with a low open hearth, worse than that in the old kitchen, and a small oven which is not required, consequently no economy can be effected in the waste of fuel caused by cooking on an open hearth. The roads have been fairly maintained throughout the year, although a good deal cut up in some places.

HEALTH.

The health of the population, both European and coloured, has been generally good, although there was a good deal of sickness amongst European children in Estcourt.

Indians are proverbially dirty, but this does not appear to act injuriously upon themselves, although it may prejudicially affect their European neighbours.

TRADE

Has been dull owing to the general depression and the increase of competition, and increased facilities of transport have brought down prices of imported goods very materially, greatly to the benefit of purchasers.

WEENEN COUNTY (*continued*).

The Arab and Indian storekeepers are gradually ousting the smaller European traders.

There are now seven shops kept by these people in Estcourt, and two in Colenso, and the country swarms with Indian hawkers, who travel from kraal to kraal purchasing or bartering skins, mealies, &c., and supplying the Natives with such articles as they require, generally of a very inferior quality, at prices with which white traders cannot compete.

Produce of all kinds fetches much lower prices than it has done since the Zulu War, and there is every prospect of still lower prices ruling, as agricultural produce and stock are quoted at lower prices in Maritzburg than they bring in Weenen County.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Public Institutions in the County consist of the Weenen County Agricultural Society, the Weenen County Rifle Association, the Little Tugela Rifle Association, and the Estcourt Public Library, all of which receive Government aid; but I regret to state that none of these useful and necessary Institutions receive the amount of support in the County which they ought to do.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Village of Estcourt, which I recollect twenty-five years ago as consisting of two buildings, an hotel or roadside inn, and a small store, has progressed with rapid strides within the last three years, owing to the prospects offered by the construction of a railway to connect it and the surrounding district with Maritzburg and Durban.

There are now upwards of ninety buildings in Estcourt, including eighteen shops and six hotels, and exclusive of outbuildings, such as stables, sheds, &c. There is one Church (Church of South Africa), and religious services are also held by the Roman Catholics and Wesleyans.

I have already referred to the means of Education.

The Village of Weenen has not yet begun to progress, as notwithstanding the expense incurred in constructing a watercourse to supply the Village, and some 1,500 acres of fine rich arable land adjoining, the Land and Immigration Board, who have the management and control of the watercourse and adjacent land, have not as yet placed a single immigrant or settler thereon.

The Village of Colenso boasts two or three iron structures since the railway construction began in addition to the five or six which it formerly consisted of; but unless the discovery of a considerable seam of coal of good quality in its vicinity should occur to give it an impetus, there seems little prospect of its becoming more than it is, *i.e.*, a petty hamlet.

The fact of the Mooi River Railway Station being $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Weston has rendered it more likely that this little roadside village will decrease than the reverse.

PETER PATERSON,
Resident Magistrate,
Weenen County.

UMSINGA DIVISION.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATE FOR THE YEAR 1885.

The Umsinga Division is situated between the Mooi, Tugela, Sunday's, and Buffalo Rivers, extending northwards to Dundee and Landman's Drift of the Buffalo River; and was made up of portions of Weenen and Klip River Counties and Newcastle Division by Government Notice No. 209, June 22nd, 1874, and takes its name from the Umsinga Mountain, which is the most southern spur of the Biggarsberg range of mountains, which branch from the Drakensberg and run about north-west to south-east.

For the convenience of those on the north-western boundary, that boundary was extended by Proclamation of the 6th October, 1879, taking effect from the 14th November, 1879, and again extended by Proclamation dated 4th February, 1882, defining boundaries of the Umsinga Division and creating Fieldcornetcy Wards therein, and defining the boundaries (*vide Government Gazette*, 7th February, 1882), taking effect from the 7th February, 1882, and thereby taking in more of the Divisions of Ladysmith (or Klip River) and Newcastle, greatly enlarging Umsinga Division, now roughly estimated to be 2,500 or more square miles, having a frontier Zulu and Transvaal border of about eighty miles of very broken, stony country along the Buffalo River, particularly southwards of Rorke's Drift.

The seat of this Magistracy is in the Township of Pomeroy (named so in memory of the late Major-General Sir G. Pomeroy-Colley, late Governor of Natal, who fell in the Boer war on the Majuba Mountain, Drakensberg Range, on the 28th February, 1881), near which flows the "Nyaluteka" stream, of good water, from the high spur or peak of the Biggarsberg, north-west of the Township, into which this water has been brought in, close to the northern erven, along a native footpath and plough-furrow for brickmaking purposes. The situation is most suitable for a township. There are 500 erven surveyed—in 50 blocks of ten erven each, and six reserve blocks or squares, and surrounded by commonage of about 7,400 acres.

The Court-house is 4,425 feet above the level of the sea, and this township commands an open view overlooking the Qudini Range, Nhlazakazi Hills, and Mange Gorge (in which there are indications of copper, and of its having been melted or prepared there), and Zulu country eastward to the "Babanangu," also the broken country to within five miles from Greytown, southward about 50 miles, and between there and Estcourt an extensive view. The situation is superior beyond that of any other township in Natal for health, and is about 100 miles northwards from Pietermaritzburg and 90 miles south of the Township of Newcastle. Rorke's Drift of the Buffalo River is in the Umsinga Division, also Landman's Drift of the Buffalo River. The battlefield of Sandhlwana, in a direct line, is only five miles from Fugitives' Drift, Buffalo River. Fugitives' Drift is where so many lives were lost in fording while pursued by the Zulu forces, on the day 22nd January, 1879, from the battlefield and disaster at Sandhlwana, and is about a mile above the mouth of the Sibindi River, which rises at Helpmakaar, on the Biggarsberg, and is about five miles below Rorke's Drift, where there is a pontoon for ferry purposes.

UMSINGA DIVISION (*continued*).

The shortest road from Pietermaritzburg to Newcastle, Dundee Coalfields, and Elenge (or Job's Kop) Coalfields, the Transvaal, Swaziland, and Upper Zululand, passes through Pomeroy *via* Greytown.

There are Government punts at Mooi River (Keate Village Allotments), Tugela and Buffalo Rivers, all in good working order. The Tugela frequently rises in the summer seasons to such an extent, that the punt cannot be worked—the flooded river flowing with such force as to render any attempt to ford the punt dangerous. There is much traffic on this road. If bridges were put across the Tugela and Mooi Rivers, and tolls levied at the rate of the present ferry charges, the outlay would soon be recouped, and the country greatly benefited and opened up more than at present.

Gold, silver, and lead have been found at the junction of the Tugela and Buffalo Rivers, in the Umsinga Division. Gold was worked for there a few years ago, but abandoned by the small party unable to continue the work for want of funds. The heat there during the summer is very intense, but during the winter it is very healthy and pleasant, and there is plenty of fuel.

Coal is in abundance east-south-east of Elenge Mountain (Job's Kop), and in other localities within the Umsinga Division ; also iron, limestone, freestone, slate, ironstone, and sandstone—the slate is about three miles south-westward of Pomeroy.

POPULATION.

The statistical returns are carefully compiled, and are accurately made up as far as can well be done, as regards European residents of the Division, viz., 396 males and 333 females ; total 729 persons. Of these, 533 are colonial-born and 196 out of this colony, and does not include persons only in this Division for short periods, passers through, or families who come in from the Transvaal and Free State to pasture their stock during the winter months, or the Natal Mounted Police (about 30, all told), or the military stationed at Rorke's Drift or Helpmakaar, or about 30 Coolies in this Division who have served their indentured term of service and hold certificates of liberty to leave this Colony.

Natives.—During the year 1885, Hut-tax was paid upon 7,956 huts, to which is added 65 Kolwa or semi-civilized Native families, counted as 65 huts—and taking the average of four persons to a hut, gives a Native population of 32,084 ; and the probable proportions of these are 10,696 males and 21,388 females.

Fieldcornetcies. — *Ward No. 1.*—The southern portion of Umsinga Division, with the exception of the Township of Pomeroy and four farms, is Native Location lands, in holding of the Natal Native Trust, and the Natives have a right to reside thereon, so long as they behave themselves.

Ward No. 2.—The northern portion of this Division is chiefly European farms, about 60 of which were grants subject to annual quitrent, but many have been redeemed by a payment of 15 years' quitrent. A large acreage of Crown land has been purchased during the last three years on the ten-years'-purchase system, and there is but little land left for disposal by the Government in Ward No. 2, and none in Ward No. 1. There are still some six blocks of land along the

UMSINGA DIVISION (*continued*).

Buffalo River border—three at least of these should be reserved for Government border purposes; and it is to be regretted that a small piece of Crown land overlooking Rorke's Drift was not reserved in the same way.

The European population are chiefly Dutch farmers of stock, and comfortably well off; several of them are the wealthiest stock-farmers in this Colony, and own large areas of land in this Division and in the Transvaal.

The Natives on Native Locations under their own hereditary Chiefs are as a rule a superior class, and more refined than those resident on farms and under the charge, for Government purposes, of appointed Chiefs. This difference is easily explained by the fact that the hereditary Chiefs, with their headmen, have a better control over the people: any misconduct at once becomes known, and it is to the interest of the Chief and his tribe to preserve good order within the tribe, and as clear from crime as they can—to the pleasure of their ruler, His Excellency the Supreme Chief—and it is upon good behaviour they are permitted to occupy the several Locations allotted to them; whereas the Natives who are tenants on farms have not that check over them or their social affairs. Their Chiefs are not well-bred, although as a rule carefully selected; they are not in the form of hereditary tribes, have less hold amongst themselves, become cliquey: they are refugees and refuse or outcasts from other tribes—hence more disagreements, faction fights, and crimes. Their present Chiefs are not enabled to interfere in controlling them as much as their nature requires, because of inconveniencing in many ways the landlords, who more or less have a feeling of jealousy towards the Chiefs—having a charge over their Native tenants, whom they view as their people, and not belonging to the Chiefs. Many of the young men of these tenants leave home to earn higher wages elsewhere—in this Colony, at the Diamond Fields, and elsewhere; some never return, and become wandering, homeless scamps, more frequently horse-stealers.

There are few cases of landlords charging rent from their Native tenants, and they do not like paying rent. The usual plan is that the head of the kraal furnishes certain labour proportionately to the number he has in his kraal, and for six months in each year, at a wage of 5s. per mensem, and weeders, harvesters, and such like, when required without pay: the low wage and other work being given in consideration of no rent being charged. This does not answer. It is only natural the young native man wants to see more than 5s. as a month's earnings, and in many instances they desert either their homes or their masters, leaving the head of the kraal and the landlord in trouble. The natives object to contracts, and there is no alternative provided: there is a sort of fast and loose arrangement between them. I have endeavoured to urge written contracts, the charging of rent (one or two pounds per hut per annum), and the payment of much higher wages; but neither parties comply with this. There is, however, a Farmers' Society formed in this Division—the main purpose, I understand, is to bring about a uniformity of system of contracts between landlords and tenants; and it may do good. If they propose terms too hard on the tenants, they are at liberty to leave the farm, and the landlord will lose his labour. The Natives pay their taxes readily—hut tax and dog tax; they are fond of a free and idle life, and find it hard to get money in a hurry to pay their taxes, because they put off going out to service

UMSINGA DIVISION (*continued*).

until notice of tax collection is given. They appreciate British rule ; and for a population in this Division of 32,084, and with only a paltry few Native police, they are exceedingly well-behaved, loyal people. The lease of portion of the Native Location at Mooi River Drift, the Keate Village land, applies only to a single holding, on which there is only one house, occupied by the ferryman. The situation of this village land is against it in every way, being low, fearfully hot in the summer, surrounded by Native Location (as this Pomeroy Township is), and far from any land which can become owned by Europeans. The erven or lots in Keate cannot be purchased in freehold, but long leases can be obtained. It is about 20 miles north of Greytown and 30 miles south of Pomeroy. It is a serious drawback upon the progress of a township if small lots of land, say from 20 to 50 acres, cannot be purchased in freehold around a township. This obstacle greatly hinders the prosperity of the Township of Pomeroy. I strongly urged in the beginning, before the settlement of the township here, that the area should be 12,000 acres (in place of 8,000). Of this persons might be permitted to purchase from 20 to 50 acre allotments anywhere off the erven a short distance—in all such allotments not to exceed in total 4,000 acres.

The list of Native tribes, with their Chiefs or headmen, the number of huts upon which hut tax was paid during 1885, at 14s. per hut, and the family name of each Chief, is hereunto annexed.

Births : Europeans.—Eleven males, 12 females, total 23 registered during the year 1885 ; and in accordance with Section 15 of Law 3 of 1882, notices (Schedule B thereof) have been given to the parents or guardians requiring the due vaccination of the children, and registration of such vaccination, as provided by said law to be done.

Marriages : Europeans.—Six marriages have been reported to this office during 1885.

Deaths : Europeans.—Three under age, 6 over age, total 9 (males) registered. No females have died in this Division during 1885. This is the correct number of deaths (only nine), which proves what a healthy country this is. Four of these deaths were soldiers of the 82nd Regiment : causes — disease of the heart, suicide, apoplexy, and inflammation of the kidneys ; and another of the nine deaths was that of Thos. W. Minter, while passing through the Division ; so that there were only four deaths throughout the year 1885 of the residents of the Umsinga Division.

Births : Natives.—Not reported. They should be, and registered ; and if provided by law to be registered, it would become necessary to have a Clerk appointed as Registrar of Native Births, Marriages, and Deaths. It could not be done by the present small staff of this Department.

Marriages : Natives.—Registered under the provisions and regulations under Law No. 1 of 1869 and Law No. 13 of 1875, and under Section 4 thereof. Government Notice No. 419, dated 18th November, 1885, publishes regulations in *Government Gazette* of 24th November, 1885, and imposes a fee of 10s., payable by the husband for the registration of the marriage ; and of this sum, 7s. 6d. is payable to this Chief and 2s. 6d. to the Native Marriage Officer (official witness) of the section of the tribe to which he belongs, and as remuneration for their services. During 1885, there were 343 marriages of girls and 80 marriages of widows and divorced women. Annexed is a comparative return for the last nine years, and includes divorces which are granted

UMSINGA DIVISION (*continued*).

under Section 20 of the Code of Native Law, and under the rules and regulations under Law 1 of 1869. I am averse to the granting indiscriminately of divorces : they should be only exceptional, under unavoidable circumstances. The return shows 20 in 1880, 31 in 1883, and 15 in 1884. Most of these were granted by Acting Magistrates. Women sometimes leave their young children to become divorced, to enable them to marry a fresh lover. This sometimes arises from the husband's neglect in despising her, while paying his attention too much to marrying more wives. There are considerably more women than men, from which it might be created that they were to have more than one wife ; but the system of paying cattle as marriage consideration to the father of the bride, is an evil which may well be overcome : there is a number of 10 head of cattle as a limit for ordinary people, and 15 and 20 for persons of higher rank or position, and no limit to the hereditary Chiefs. These should be reduced to half that limit. The system I have carried out in this Division ever since I came here in 1874 with such good results, and giving satisfaction to the people generally, should be carried out throughout this Colony—that is, disallowing the prepayment of any cattle as marriage consideration before a marriage is celebrated ; otherwise the prepayment does away with the opportunity of the bride's freedom of dissent or assent before the Native Marriage Officer at the celebration of the marriage if the cattle are paid and transferred before then. Then, again, “it is the duty of the Official Witness (marriage officer) to see the limited number of cattle are not exceeded.” Therefore it stands to reason that at the time of the celebration of the marriage is the correct time for that duty to be seen to, and not before or after ; or how could he keep a check, for cattle are constantly increasing and decreasing ? Then, again, if the marriage consideration is paid at the proper time, it is not doing away with the custom of cattle being paid ; but it throws out of our European Courts, so far, the claiming of cattle as a value of or price of Native girls : and no such cases come into this Court, for there are no such debts upon girls ; and the only cases are upon marriages which took place over eleven years ago, or before 1874. If the present limit were reduced to five head upon girls, so in time the marriage consideration system would die out quietly ; for, after all, before the Europeans came to this country only a metal ring was given to the father of the bride as marriage consideration. These rings were worn round the neck, made for that purpose, but were frequently cut in half and worn around the wrists, and were made of silver, copper, or iron. Owing to an epidemic fever which raged throughout the country, the great doctors attributed it to the white metal, silver (probably because their skins turned grey after death), and this metal was collected and secretly buried, and sacred ; and in lieu of such marriage consideration, goats, or one head of cattle, were paid : then it must be a cow in calf ; then one in calf with a tail behind it, meaning the previous year's calf ; and so the number increased to five head, as the highest, except in Natal, under British rule, and no check against it, where the number went up to even 50 head, until after the Native Marriage Law in 1869 came in force, when attempts were made to evade the limit, by large numbers of girls being hurriedly forced to marry men they had in many cases never seen before, and punishments had to be provided for by regulations dated 25th November, 1869 ; Cir. No. 13, 24th December, 1869, and 17th January, 1871.

I am of opinion that if the number of cattle were reduced to half the present limit, the

UMSINGA DIVISION (*continued*).

poorer and younger men could get wives (the women would become more evenly distributed), in place of their getting cheaper wives by means of getting women divorced, and there would be less cases of infidelity and such like crimes, the punishment for which is far too leniently provided.

Deaths : Natives.—Native deaths in accordance with their customs are promptly reported before burial and registered, with full particulars, all suspicious cases being enquired into; and it is very necessary as regards Natives, as it is with Europeans, if not more so; but there is no law or regulation requiring this to be done, although it has been done in this Division regularly ever since 1874. Annexed is a comparative return for seven years of the registered native deaths in the Umsinga Division. There have been no cases of murder during the last two years, but a few cases of homicide, which have occurred in the heat of faction fights chiefly. The return shows deaths during the year 1885—

Children	Males, 108	Females, 88	Total, 196
Prime, from 10 to 50 years	68	68	136
Aged, 50 and over	18	59	77
Total,	194	215	= 409

out of a Native population of 32,084.

CRIME.

Criminal Cases tried before the Resident Magistrate, Umsinga Division, during the Year 1885.

By whom Tried.	Cases.	Persons	Convictions.	Acquittals.
As Resident Magistrate	256	376	354	22
„ Administrator of Native Law	50	138	132	6
Totals,	306	514	486	28

Comparative Return showing the Number of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions, and Acquittals, Umsinga Division, during the last Five Years.

	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885
Number of offences reported to Police	185	207	293	255	337
Number of persons apprehended or summoned before the Resident Magistrate	415	316	895	559	767
Number of Convictions :					
1. For offences against the person	64	99	119	122	249
2. For offences against property	11	20	13	25	53
3. For other offences	272	177	275	288	187
Number of persons acquitted	20	12	43	21	28
Number of persons committed for trial before Higher Courts	—	—	—	—	253

UMSINGA DIVISION (*continued*).

Of the latter 253 persons committed for trial before the Higher Courts, they were—

	Persons.
Offences against the person, and chiefly Natives participating in faction fights ...	223
Cattle stealing, horse stealing, and sheep stealing	29
Contravention of Customs Laws	1

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture by Europeans.—1,311 is the total acreage reaped during the year 1885—only 261 acres reaped more than in 1884. This small increase, considering the number of new farms, is small; but this District is a stock-farming country, and crops are frequently destroyed by stock and storms and unfavourable seasons; and such destroyed crops are not included in the 1,311 acres reaped, of which there appears to have been only 100 acres of wheat reaped. The hailstorms have damaged the fruit orchards considerably during 1885, and there is a scarcity of fruit, which with vegetables is so necessary to maintain the health of the population. More oats have been grown for forage than in previous years. The present crops appear favourable for reaping in 1886.

Agriculture by Natives is improving a little. The returns are made out on an estimate, and show :—Reaped during 1885 : mealies, 8,021 acres; Kafir corn, 16,042 acres; together with other articles show acreage reaped during the year 1885 as 25,163 acres.

The mealies are estimated at three muids per acre, = 24,063 muids; Kafir corn, four muids per acre, = 32,084 muids. This estimate per acre appears low; but every year, in one locality or other, the seasons are not favourable to that locality—that is, a very wet season may not suit a certain locality, and a drier season would produce good crops. The low thorn country, stony, requires much rain; whereas the damp grounds under the brows of the mountains require but little rain, and too much ruins the crops. The Natives plant their seed too thickly, and broadcast; but if sown in furrows, the rows would cause currents of air to pass through, and the crops would not get burnt up with the sun, as they are when broadcast on the dry surface and too thickly sown: and the Natives do not pay enough attention to weeding their crops. The present crops may be considered fairly favourable, although in the thorns there has not been enough rain as yet; but there is every likelihood of favourable rains in time for these crops.

Throughout the year 1885 mealies have been selling at from 8s. to 15s. per muid sack: the general price has been about 12s. per muid sack. Previous years the mealies have been very much higher in price.

STOCK.

European Stock.—Stock return shows: Horses, 2,001; mules, 10; horned cattle, 15,103; wool sheep, 46,826; Angora goats, 15,487. Included in the foregoing—trained horses, 619; trained oxen, 2,852. There is considerably more stock than here shown, by reason of the farmers as a rule giving less than they really possess: this arises from fear of taxation and other scrupulous reasons.

Native Stock.—Return from estimate shows: Horses, 1,065; horned cattle, 32,084; sheep,

UMSINGA DIVISION (*continued*).

4,010; goats, 8,021. Of the horned cattle, there are probably 2,000 trained oxen, including pack-carrying oxen: they each carry about 250 lbs. of mealies in a brayed or tanned leather bag made of oxhide, and great distances during scarcity of corn. Many horses have been brought into this District, purchased in the Free State by Natives returning from service at the Diamond Fields.

ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS BY EUROPEANS.

The returns show: Wool, 122,087 lbs. shorn in 1885, and Angora hair 14,600 lbs. shorn, the bulk of which is sold to storekeepers in this District or neighbourhood. Butter, 40,126 lbs. made during 1885, and bacon only 2,300 lbs. Very few of the farmers keep pigs.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

There is abundance of firewood, chiefly thorn in its numerous varieties; and there is a small forest, the "Nzonyama," on the top of the Umsinga Mountain. Every effort is taken for the due preservation of trees and forests; and the Natives build their cattle kraals now of stone, in place of annually destroying trees for that purpose. More attention should be paid by the farmers to the cultivation of forests on their farms. Mimosa is very useful, and affords shelter for stock, and makes good fences. Care should be taken to collect the seed before insects destroy it, and, like other seeds of the same kind, should be slightly scalded. Some of the varieties of thorn trees are very handsome, of which are the "Umgamanzi," "Sanqawe," "Msasana," the "Umga," or ordinary Mimosa, and "Umkamba,"—the latter two vary very much, according to the localities in which they are growing. The Mtomboti, Mnini, Sanqawe, Mnquma, and Maqai woods are very hard and pretty woods for furniture, but not large, and grow in the thorn country.

FISH.

There are barbel, eels, and small scale fish in varieties in the Buffalo, Tugela, and Mooi Rivers.

TAXES.

Native Hut-tax was paid during 1885 on 7,956 huts, at 14s. per hut, = £5,569 4s.

DOG TAX.

By virtue of Proclamation dated 5th November, 1879, the operation of Law No. 26 of 1875, for the abating the nuisance and damage done to property, occasioned by the great number of dogs in this Colony, was extended in 1880 to the Umsinga Division. Rules and Regulations under that Law are published under Proclamation dated 6th January, 1880 (*Government Gazette* of 13th January, 1880).

The intention of this Law at first had the desired effect of a large number of Native dogs being destroyed throughout the country; the remainder brought in a revenue, readily paid by the Natives—during 1880, £282; in 1881, £426 10s.; in 1882, £631 15s.; in 1883, £699 10s.; in 1884, £758 15s.; and in 1885 (by Europeans, £59 10s.; by Natives, £709 5s.), £768 15s.

During 1885 there was a European Inspector for both Wards, as regards dogs belonging to Europeans. His duty was to inspect at every European house twice during the latter half of the

UMSINGA DIVISION (*continued*).

year and detect evasions of the Dog-tax, for which service he received £40. There were a few evasions, in which full penalties of £3 fine was imposed.

There were about nine Natives employed twice during the year, at a cost of 30s. each man per month, whose duties were, before the Dog-tax collection (a few days before) to visit every kraal, count the dogs, and denote in signs on the old license the number of dogs to be paid for; then, towards the end of the year, again go round to every kraal and detect evasions, and cause all young dogs over six months of age (but not previously paid for) to be paid for—that is, licenses be obtained to keep such dogs; for it is not the dog that is licensed, but the owner or person is licensed to keep a dog wearing a certain numbered collar or badge. The result of this last round of detection was the payment of about £40 more than would otherwise have been paid, and does not include the amount of fines imposed for the evasions, which were in all cases full in the sum of £3.

GENERAL REVENUE.

Return of Revenue and Expenditure of this Department is hereunto annexed.

MISSION WORK.

There are five Native Mission Stations in Umsinga Division—the Gordon Memorial Mission, the Hanoverian, both near here (Pomeroy), the German at Elands Kraal, and the two Swedish, at Oscarsberg, Rorke's Drift, and a few miles lower down the Buffalo River, at "Amoibe," near Fugitives' Drift, or the "Ncara Drift." There is a Dutch Church at Helpmakaar; but a new one was opened at Judith, on the farm "Paddafontein," on the top of the Biggarsberg, near the main road, on the 5th December, 1885, on which occasion there were present about 400 persons, most of which belonged to that church: the building is a credit to them, and is paid for.

At present there appear to be too few Europeans in Pomeroy for any clergy to hold any regular services. The Court-room is at the disposal of any clergy on Sundays, upon request to the Magistrate.

MEDICAL.

District Surgeon.—A salary of £100 per annum is voted for a District Surgeon, Umsinga Division, but the office remains vacant. I, however, think that, with the Native practice, there is sufficient practice to induce a surgeon to take up the appointment.

There is no Hospital, or provision made of any kind for the sick and wounded in this Division of a public nature; and such an institution is much needed, especially as regards the Natives.

I would suggest the Natal Native Trust granting, say, salary of £100 per annum to the District Surgeon, voted salary, to take charge of a small Hospital. A few rooms could at first be built for such a purpose, at a cost of say £200, or even at a few pounds: it would be better than nothing—the friends of the sick and wounded could provide food—until the revenue of the Colony could provide a proper Hospital; but something should be done, out of the large revenue of this District, for the population in the way of providing a Hospital and Surgeon, particularly as regards the Natives.

UMSINGA DIVISION (*continued*).

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND TRANSPORT.

European.—Ploughs, 121; trained oxen, 2,852; horses, trained, 619; buck wagons, 114; tent wagons, 46; carts, 9; carriages, 50.

Native.—Ploughs, 600; trained oxen, 2,000; wagons, 60; carts, 20.

HENRY F. FYNN, Resident Magistrate,

Umsinga Division.

30th January, 1886.

Umsinga Division.—List of Tribes, Chiefs or Headmen, and Number of Huts of each Tribe or Section upon which Hut Tax was paid during the Year 1885 in Umsinga Division.

Tribe.	Chief and his Family Name.		Chief where Residing.	Representative in Umsinga.	No. of Huts.
Ndwandwe, <i>c</i>	Sotondose, <i>f</i>	Nxumalo	{ Umsinga Newcastle Lower Tugela }	—	{ 209
Tembu, <i>a</i>	Mganu, <i>f</i>	Mvelase	Umsinga and	Njuba, section	636
„ <i>c</i>	„	„	Weenen	Siwangu, section	310
Mabuso, <i>a</i>	Tulwana, <i>f</i>	Ndabezita	Umsinga	—	298
Bomvu, <i>a</i>	Mawele, <i>f</i>	Ngubane	Umvoti	Sicaba, section	596
„ <i>a</i>	„	„	Umsinga	Mgenelo „	98
Mangwe, <i>d</i>	Tinta, <i>f</i>	Zwana	Newcastle	Nondela	120
Swazi, <i>e</i>	Kakanyeki, <i>f</i>	Nhlela	„	Mancoza	26
Mabaso, <i>e</i>	Mgodini, <i>f</i>	Ndabezita	Ladysmith	Beje	30
Swazi, <i>e</i>	Tulasizwe, <i>f</i>	Tshabalala	Newcastle	Mahlikwane	35
Cunu, <i>a</i>	Silwane, <i>f</i>	Nyanda	Weenen	Qutshumane	196
Tembu, <i>c</i>	Bande	Sitole	Ladysmith	Nocaya	529
Sibiya, <i>e</i>	Mnyembe	Sibiya	Umsinga	—	570
Cunu, <i>e</i>	Sandanezwe	Nyanda	„	—	410
Mpumuza, <i>e</i>	Teteleku, <i>f</i>	Zondi	{ Weenen and Umgeni }	Magiba	{ 62
Tembu, <i>e</i>	Ngobozana	Mbata	Umsinga	—	201
Magamu	Late Ngoza	Majozi	{ Umsinga }	Manqatsha Nhlovu	{ 1,284
(sections)	—	—	—	Manqasha Hlela	
Ngabayen ^a , <i>a</i>	—	—	—	Kwence Kanyile	
Bekene, <i>a</i>	—	—	„	Silosilo	592
Zenzele, <i>b</i>	—	—	„	Homoi	391
„ <i>b</i>	Qinelana	Tshabalala	„	Qinolana	302
Nhlahleni, <i>b</i>	—	—	„	Skonyana	232
Kubeka, <i>c</i>	Mtele	Majozi	„	Mtele	366
Nkonza, <i>b</i>	—	—	„	Mbete	463
Total,					7,956

a. Reside entirely on Native Location lands.

b. Are chiefly on Native Locations, only a few on farms or Crown lands.

c. Are chiefly on private farms; only a few on Crown lands

d. Are chiefly on Crown lands; a few on private farms.

e. Are entirely on private farms.

f. Hereditary Chiefs; the rest appointed as Petty Chiefs

HENRY F. FYNN.

UMSINGA DIVISION (*continued*).*Umsinga Division.—Comparative Return of Native Marriages and Divorces Registered.—
Nine Years.*

Year.				Marriages of Girls.	Marriages of Widows & Divorced Women.	Ukengena by Surviving Brother.	Divorces.
1877	...	...	...	193	36	8	13
1878	...	...	...	162	45	1	8
1879	...	...	...	25	7	—	8
1880	...	...	...	254	71	—	20
1881	...	...	...	145	48	5	8
1882	...	...	...	356	55	4	11
1883	...	...	...	236	66	11	31
1884	...	...	...	241	74	7	15
1885	...	...	...	343	80	12	8

The Zulu War took place in 1879, hence few marriages.

Comparative Return of Native Deaths Registered, exclusive of the Two Years, 1882 and 1883.

Age and Sex.	1877.	1878	1879.	1880.	1881.	1884.	1885.
Children—under 15 years :							
Males	52	62	50	67	69	96	108
Females	58	51	62	47	60	87	88
Totals,	<u>110</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>196</u>
Prime—from 15 to 50 years :							
Males	58	31	69	61	52	73	68
Females	37	39	70	45	42	84	68
Totals,	<u>95</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>136</u>
Aged—over 50 years :							
Males	12	14	7	12	14	27	18
Females	38	33	49	45	64	59	59
Totals,	<u>50</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>77</u>
Grand Totals,	<u>255</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>307</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>426</u>	<u>409</u>

UMSINGA DIVISION.—REVENUE AND DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE, 1885.

SUMMARY OF REVENUE RECEIPTS—1885.

Headings.	£	s.	d
Quitrents ... ..	...	...	...
Sale of Stamps ... ..	...	...	...
Native Hut Tax ... ..	...	...	...
	141	18	1
	578	16	6
	5,569	4	0

UMSINGA DIVISION (*continued*).

Fines and Fees of Court	...	...	...	...	585 14 6
Native Divorces, Registration	...	...	...	...	8 0 0
Pound Sales	...	...	...	...	84 13 8
European Dog Tax	...	...	...	...	59 10 0
Native Dog Tax	...	...	...	...	709 5 0
Firearms Registration	...	...	...	...	0 17 6
Auction Dues	...	...	...	...	1 5 0
Customs Dues	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
Sums Refunded	...	...	...	...	0 5 6
Sale of Government Property	...	...	...	...	9 0 0
					<hr/>
					7,749 9 9
<i>Crown Lands' Sales :</i>					
Ten Years' Purchase System	...	...	...	...	1,666 5 11
					<hr/>
				Revenue,	9,415 15 8
Local Money Orders	...	...	...	...	1,633 9 8
					<hr/>
				Total Receipts,	11,049 5 4
					<hr/>

RECAPITULATED EXPENDITURE—1885.

Establishments, £1,075 13s. 4d.					£ s. d.
<i>Salaries, £905 16s. 8d.</i>					
Resident Magistrate	...	...	...	...	400 0 0
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, &c.	...	...	...	...	175 0 0
Clerk to Resident Magistrate	...	...	...	...	105 16 8
European Keeper of Prison	...	...	...	...	84 0 0
Nine Native Constables	...	...	...	...	111 0 0
Two Fieldcornets	...	...	...	...	30 0 0
<i>Contingent and other Expenses, £169 16s. 8d.</i>					
Travelling Expenses, Resident Magistrate	...	...	...	...	50 0 0
Horse Allowance to Interpreter	...	...	...	...	25 0 0
Clothing and Rations, Native Constables	...	...	...	...	82 17 8
Travelling Expenses, Fieldcornets	...	...	...	...	10 0 0
Petty Expenses	...	...	...	...	1 19 0
<i>Services, £190 11s. 1d.</i>					
Administration of Justice, £55 1s. 6d.					
Witnesses' Expenses	...	...	...	...	20 6 6
Serving Criminal Summonses	...	...	...	...	34 15 0
<i>Miscellaneous, £135 9s. 7d.</i>					
Provisions and Clothing, Gaol.	...	...	...	...	135 9 7
Police. Native Police	...	...	...	...	197 7 9
					<hr/>
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	1,463 12 2

UMSINGA DIVISION (*continued*).

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	1,463	12	2
To Chiefs and other Witnesses, Law 13, 1875	158	10	0
Surgeons not in Government service	81	16	6
Licensing Board, Travelling Expenses	10	0	0
Hire of Special Constables	0	4	0
Conveyance of Specie	5	0	0
European Dog-tax Inspector	40	0	0
Native do., and as Detective Natives	42	4	10
Exclusive of Roads and Public Buildings	1,801	7	6

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATE OF IXOPO DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1885.

I. The part of Pietermaritzburg County now called the Ixopo Division was created a separate Magistracy from the Upper Umkomanzi Division in 1876, when Mr. H. C. Campbell was appointed Resident Magistrate and Administrator of Native Law.

The Division is rather a narrow strip, but is one of the largest Magistracies in the Colony, and contains an area computed at from 3,000 to 3,500 square miles.

For Electoral purposes it is known as Ward No. 5 of Pietermaritzburg County.

II. The Division extends lengthways from Alexandra County to the Drakensberg Mountains, a distance of over 100 miles in a straight line, and the boundary or corner beacons on the Drakensberg are the "Giant's Castle" Mountain and Bushman's Neck. In the width of the Division the limits are defined, on one side by the Umkomas River, and on the other side by the Ingwangwane and Umzimkulu Rivers, which form the boundary line between this Division, East Griqualand, a portion of Basutoland, and part of Alfred County. The total estimated population is 43,940; and from the Fieldcornet's returns, and from other estimates, it is divided as follows, viz. :—

Europeans	676
Indians	28
Natives	43,236

III. The seat of the Magistracy is situated in the Village of Stuartstown, through which the main trunk road to Kokstad, East Griqualand, and the Cape Colony passes.

There is a Central Post Office, Telegraph Office, a good Gaol, Court-room, Offices, Armoury, Powder Magazine, &c., all contained in a Laager, well built of stone, with loopholed walls for purposes of defence, and in which there is a well.

IXOPO DIVISION (*continued*).

IV. An Administrator of Native Law is stationed at Ipoela, about 45 miles to the north-west from the seat of the Magistracy, and about 35 miles from the Drakensberg; and lately the Government have built quarters, offices, &c., for him.

V. Small detachments of the Natal Mounted Police, under the command of non-commissioned officers, have been for some time back stationed both at Stuartstown and Ipoela, and have done good service in the way of patrolling the Division, riding expresses, &c. &c.

Some months ago, a detachment of 26 men, under the command of a commissioned officer, were placed here, pending the erection of stables, &c., at Harding, Alfred County, where it is contemplated to station them, and they have also performed good service, especially during the enquiries which have taken place in connection with the late robbery of arms from Fort Napier. The whole Division has been under thorough and perfect supervision, both by the Natal Mounted Police and Native Police, from the time the first notification of the gun robbery was received. All drifts are being carefully watched, and every precaution taken to prevent guns going through.

VI. A very large extent of Crown Land has been purchased under the provisions of the Proclamation of October, 1880, and the Division is being fast filled up by European farmers, and Natives who have purchased land. Stock-breeding is the favourite enterprise. Sheep do very well, and give good returns for the capital invested. It is very noticeable that the quality of the sheep has much improved in the last two or three years, owing to the importation of good rams from Europe. Cattle and horses are also profitable investments; but I think a few more well-bred bulls would greatly improve the quality of the cattle. Ostriches have been rather a failure.

VII. The European population of the Division, according to the census taken by the Field-cornet, shows an increase of 105 on last year; and according to an estimate based on the number of huts upon which Natives paid Hut-tax in 1885, there is an increase of 808 Natives in the Division. During the year, many Natives have asked for and obtained permission to go into East Griqualand, and other Counties and Divisions.

VIII. The Hut-tax amounted to £7,566 6s., collected principally in April and May, and the Dog-tax received during the year to £1,110,—showing an increase of £141 8s. for Hut-tax and £5 15s. for Dog-tax over and above the receipts for the previous year. The total amount of Dog-tax received from Europeans amounted to £31; and the balance of £1,079 was obtained from Natives.

It is contemplated that the revenue sent into the Treasury during 1886 will show a very great increase on former years, in consequence of the new Stamp Act, Instalments on Crown Lands' sales, and the tax of £1 per hut to be imposed on Natives residing on Crown Lands.

IX. During the past year the following Licences were issued:—

- 11 Wine, Spirit and Hotel Licences.
- 34 Retail Shop do.
- 4 Agents' do.
- 9 Carriage do.
- 175 Wagon do.

There were 18 births and 5 deaths registered.

IXOPO DIVISION (*continued*).

X. Branch Courts are held periodically, every three months, at Springvale, a distance of 25 miles, and at High Flats, a distance of 15 miles, from the seat of Magistracy.

XI. Very little building is going on in the Village of Stuartstown—in fact almost none at all. A Schoolmistress has at last been obtained by the Committee of the Public School and Library Association, Ixopo, but it is to be much regretted is not very well supported, although she is a properly certificated teacher.

XII. The residents generally, and especially those in the upper part of the Division, have been greatly benefited by the new road which has lately been made leading to Ipoela. The roads throughout the Division are kept in very good order.

XIII. Crime in the Division is not quite as prevalent as it was, with regard to Native riots at weddings and beer drinkings; thefts of stock still prevail. Actions by storekeepers against Natives for debts for goods supplied, also cases under the Masters' and Servants' Act, are much too frequent. There are also innumerable Civil cases between Natives long pending, and many still pending, as it is quite impossible for one man to get through all the work there is to do. There were 302 Civil and 251 Criminal cases heard and decided in this Court during the year; frequent preparatory examinations, and commitments for trial to higher Courts, and very many other matters which a Magistrate has to dispose of summarily, taking up a great portion of his time.

In the Criminal cases, frequently more than one person appears as defendant, although the case is counted as one.

XIV. As a rule, the Europeans are paying great attention to the planting of trees, and making good efforts to raise them. Trees grow wonderfully well in most parts of the Division; but although every endeavour has been made to induce the Natives to plant, the effort has failed. This is not to be wondered at, considering the uncertain occupancy of the land which the Natives have. If on private lands, they are liable to be turned off by the owner as soon as they reap their crops; if on Crown Lands, they are also liable to be turned off by any one who may purchase the land on which their kraals are situated.

XV. The question of obtaining labour is still as difficult as ever; and the bad practice of lending money to natives on a promise to work it out, still exists. This system leads to endless trouble between the European farmer and the Natives, and causes endless litigation.

XVI. The mealie and corn crops reaped during the year cannot be called good; and of other produce very little is grown,—farmers chiefly growing for their own consumption, and not for sale. The residents generally are doing well; but everyone, more or less, is feeling the pressure prevailing throughout the whole of South Africa.

J. W. HATHORN, Resident Magistrate,
Ixopo Division.

Resident Magistrate's Office,
Ixopo Division, February 11, 1886.

KLIP RIVER DIVISION.—ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1885.

TOWN AND DISTRICT.

The Town of Ladysmith has, during the year, continued to increase very rapidly in buildings, enclosing of erven, and general improvements to the streets and water-courses by the Local Board since 1884. Expensive drains have also been made to carry off flood waters from the Vlei into the River.

I regret to say that not many improvements have been made in the district, except that a considerable number of farmers have taken to fencing their lands, or portions of the same, in some places with stone, where handy, and in other places with wire (chiefly barbed), and that the cultivation of general crops have also increased, as well as the planting of trees (principally of the wattle kind).

STOCK AND AGRICULTURE.

Although the winter of 1885 was not so cold and severe as that of 1884, and the early frost appeared much later, the pasture was worse, in consequence of which cattle became poor and thin, and large numbers died in the spring, when the cold rains fell, before there was sufficient young grass for them. It was also experienced that some unknown disease carried off a considerable number of stock which had come through the winter hardships well enough. Those farmers who had provided shelter, hay, and other winter food for their animals lost comparatively few of their stock, which fact, having become generally known to the other farmers in the district, has caused a determination on their part to make similar provisions for the coming winter where it will be practicable so to do.

Horses, sheep, and goats have done much better than horned cattle. The fall in the prices of wool and Angora hair has been seriously felt by farmers, and great complaints are continually heard how it has increased the scarcity of money in, as it is called, hard times. I am glad, however, to state that it has created a determination with farmers to improve the quality of their flocks, and the getting up of their wool and mohair for the market, and that their attention has been called to other farming operations, such as the growing of wheat in particular.

The Mealie and Kafir Corn crops have been good, and the quantities reaped have been considerably above that of the previous year, although it was not what would be called a good crop. The price of mealies average about 12s. per muid, and will be considerably lower in March, when the new crop will be near being reaped. The present growing Mealie and Kafir Corn crops have again been partly planted rather late in the spring, in consequence of the absence of a sufficient quantity of rain in planting season; and should frost again make its appearance as in 1884, the result will be the same as stated in my Report of 1884.

The winter crops of wheat, barley, and oats have been very good in quality, but I am sorry to say not in quantity. In consequence of the successive dry seasons of the last few years, only a limited extent of land could be cultivated in winter, very few farms having sufficient water to irrigate their winter crops, which cannot succeed unless watered about three times to ripen and bear good grain.

KLIP RIVER DIVISION (*continued*).

In consequence of these difficulties an experiment has been made by one of the farmers of growing, in the summer season, a new kind of wheat called "Summer Wheat," and so far as the growth of this wheat, and its power to withstand the attacks of rust was concerned, the experiment proved a success; but the difficulty of keeping the land free of weeds in summer has not been overcome, and I am afraid that it is not likely that farmers will, to any great extent, go in for growing summer wheat. The average prices are—Wheat, 20s.; Barley, 15s.; Oats, 15s. per muid.

EDUCATION.

During the last half of the year the Government Primary School has progressed considerably. Although there are only a few boarders the number of day scholars increased largely. The number of boarders from the district might be more were it not that many English and Dutch families avail themselves of the services of teachers and governesses at their homes to instruct the whole family of children. This course is adopted because every child of the family benefits by it and is much cheaper than sending them to a Boarding School.

There are several Native Schools in the district, to which I shall refer in my Report on the Natives of the district.

CHURCHES.

There are five churches in the town and district. In the town (a) English Church; (b) Wesleyan Chapel; (c) Dutch Reformed Church; (d) Lutheran Dutch Church; (e) Native Church, "Saint John's" Mission Station; and (f) Native Church, Driefontein, 18 miles from Ladysmith.

MISSION AGENCIES.

There are three Mission Stations of the Wesleyan Mission Society in this Division, one of the Church of England at Ladysmith, and one of the Hanoverian Mission Society in the district. These Stations are steadily progressing. Full particulars will be given in Report on the Natives at a later date.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Criminal Returns show an increase of 391 cases tried as compared with that of last year. This increase is principally under the heading of contraventions of the Local Board By-laws. An amount of £561 was paid in fines to Government, and £107 19s. to the Local Board.

There were six Europeans committed for trial, two Indians, and 91 Natives.

I regret to again have to report that the crime of cattle and sheep stealing is on the increase. From the records it appears that these offences are very prevalent among shepherds, who are, in many instances, mere lads. Native detectives have been employed by me with success.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The only Public Works besides the construction of the Railway Extension to Ladysmith, which is now being rapidly pushed for completion, are the additions to the Ladysmith Gaol. This work is slowly progressing, but appears to be substantially done and of good material. The want of more gaol accommodation has, with the increase of prisoners during the year, been seriously

KLIP RIVER DIVISION (*continued*).

felt. The anxiety felt on this matter will, when the present additions are completed, be entirely removed.

The bridges over the rivers in this Division have stood the traffic remarkably well, and roadway recently repaired—Sunday's River Bridge—appears to be of substantial material, and promises to be as durable as that of Klip River Bridge.

The public roads have been kept in fair order considering the heavy rains and the number of wagons constantly passing over them, with loads of from 50 to 80 cwt. each.

CROWN FOREST.

Since the boundary line between Natal and the Orange Free State has been defined and laid down, and a Conservator of the Forests appointed, the forests have suffered very little, if anything, by trespassers from the Free State. Care is also taken that Natives are not making gardens on the borders of the forests, which is, if allowed, a source of gradual encroaching and destroying of young wood by them.

CROWN LANDS.

Since June, 1882, more than 60,000 acres of Crown Lands in 45 lots have been sold in this Division at from 10s. to 20s. 6d. per acre, under the conditions of beneficial occupation—(Proc., Oct. 16, 1880). I believe that in the majority of cases, if not in every one, the conditions have been complied with so far as the occupation is concerned, but not in regard to the payment of the annual instalments. Several purchasers have not yet paid their instalments, and it is generally complained that the state of the money market has changed and become so bad since the lands were purchased that the Government should give more time to pay the instalments in than originally stipulated. Twenty-nine lots of Crown Lands have, during the same period, been leased for grazing purposes at from 1d. to 6d. per acre.

LABOUR.

Labour is more plentiful than during the previous year, and wages lower, in consequence of the amount of labour required for Railway Works having diminished.

There has been little trouble this year between landlords and the Natives residing on the lands in respect of supplying labour in lieu of rent.

POPULATION.

Taking the Field Cornets' Returns for the Blue Book there is an increase in the European population of 609 souls. This great increase, in a population of about 1,600 souls, is attributable to arrival in a great measure of persons connected with the Railway Extension Works, and to natural causes; and in the Indian population (numbering about 90 souls), an increase of 4.

There is a considerable number of Arab traders in this Division, and there is a general complaint by European storekeepers that the Arabs are able to undersell them, seeing that they (the Arabs) are able and do live much cheaper than Europeans.

TRADE AND TRANSPORT.

Trade has been fairly brisk in Ladysmith, owing greatly to the increase of population caused

KLIP RIVER DIVISION (*continued*).

by the Railway people, but the rates of transport have been much lower than last year, caused, I think, principally by the great decrease, during the year, of goods being conveyed into the South African Republic from Natal.

INSTITUTIONS.

There is one Public Library and Reading Room, supported by private subscriptions, aided by an annual grant from Government.

The Agricultural Show held during the year proved that the Society had reason to congratulate itself with the progress which had been attained by them in the Show.

There are two Rifle Associations in this Division. A Volunteer Corps is just being formed, and the movement promises to be a success.

PROVISIONS AND MERCHANDISE.

Supplies have been abundant and prices fair.

NATIVES.

The conduct of the Natives has been good and loyal. The Hut and Dog Tax were well and cheerfully paid. An increase in the Hut Tax of £56 to that of the previous year was paid. There was a decrease in the Dog Tax of £19, owing to the Local Board (having been authorised to do so) collected the Dog Tax in the town and on the Town Lands.

GENERAL HEALTH.

The health of both the European and Native population has been good. A large number of both peoples have been vaccinated during the year.

REVENUE.

The Revenue for the past year was £12,944 7s. 10d., of which sum £1,517 15s. 10d. was for the sale of stamps under the Stamp Law of 1885.

There was an increase in the Dog Tax of £25 if the sum of £42 collected by the Local Board is taken into account.

MAGISTRATE'S STAFF.

The staff of the Magistracy consists of a Clerk of the Court, Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, Indian Interpreter, European Constable and Messenger of the Court, European Gaoler, with two Native Turnkeys, one Native Sergeant, and nine Native Constables. At present there is also an extra convict guard of four Native Police.

I consider that this staff is insufficient for the requirements of the Magistracy. The Office is never for a single day of the week closed at 3 o'clock p.m. The Clerk of the Court is Sub-distributor of Stamps, Inspector of Licenses, and prosecutes in Criminal cases by deputation from the Hon. the Attorney-General. The Clerk and Interpreter has so much to do with Native

KLIP RIVER DIVISION (*continued*).

matters that he cannot give much assistance to the Clerk of the Court. The time of the Constable and Messenger of the Court is fully occupied in serving summonses and subpoenas; and there is more work to do than the small staff of Native Police can perform. The assistance of another or Assistant Clerk is highly necessary, as the work of the Magistracy has increased so much by the Stamp and other Laws recently come into force.

G. M. RUDOLPH,

Resident Magistrate.

Resident Magistrate's Office,

Ladysmith, 22nd January, 1886.

ALFRED COUNTY—ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1885.

There is little worthy of notice to report for the year 1885. There has been scarcely any revival in trade; the crops have been good. There was an increase in the number of stock thefts during the winter, the proximity of the Pondo border rendering escape of the thieves with their plunder very easy; sheep disappear sometimes by twos and threes, and sometimes in batches numbering from 20 to 50 at a time.

The works at the Umzimkulu Mouth continue to make progress, and their success in forming a channel is insured. The estate of General Bisset in that neighbourhood is a model of a well laid out, and well worked estate. The coffee and tea plants are as yet too young to give any return, but should bring in a fortune in the future. Sugar-cane, rice, and mealies grow vigorously there also, where there are about 200 acres under cultivation altogether.

A quartz-reef, said to be gold-bearing, is being worked in the centre of the county, but I have not heard of any results as yet.

The sheep do very well in the upper parts of this County, and if it were not for the thefts this industry would be by far the most paying one.

There has been very little sickness amongst cattle or horses.

The inhabitants of this County have been much annoyed in their business by the imposition of Customs at Upper Umzimkulu drift, and the consequent detention for bonds and affidavits. It is hoped that a direct road by High Flats may be opened during 1886 connecting Harding with the Upper Umkomaas Drift.

J. GILES,

Resident Magistrate.

February 1, 1886.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATE OF LION'S RIVER DIVISION, FOR THE YEAR 1885.

The area of this Division is about 218 square miles, and the boundaries are defined by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette* of 17th October, 1882, on which date the Magistracy was established.

The Statistical Returns prepared from Returns sent in by Field Cornets of Wards 3 and 4 of the County of Pietermaritzburg were forwarded on 9th instant.

I have pointed out in previous Reports that these Returns do not represent the statistics of the whole Division, as a portion of Ward 2 of the County is situated in this Division, and the statistics of that portion are enclosed in the Returns of the Resident Magistrate of the Umgeni Division.

The Criminal Statistics show 714 cases reported, and 714 persons brought before the Court, of these twenty-four were discharged for want of prosecution, or for want of evidence; 106 dismissed on the merits; 559 summarily convicted; and twenty-five sent to a higher Court.

There were 689 Criminal cases tried before the Magistrate, classified as follows:—

Cases in which Colonists were defendants	...	...	95
Ditto Indians do.	...	...	111
Ditto Natives do.	...	...	483

The heaviest punishment by fine was £10; by flogging, fifteen lashes; by imprisonment, three months; by a combination of the foregoing, three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and a flogging of fifteen lashes. The fine was for assault. The flogging for theft. The combination of imprisonment and flogging for theft.

Branch Courts were held every month at Curry's Post and The Dargle, and every alternate month at Boston.

Comparative statement of Revenue collected during 1884 and 1885:—

	1884.	1885.
Fines and Fees of Court	£758 9 11	£582 15 4
Dog Tax	510 5 0	530 10 0
Hut Tax	2,592 2 0	2,611 14 0
Pound Sales	102 13 2	154 2 0
Under (Scab) Law 12, 1882	20 0 0	12 0 0
Quit Rent	272 1 10	273 17 0
Non-Occupation Tax	90 9 8	94 10 0
Divorce Fee, Law 1, 1869	5 0 0	12 0 0
Carried forward	£4,351 1 7	£4,271 4 8

LION'S RIVER DIVISION (*continued*).

	1884.	1885.
Brought forward ...	£4,351 1 7	£4,271 4 8
Sums Refunded ...	0 0 10	1 5 6
Stamp ...	352 13 4	1,349 1 10
Rent under Law 3, 1870 ...	50 10 0	12 10 0
Passenger Conveyance License ...	5 0 0	...
Special Receipts ...	0 7 0	14 0 0
Sale of Government Property ...	...	0 16 0
Total ...	£4,759 12 9	£5,649 1 8
Increase of Revenue ...	...	£889 11 0

It will be noticed that there is a considerable decrease in Fines and Fees, which is a subject for congratulation, as it points to a decrease in crime. Most of the other heads of Revenue show a slight increase until we come to Stamps, when we find an increase of £996 8s. 6d., accounted for by the new Stamp Law.

EXPENDITURE.

	1884.	1885.
Salaries ...	£919 3 2	£982 10 8
Contingent and other Expenses ...	158 18 2	164 5 2
Administration of Justice ...	95 18 4	99 3 3
Miscellaneous ...	29 14 1	26 5 8
Rent ...	103 10 0	105 0 0
	£1,307 3 9	£1,327 4 9
Increase of Expenditure ...	...	£20 1 0

There are two Outposts of Mounted Police stationed in the Division—one on the farm Hebron, near Lion's River; and the other at the Umkomanzi, beyond Boston. They consist of a Non-Commissioned Officer and six Troopers at each station. The house occupied by the Police at Hebron was burnt down on the 26th November, and since then the detachment has lived in tents. I think it would be advisable to have this detachment removed to Howick, as that place being the seat of Magistracy the immediate services of a Mounted Policeman could always be procured when required, and much valuable time thus saved. If suitable buildings could be obtained, I would also recommend that the Umkomanzi Detachment should be moved up to Boston, which would bring it to the centre of the District now patrolled by it, instead of being, as at present, on the extreme edge of it. The Police patrol the country in every direction, and are of considerable use in the arrest of criminals, and their conveyance before the Magistrate. Their presence in the Division is much appreciated by the European population, especially in the outlying Districts, partly on account of the sense of security they create, and partly on account of the facilities they afford for the sale of horses. Their presence also has, in my opinion, a very wholesome effect on the Natives.

The two Native Detectives formerly attached to these Outposts have been done away with,

LION'S RIVER DIVISION (*continued*).

and their abolition has not resulted in any increase in the crime of sheep-stealing, which, on the contrary, I am glad to be able to say, has not been so rife during the past year as formerly, at least there have been much fewer complaints reach me. I attribute this partly to increased vigilance on the part of flock owners, and partly to the scare some of the Natives had by the employment of a few special detectives during the early part of the year, who though they failed in obtaining any conviction, succeeded in creating a considerable amount of apprehension in the minds of some of the sheep-stealers. I have no doubt, however, that sheep-stealing is still indulged in to a serious extent, as the facilities offered to the thieves are so great, and their taste for mutton is so strong, that any scarcity of food amongst them will be sure to result in an increase of sheep-stealing.

The Staff of the Magistracy is the same as last year, and consists of a Clerk and Interpreter, an Indian Interpreter, a European Constable, a Native Sergeant and five Native Constables. There are also three additional Constables, whose sole duty is to patrol the Division. This Staff, as I have already stated in former Reports, is insufficient for the requirements of the Department, and the office is never on any day of the week closed at the official hour of three o'clock. The Clerk takes home work constantly to prevent it from getting in arrear. The new Stamp Law which came into force at the commencement of the year has considerably added to the already onerous duties of the Clerk and Interpreter, who is also Sub-Distributor of Stamps.

POPULATION.

The Return of population of the two Wards, which I have already pointed out do not comprise the whole of the Division, is as follows:—Europeans, 1,075; Natives, 15,328; Indians, 506. The Native population is only an approximate estimate, based upon the number of huts occupied by Natives in the Division, and calculated at the rate of four souls to each hut. The European and Indian population may be considered as fairly correct for the two Wards.

AGRICULTURE.

The Field Cornets report that the crops for the year promise well, and the area of land under cultivation is rather in excess of last year, and that more attention is being paid to the growth of food for feeding stock during the winter. 19,339 acres of Crown Lands have been sold during the year, of which 4,840 acres were purchased by Natives, and the balance by Europeans.

STOCK.

This Division may be said to be principally a stock-producing district; all descriptions of stock thrive well in every part of it. The stock in possession of the European population shows a very satisfactory increase, as the following comparative statement bears out:—

	1884.	1885.
Horses	3,608	4,350
Mules	13	5
Horned Cattle	12,384	13,363
Wool-bearing Sheep	71,839	73,843
Angora Goats	1,982	1,902
Other Goats... ..	537	398
Pigs	1,084	658
Donkeys	48	66

LION'S RIVER DIVISION (*continued*).

MANUFACTURES, &c.

There are ten Steam Saw Mills and seven Water-power Saw Mills at work in this Division, and three Pit Saws at work in the Karkloof, four Grist Mills and two Wagon-making establishments, and one Aerated Water Manufactory.

CIVIL CASES TRIED IN THE COURT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATE.

	1884.	1885.
Between Colonists	20	9
„ Colonists and Natives	63	84
„ Indians and Natives	2	4
„ Indians ... ..	...	6
„ Natives who are exempted from Native Law and those who are not ... ..	...	...
„ Natives under Native Law	241	133

LICENSES.

The following Licenses were issued during the year as compared with 1884 :—

	1884.	1885.
Wine and Spirit Licenses	26	29
Butchers	5	4
Bakers	7	5
Retail Shop	9	35
Billiard	1	1
Special Marriage ... ..	...	1
Wagons ... ..	...	723
Carts ... ..	...	2
Carriages ... ..	...	30
Dog Licences	2,041	2,122

The amount received in fines for contravention of the Dog Licensing Law was—in 1884, £82; and in 1885, £36 17s. 6d.

The number of permits granted during the year for the purchase of Gunpowder was 110, and the aggregate quantity of Gunpowder for which the permits were granted was 185 lbs. The largest quantity of powder granted to one individual was five pounds. Eleven Firearms were registered during the year, and six were transferred.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION.

The commercial depression which characterises the present period has, of course, to some extent affected this district, but no cases of real distress amongst the resident population have come under my notice. There has been, however, an increase in the number of European tramps. These men complain that they can get no employment, and I think there is a great deal of truth in their complaints. Native labour is becoming more abundant, attended with a reduced rate of wages.

LION'S RIVER DIVISION (*continued*).

A great deal of fencing has been done, and is being done by the farmers in the district. Field Cornet Hodson estimates that in his Ward some hundreds of miles of fencing have been erected between 1880 and the end of 1885, and refers to the yearly increasing difficulty of travelling caused by the practice now obtaining of fencing in farms. He adds—"During my rounds in collecting the statistics I have had many more miles to travel than formerly, and the difficulty of locomotion is fast increasing."

There is no doubt that the system of fencing as at present carried on requires regulating by providing some means of securing that a sufficient number of roads and bridle paths are laid off for public use. The Local Road Boards, which were created, I believe, with the object of meeting this difficulty, have, for the want of any executive functions, wholly failed in attaining the objects for which they were designed. So far from affording a ready and inexpensive means of settling disputes amongst neighbours as to fencing and rights of way, they have increased expenses without affording any relief, and the parties disputing have had ultimately to appeal to the Law Courts.

The Road Boards as at present constituted are, in my opinion, utterly powerless to effect any good. What they require to make them really useful bodies is executive power to carry out their decisions, and provision to be made for the payment of the non-official members, as it is too much to expect men to leave their own businesses to attend for days together at Road Board Meetings to settle disputes amongst their neighbours without remuneration.

The Railway was opened on 21st December for through traffic to Estcourt, and the Post Carts no longer start from Howick. This, of course, makes a considerable difference to the hotel businesses in Howick, and by greatly reducing the traffic on the main public road. There is a falling off in the business of storekeepers and the wagonmakers. Howick still maintains its position as the favourite place for holiday keepers; the natural beauty of the place, and the healthiness of the climate, together with the comfortable accommodation provided for visitors at its hotels and boarding-houses, will always make it the most delightful resort for invalids and others requiring change of air.

I am glad to be able to report favourably of the School established here nearly three years ago. It is a great boon to the residents in Howick and its neighbourhood. The schoolmaster, Mr. Fleming, has lately erected a very handsome and commodious house, and is therefore able to afford accommodation to an increased number of boarders. Judging from the report of the Inspector of Schools the "Howick Government Aided School" appears to be the most successful of its kind in the Colony.

Complaints continue to be made of the increasing number of Indian traders and hawkers in the district. These people render it impossible for small European storekeepers to make a living, and all the Native trade of the Colony is getting into the hands of the Free Indians.

J. C. C. CHADWICK,

Resident Magistrate, Lion's River Division.

January 29, 1886.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, ALEXANDRA COUNTY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1885.

AGRICULTURE.

Sugar.—The want of rain during the early part of 1885 seriously reduced the Cane Crop; this, combined with the unprecedented fall in the price of sugar, made havoc with the planting interest in this County. I understand that after the Cane Crop now on the ground on three Estates is crushed off the planting of Cane will be discontinued.

It is doubtful whether the produce of any Sugar Estate in the County has done more than pay expenses for the past season, and I fear that in some cases matters are even more serious.

Planters have reduced expenditure in labour as far as possible; they find that indentured Indian labour is a heavy burden. Free Indians can be hired at less cost than that of indentured men. This season, for the first time since the Zulu war, Native labour could be obtained at from 10s. to 12s. a month and rations.

Coffee.—At Umzimkulu three coffee plantations exist, two of some area, but the outlook is far from encouraging, both the borer and blight have attacked the trees. Indeed an owner of one of these plantations spoke very despondently to me about his prospects a few weeks since.

There are two small plantations at Ifafa, which appear healthy and make a fair return, and one at the Equefa; this latter has done very well this past season.

Indian Corn.—The crops were good last season, more was produced than could be consumed in the County, but land transport prevented much being done with the surplus; each succeeding year sees larger area under Indian Corn. Free Indians are settling down all along the sea coast line, and putting large areas of land under this crop.

The Free Indian population also grow much Tobacco, which is disposed of to Natives.

Beans form a large item in produce raised by Indians.

This past season the Natives have to some extent followed the example of the Indians in growing Beans.

Kafir Corn.—Much Kafir Corn is grown, used for making Kafir Beer.

TRADE.

The trading community has suffered from universal depression.

There can be no doubt that loss of purchasing power among all classes in the County has seriously interfered with trade.

The European storekeepers have suffered in a greater degree than Indians. 14 general stores are kept by Europeans and 12 by Indians: these latter have cut the Europeans out practically altogether in Kafir and Coolie trade.

ALEXANDRA COUNTY (*continued*).

One, if not more of Indian stores in the Village of Umzinto keep all sorts of goods required by the white population and undersell the European trader. I am safe in saying the whole of the ready-money trade is in the hands of Indian storekeepers. This is not to be wondered at as people do not care to pay 1s. at one store for an article to be purchased elsewhere for 9d.

Storekeepers buy produce from farmers and others; sugar is bought for local consumption and exchanged for rice by the Indian traders.

I understand that many of the planters obtain their rice supply from Indian shopkeepers in the Village of Umzinto.

This County is almost handicapped by long and expensive carriage to Durban.

There is a movement on foot to buy a sailing vessel of 80 or 90 tons and ship from Umzinto Bay to Cape Ports direct. Arrangements have been made several times to employ small coasting steamers, but this plan has always fallen through, the trading community have decided to trust to themselves in future.

CHURCHES.

There are two, one in Umzinto Village and one at Equefa belonging to the Church of South Africa, in which services are held each Sunday. Service is also held at the Ifafa Hall.

An iron building at Lower Umkomas belongs to the Church of England, but it is closed.

A Minister of the Congregational Church holds service in the Volunteer Hall at Umzinto.

SCHOOLS.

A lady has kept a School for European children for some time, and an attempt was lately made, I understand, by a Mr. Tryon, who opened a School last year, to induce this lady to give up her School, but without success. Mr. Tryon, has, I believe, 4 or 5 pupils; for some reason the people will not send their children to Mr. Tryon; and it is said that if this lady gave up they would send their children nowhere.

There is a School-room built by public subscription in the village, but it has by some means got into the hands of the Church of South Africa, and is not, it appears, available for any but Mr. Tryon's pupils. An attempt, I understand, is to be made to get the lease of this School, and, if not successful, a new one will probably be built.

The lady above referred to has hired a room in the village as a school and has now 17 pupils.

MISSIONS.

Four Mission Stations of the American Mission Society exist in this County, one at Amahlongwa, another called Ifafa Mission Station, one at Umtwalumi, and another at Umzumbi.

The total area held by the Society in Alexandra County is great, but I am unable to say the exact amount.

ALEXANDRA COUNTY (*continued*).

Two of these Stations are occupied by American Clergymen, the others are in charge of Native teachers.

LABOUR.

Labour has been plentiful; wages have run down for an ordinary Native labourer from 20s. to 10s. or 12s.

PUBLIC WORKS.

None are in progress. The Umzimkulu Harbour Works properly belong to Alfred County.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads from Umkomanzi to Ifafa are in fairly good order, but that from Ifafa to Umzimkulu is very bad. There are no bridges in the County.

MANUFACTURES.

There are none, except that of Sugar and Rum.

DEFENCE.

The Government Buildings and Gaol are surrounded by a loop-holed wall very strongly constructed; the Magazine is the only weak spot in the defence.

VOLUNTEERS.

The Alexandra Mounted Rifles, numbering 40 men—their Headquarters at Umzinto.

MEDICAL STAFF AND HOSPITALS.

Dr. Tritton is in charge of the Indian Medical Circle, under whose care is the Central Hospital. There is also a District Surgeon under the orders of the Resident Magistrate.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Resident Magistrate's Court sits at Umzinto nearly every day in the week. Branch Courts are held at outlying centres when necessary.

CRIME.

Except under special laws, particularly respecting the Native population, there is little crime. Return herewith.

TRANSPORT

Has been plentiful and much cheaper than for some previous years.

POSTAL.

Mails are despatched and received to and from Durban daily, except Sundays; from Umzinto to High Flats, twice a week; from Umzinto to Lower Umzimkulu, three times a week.

ALEXANDRA COUNTY (*continued*).**PASSENGER CONVEYANCE.**

A horse 'bus leaves Umzinto on Mondays and Thursdays for Isipingo, leaving at 6 a.m.; this is met by one leaving Isipingo at 7 a.m.; passengers are exchanged; both 'busses reach their destinations at about 4.30 p.m.

An ox 'bus leaves Umzinto three days in the week, returning from Isipingo the following day.

CROWN LANDS.

There has been a lull in the purchase of Crown Lands under Proclamation of 19th October, 1880.

Statistical and other Returns accompany this Report.

G. A. LUCAS,
Resident Magistrate,
Alexandra County.

Resident Magistrate's Office,
Umzinto,
28th January, 1886.

ANNUAL REPORT, UPPER UMKOMANZI DIVISION.

During the last year there has been a considerable increase in the number of offences against the person, but, on the other hand, there has been a diminution in the crime of cattle and sheep stealing ; very few cases of suspected thefts have been reported to me.

The scab disease may be said to be nearly extinct, and consequently the quality of the wool produced in this Division is greatly improving, and a high price is obtained for it. The number of sheep is yearly increasing ; sheep-breeding at the present time is considered more profitable than any other occupation.

The Hut and Dog Tax were not paid with the same facility as in former years ; great complaints are made of the excessive rents exacted by the landlords, rendering it very difficult for the natives to meet the demands made on them ; this difficulty will increase if the price of their produce continues so low, and labour wages continue to fall.

Many country stores which had formerly been doing a fairly lucrative trade, are now closed for want of customers. The depressed state of trade and of the markets is being severely felt throughout this Division ; those farmers who have been long established and made their homesteads in more prosperous times are now barely holding their own ; but I am afraid that many who have purchased land on the ten year's payment system will experience great difficulty in making sufficient to pay their yearly instalments. Not much Crown Land has been purchased in this Division under the abovenamed system.

Since the Road Board Law has come into operation only one case has been brought before the Board ; the working of this law is generally considered cumbersome and unsatisfactory.

Between 50 and 60 day scholars attend the Government School, but, like all other schools in the Colony built at a great expense for the purpose of forming boarding establishments for children, it has proved a failure, there being only two or three boarders.

Ostrich farming, which once promised to be a source of wealth, has died a natural death. There has not been much lung-sickness amongst cattle, but it still occasionally makes its presence felt, but certainly in a milder form. Cattle are greatly on the increase, and unless some outlet for their sale is found they will be much reduced in value.

A few more houses have been built during the year in the village of Richmond, but there has been very little activity in improvement shewn in the country Districts.

The health of the inhabitants of this District has been very good ; and I should think the health statistics would compare favourably with any other part of the Colony.

The main roads have been kept in excellent order notwithstanding the heavy rains which in this country so soon cause great damage even to the best constructed causeways.

Several very useful bye-roads, which were not passable by wagons, have been repaired, and are of great benefit to the inhabitants of Mid Illovo.

ARTHUR C. HAWKINS.

PART III.---PUBLIC WORKS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLONIAL ENGINEER FOR THE YEAR 1885.

TO THE HONOURABLE
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,—

I have the honour to report as follows upon the proceedings of the Public Works Department, for the year ending 31st December, 1885.:

1. The total amount expended during the year was £50,424 11s. 2d., made up as follows :—

<i>a.</i> Salaries	...	...	£4,957 0 1
<i>b.</i> Contingent and other Expenses	...	...	441 16 3
<i>c.</i> Transport	...	...	889 13 5
<i>d.</i> New Works	...	...	3,445 12 0
<i>e.</i> Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	7,183 3 7
<i>f.</i> Roads, Streets, and Bridges	...	...	28,315 14 8
<i>g.</i> Works under Public Works Loan	...	...	5,033 13 4
<i>h.</i> Special Payments	...	...	157 17 10
			£50,424 11 2

2. During the same period the amount collected by the Department and paid into the Treasury was £3,265 6s. 9d., made up as follows :—

<i>a.</i> Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by			
Government	...	...	£1,454 15 7
<i>b.</i> Sale of Government Property	...	...	737 6 10
<i>c.</i> Miscellaneous	...	...	619 4 11
<i>d.</i> Sums Refunded...	...	...	32 5 11
<i>e.</i> Special Receipts...	...	...	2 10 0
<i>f.</i> Advances Recovered	...	...	419 3 6
			£3,265 6 9

COLONIAL ENGINEER'S REPORT (*continued*).

This amount does not include the Tolls collected at the several Bridges, amounting in the aggregate to £4,806 3s. 0d., as these Tolls are paid into the Treasury by the respective Magistrates, although the Returns in connection therewith are kept by the Public Works Department.

3. The Appendix, which accompanies this Report, gives the details of the Expenditure under the several heads of Service, and shows also that the work of the Department is of a varied and comprehensive character. It is only necessary, therefore, to refer specially in this Report to the most important of the Works carried on during the year.

4. It must be borne in mind, however, that, owing to the necessity for retrenchment, but few Works of any magnitude have been undertaken, it having been found expedient to postpone till some more favourable period the execution of many important and much needed Works, such as Bridges, Extension of Gaols, completion of Lunatic Asylum, Barracks and Stables for Mounted Police, Magistracy Buildings, &c.

5. The Works at the mouth of the Umzimkulu, which have for their object the establishment of a safe Port for small coasting vessels, have progressed steadily during the year, and already a marked improvement is noticeable in the channel at the entrance to the river. Those who have, from the beginning, watched the effects produced by the training wall, are confident that, when it has been carried out a little further, small coasting vessels will be able to enter the river without risk or danger of any kind.

6. In consequence of the over-crowded state of the Gaol at Ladysmith, it was found absolutely necessary to provide additional cell accommodation; this work was not commenced until October, so that the additional cells will not be ready for occupation before April, 1886.

7. A Court Room for the Administrator of Native Law, as well as the necessary Offices and a Lock-up, were constructed at Ipoela. These buildings have supplied a much felt want as the Ipoela District is becoming thickly populated and is thereby assuming considerable importance.

8. An Office and Lock-up have also been erected at the Lower Tugela, but, owing to the probability of the Head Quarters of the Administrator of Native Law and Border Agent being transferred from their present position, the buildings have been constructed of wood and iron so as to admit of their ready removal at any time.

9. The farm "Nolens Volens," situated on the Drakensberg at Van Reenen's Pass, has been purchased by the Government at a cost of £1,594. The Railway line to the Free State, as surveyed, will pass through this farm and the terminus will also be situated thereon.

A portion of the farm is also required at once for the purposes of a Mounted Police and Telegraph Station at Van Reenen's Pass, close to the main road which intersects the property.

10. The Works for the supply of water to the Lunatic Asylum have been completed, but,

COLONIAL ENGINEER'S REPORT (*continued*).

owing principally to the large consumption of water in the City and suburbs, during certain hours of the day, the supply at the Asylum is not, at all times, satisfactory.

11. Additions have been made at the Umsinga Magistracy whereby the Court House Offices, cells, and outbuildings have been formed into a defensible enclosure, whilst the Gaol has, at the same time, been rendered more secure against the escape of prisoners.

12. The Epidemic Hospital at Pietermaritzburg was completed early in the year, but happily no necessity has yet arisen for its occupation. The total cost of the Hospital Buildings has been £1,371.

13. With a view to reducing the expenditure under the head of "Transport of the Governor, and of the Judges of the Supreme and Native High Courts," stables have been built at Estcourt, Ladysmith, Newcastle, Umsinga, Greytown, Richmond, Ixopo, Harding, and Umzinto. It is believed that, in the course of a few years, the saving that will be effected by the use of these stables will more than cover the cost of their construction.

14. A large punt, capable of carrying a loaded wagon and two after oxen, was constructed and placed on the Umgeni River, at Baynes' Drift. A similar punt, the construction of which was commenced in 1884, was completed and placed on the Umkomanzi River at Seven Mile Bush.

15. A sum of £482 was expended in the supply of furniture and fittings for the new Post and Telegraph Offices in the new Town Hall, Durban. These Offices were occupied towards the close of the year, with much convenience and advantage to the Public and to the Departments concerned.

16. In addition to the works enumerated in the Appendix to this Report, the Public Works Department has carried out works of a more or less important character for other Departments of the Government, including the Primary Schools at Pinetown and Estcourt, the construction of which was commenced in November.

17. The Public Buildings, Furniture, and other Property of the Government have been maintained throughout the year in as good a state of repair as the amounts voted for the purpose would allow, but, as has been stated in previous reports, the Votes are inadequate for their efficient maintenance.

The Government Brickyard has been carried on satisfactorily during the year, but owing to the great depreciation in the value of bricks and other articles, the results of the year's work shew only a small profit. During the year 676,370 bricks were turned out, besides tiles, pipes, and other articles, and at the end of the year there were 1,618,306 burnt bricks in stock. The total stock in hand on the 31st December, 1885, represented a value of £4,160 at the current reduced prices.

18. It is difficult to find anything new to report with regard to the maintenance of the Roads

COLONIAL ENGINEER'S REPORT (*continued*).

and Bridges throughout the Colony, the expenditure on which amounted to £28,316 during the year, being £316 more than the amount voted by the Legislative Council, but considerably less than the average expenditure of previous years. The rainfall of 1885 was, however, below the average rainfall of previous years, and this may, to some extent, account for the reduced expenditure. It has now been conclusively proved that the opening of the Railway lines has no effect in reducing the expenditure on the roads of the Colony, but rather the contrary, for not only have the main trunk roads to be still maintained for the competing ox wagon, but numerous bye-roads, also, have to be opened up and maintained as feeders to the Railway. The sale and occupation of the Crown Lands of the Colony have also added largely to the number of roads which have to be constructed and maintained by the Government, and a return compiled recently shews that, at the present time, the Public Works Department is responsible for the maintenance of no less than 2,300 miles of road throughout the Colony.

Owing, it is presumed, to the reduced requirements of the Railway Contractors for native labour, but few of the Magistrates have had any difficulty in supplying the number of natives required from time to time for Road Work by the Public Works Department.

19. The rainfall for the year, as taken by Dr. Sutherland, at Gardencliff, Pietermaritzburg, was as follows:—

1885			Number of Days on which there was rain.	Precipitation in inches
January	...	...	13	4.90
February	...	...	15	4.83
March	...	...	12	3.33
April	...	...	5	1.31
May	...	...	4	0.30
June	..	...	2	0.37
July	...	...	0	0.00
August	...	...	3	1.03
September	...	...	15	3.13
October	...	...	13	2.44
November	...	...	14	5.58
December	...	...	21	6.48
Totals			117	33.70

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. HIME,

Colonial Engineer.

COLONIAL ENGINEER'S REPORT (*continued*).

APPENDIX.

DETAIL OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1885.

A.—Salaries.

			Vote or Executive Council Authority.			Expenditure.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Colonial Engineer	...	...	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Assistant to Colonial Engineer	...	...	405	0	0	475	13	11
„ „ Supplementary Estimates	...	...	34	0	7			
„ „ Executive Council Authority	...	...	36	13	4			
Chief Clerk and Accountant	...	...	300	0	0	300	0	0
Draughtsman	...	...	160	0	0	159	7	6
Second Clerk	...	...	197	0	0	196	17	6
Third Clerk	...	...	116	0	0	115	5	4
Accountant's Clerk	...	...	162	10	0	148	19	2
Clerk of Works, Pietermaritzburg	...	...	300	0	0	300	0	0
Clerk of Works, Durban	...	...	350	0	0	350	0	0
Three Native Messengers	...	...	36	0	0	36	0	0
Six European Convict Guards, Durban	...	...	720	0	0	*702	16	11
Sixteen Native „ „ „	...	...	240	0	0	*240	0	0
Toll-keeper, Bulwer Bridge	...	...	150	0	0	150	0	0
„ Incandu „	...	...	116	0	0	115	9	9
„ Sunday's River „	...	...	115	0	0	109	0	8
„ Klip River „	...	...	113	0	0	111	4	8
„ Ingagani „	...	...	105	0	0	104	16	9
„ Tongaat „	...	...	106	0	0	118	1	3
„ „ „ Executive Council Authority	...	...	12	1	3			
Ferryman	...	...	220	0	0	223	6	8
„ Supply. Estimates	...	...	10	0	0			
Totals	...	...	£5,004	5	2	£4,957	0	1

* The greater portion of this amount was recovered from the Harbour Board and refunded to the Treasury.

COLONIAL ENGINEER'S REPORT (*continued*).*B.—Contingent and other Expenses.*

			Vote or Executive Council Authority.	Expenditure.		
			£ s. d.	£	s.	d.
Travelling Expenses of Colonial Engineer and						
Department ...	...	...	250 0 0	189	1	6
Petty Expenses, including Rations to Native						
Messengers ...	...	...	50 0 0	31	3	5
Clothing and Rations for Convict Guards, Durban			275 0 0	*221	11	4
Total ...			£575 0 0	£441	16	3

* The greater portion of this amount was recovered from the Harbour Board and refunded to the Treasury.

C.—Transport.

			Vote or Executive Council Authority.	Expenditure.		
			£ s. d.	£	s.	d.
Transport of the Governor and of the Judges of the						
Supreme and Native High Courts	...	...	750 0 0	849	14	2
Do. Do. Supplementary Estimates			100 0 0			
Transport of Government Property			150 0 0	39	19	3
			£1,000 0 0	£889	13	5

D.—Works and Buildings. New Works.

			Vote or Executive Council Authority.	Expenditure.		
			£ s. d.	£	s.	d.
New Kitchen, Estcourt Gaol	...	...	150 0 0	120	13	0
Additions to Umsinga Gaol	...	...	300 0 0	300	0	0
Stabling for Mules at Richmond, Ixopo, &c.	...	...	350 0 0	287	16	3
Punts at Seven Mile Bush and Baynes' Drift	...	...	600 0 0	600	0	0
Miscellaneous Work and Services	...	...	300 0 0	299	18	10
Cottage Hospital, Newcastle	...	...	250 0 0	Nil.		
Police and Telegraph Station, Van Reenen's Pass	...	...	600 0 0	6	2	6
Sundry Alterations and additions to Lunatic Asylum	...	...	53 4 10	53	4	10
Epidemic Hospital, Pietermaritzburg	...	...	1,201 0 0	971	11	4
New Doors at Lunatic Asylum	...	...	42 0 0	31	2	4
Contribution to Pietermaritzburg Corporation, for						
Bridge over Umsinduzi	...	...	300 0 0	300	0	0
Stabling for Mules at Estcourt, Ladysmith, &c.	...	...	430 0 0	355	14	0
Closing Bushman's Pass	...	...	48 8 3	48	8	3
Purchase of Buildings from Indian Immigration						
Board	...	...	74 9 0	71	0	8
Total ...			£4,699 2 1	£3,445	12	0

COLONIAL ENGINEER'S REPORT (*continued*).*E.—Works and Buildings. Maintenance and Repairs.*

				Vote or Executive Council Authority.			Expenditure.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Repairs to Public Buildings ...				2,000	0	0	2,079	12	3
Do. Do. Supplementary Estimates ...				80	0	0			
Maintenance and Working of Brickyard, Pietermaritzburg ...				2,000	0	0	1,914	2	11
Furniture, Public Buildings ...				500	0	0	531	5	7
Do. Do. Supplementary Estimates ...				40	0	0			
Do. Government House ...				200	0	0	71	0	4
Do. Lunatic Asylum ...				200	0	0	150	6	5
Maintenance and Repair of Ferries and Punts ...				320	0	0	401	1	0
Do. Do. Supplementary Estimates ...				100	0	0			
Purchase and Maintenance of Plant for Public Works				1,500	0	0	543	12	2
Conservancy of Public Buildings, Pietermaritzburg				325	0	0	182	17	1
Do. Do. Durban ...				150	0	0	187	11	4
Do. Supplementary Estimates ...				55	0	0			
Fuel, Light and Sundries for Government House Guard ...				30	0	0	Nil.		
Maintenance of Grounds round Government Buildings ...				100	0	0	120	2	7
Do. Do. Supplementary Estimates ...				50	0	0			
Fireproof Safes for Government Offices ...				100	0	0	Nil.		
Renewal of Punt, Lower Tugela ...				350	0	0	Nil.		
Additional Furniture, Custom House ...				100	0	0	77	5	3
Urinal, Native Messengers Quarters, Durban ...				20	0	0	22	10	9
Do. Do. Supplementary Estimates ...				2	10	9			
Repairs to Epidemic Hospital, Durban ...				24	0	0	0	4	9
Alterations to Registrar of Deeds' Strong Room ...				27	0	0	27	0	0
Renewal of Stables for N.M.P., Harding ...				170	0	0	158	0	0
Fittings, &c., Post and Telegraph Office, Durban ...				482	0	0	481	13	6
Urinals for Native Constables and Messengers, at Newcastle ...				32	0	0	31	19	8
Alterations to Post and Telegraph Office, Newcastle				20	0	0	18	14	11
Urinals for Police and Messengers, Verulam ...				30	0	0	28	10	2
Quarters for Native and Indian Police, Verulam ...				65	0	0	58	16	11
Quarters for Native Police and Messengers, Newcastle ...				97	0	0	96	16	0
Total ...				£9,169	10	9	£7,183	3	7

COLONIAL ENGINEER'S REPORT (*continued*).*F.—Roads, Streets, and Bridges.*

			Vote or Executive Council Authority.			Expenditure.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Repair, Maintenance and Improvement of Roads,								
Streets, and Bridges throughout the Colony	...	28,000	0	0	}	28,315	14	8
Do. Do. Supplementary Estimates	...	500	0	0				
Total	...	£28,500	0	0		£28,315	14	8

G.—Works under Public Works' Loan.

			Vote or Executive Council Authority.			Expenditure.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Additional Accommodation, Ladysmith Gaol	...	1,200	0	0	}	218	14	8
Do. Do. Supplementary Estimates	...	120	0	0				
Additions to Umsinga Gaol	...	193	1	9		193	1	9
Continuation of Works at Umzimkulu	...	2,000	0	0		1,697	7	7
Office and Lock-up, Lower Tugela	...	650	0	0		187	7	6
Water Supply to Lunatic Asylum...	...	544	17	0		121	10	3
Purchase of Farm "Nolens Volens"	...	1,600	0	0		1,593	13	6
Office and Lock-up, Ipoela	...	781	8	3		720	14	5
N.M.P. Barracks, Greytown	...	21	3	7		19	8	8
Bridge over Sunday's River	...	34	1	0		31	15	0
Houses for Resident Magistrates, Umzinto and Ixopo	...	200	0	0		200	0	0
Well for N.M.P. Barracks, Greytown	...	50	0	0		50	0	0
Additions to Stanger Gaol	...	350	0	0		Nil.		
Total	...	£7,744	11	7		£5,033	13	4

H.—Special Payments.

			Vote or Executive Council Authority.			Expenditure.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Experimental Boring for Coal at Eland's Laagte and elsewhere	...	250	0	0		157	17	10
Total	...	£250	0	0		£157	17	10

A. H. HIME,
Colonial Engineer.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,
GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE,
DURBAN, 26th APRIL, 1886.

THE HONOURABLE,
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

1. I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, and for publication in the Annual Blue Book, the Report and Accounts of the Railway Department for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

2. The statements which have been appended to the Reports of two previous years have been continued in the present Report, and the figures therein presented comprise five years ending 31st December, 1885.

3. The gross revenue of the Department has sustained a decline of £7,724 in comparison with the previous year, notwithstanding the addition to the mileage of an average of $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles for the year. The amount of decrease again very closely corresponds with the amount represented by materials for the Ladysmith Extension, the revenue from the carriage of which, owing to the approaching completion of the Line, has decreased, as compared with the previous year, by £6,606.

4. During the first half of the year the revenue was well maintained, and but for the great fall in revenue which occurred during the latter half of the year, and especially during the last three months of that period, the revenue and expenditure would certainly have been equalised, and a contribution made from the earnings of the Railway towards interest—an expectation, however, which has been disappointed, there being a loss on the year's working to the extent of £7,045 after excluding the expenditure which is properly chargeable to capital.

5. It will be remembered that upon the opening of the Ladysmith Extension to Howick conferences took place between the Management and the Merchants of the Colony, with the view of endeavouring to attract to the Railway a larger proportion of the through up-country traffic, which, to a considerable extent, was being diverted to Ox Wagon transport. The concession then made amounted to a reduction of 23 per cent. upon the rates for the traffic which is the principal support of the Railways. The nett result for the year was very discouraging, for although the conveyance of about 7,000 additional tons of up-country goods traffic was secured to the Railway, there was, in comparison with the last complete year (1883), a decrease of £6,000 in revenue; and the loss did not stop there, as during the year, notwithstanding the reductions in rates, 6,372 tons of goods were conveyed by Ox Wagon, the revenue from which, even at the reduced rates, would have amounted to £10,000.

REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (*continued*).

6. The unequal competition against which the Railway Department has to strive, through the protection accorded by old usage to Ox Wagon transport has been so fully discussed that it may be unnecessary again to refer to it; but it cannot be too well understood that this unequal competition is the principal factor in the production of apparent financial unsucccess in the Railway Department. The effect of this competition, and the reductions in rates which have mainly been brought about through its agency, will best be seen by reference to the figures in Appendix No. 1 of this Report, and by comparing the year 1881, when the Railway was opened to Pietermaritzburg, with the year 1885, goods traffic to the extent of 21,376 tons having been conveyed by the Railways in 1885 in excess of the tonnage of 1881, for which the Department received £36,537 less.

7. During the year 54,745 tons of stone (calculated at only five tons to the truck instead of six) were conveyed from Umgeni to the Point for the Natal Harbour Board, and the revenue derived amounted to only £684. This traffic, charged at the lowest ordinary rate, would have yielded an additional revenue of £5,882, which sum should be credited to the revenue of the Railway Department, and were this done the deficiency referred to in paragraph 4 would be well nigh extinguished.

8. The general commercial depression has sensibly affected the passenger traffic, but the main decrease is found to have occurred in the Third Class traffic, which has fallen off, notwithstanding the increased mileage, to the extent of 40,000 passengers. The cause of this decrease is undoubtedly to be found in the diminished earnings of the Indians and Natives, whose custom is a valuable source of revenue. The daily gross average number of Season Ticket Holders was 279, and adding their average trips to the total number of ordinary passengers the gross number of passengers conveyed during the year was 569,447, being a nett decrease of 29,209 upon the number conveyed in the previous year.

9. The Estimates for the year were prepared early in 1884, upon the expectation of the Ladysmith Extension being opened to Estcourt in January, but this event did not take place until the 21st December—too late to have any influence whatever upon the revenue for the year. Reference is made in this connection to Estimated and Actual Revenue and Expenditure, details of which are given in Appendix 3.

10. The necessity which exists for dealing with the Colonial Expenditure in the year in which it is incurred, has involved the inclusion in the expenditure of the Department, from year to year, of large sums which should properly be charged against Capital, as well as of a great abnormal expenditure in the renewals with steel rails, sleepers, and ballast, which in the usage of Joint Stock Companies is invariably carried to a Suspense Account, and spread over a period of years. In order, therefore, to show the actual financial results of the working of the Railways during the five years ending 31st December, 1885, it is obviously necessary to take account of these facts, as is done in the following summary. The period over which the abnormal expenditure is spread is in this statement, limited to six years.

REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (continued).

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF FIVE YEARS' WORKING, ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1885,

REFERRED TO IN CLAUSE 10 OF THIS REPORT.

Year.	Average Mileage open for Traffic.	Revenue.	Conveyance of stone chargeable against Natal Harbour Board, but not paid to Railway Dept.	Gross Revenue earned.	Gross Expenditure.	Deduct amount of Capital Expen- diture included in Gross Ex- penditure. (See Appendix No. 6.)	Deduct proportion of Abnormal Expenditure in- cluded in Gross Expenditure which should be carried to Suspense Account.	Nett Actual Ex- penditure chargeable against year.	Balance available towards interest after payment of all Working Expen- diture chargeable against the year.	Interest chargeable against open Railways.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881	98½	173,108 11 8	745 10 3	173,854 1 11	129,590 4 5	16,002 15 3	2,892 10 3	110,694 18 11	63,159 3 0	54,000 0 0
1882	98½	163,842 4 9	3,644 11 7	167,486 16 4	159,718 2 2	19,554 1 5	9,207 13 10	130,956 6 11	36,530 9 5	54,000 0 0
1883	98½	155,771 7 6	4,509 12 6	160,281 0 0	166,809 7 5	14,986 15 2	9,909 18 8	141,912 13 7	18,368 6 5	54,000 0 0
1884	107½	143,271 12 3	6,792 7 9	150,064 0 0	150,279 4 3	13,200 2 11	6,355 17 4	130,723 4 0	19,340 16 0	60,975 0 0
1885	116*	135,547 18 6	5,885 1 9	141,433 0 3	159,149 10 7	16,557 16 2	2,376 18 1	140,214 16 4	1,218 3 11	67,950 0 0
		771,541 14 8	21,577 3 10	793,118 18 6	765,546 8 10	80,301 10 11	30,742 18 2	654,501 19 9	138,616 18 9	290,925 0 0

* NOTE.—The portion of the Ladysmith Extension from Howick to Estcourt (58 miles) was opened on 21st December, 1885.

REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (*continued*).

It will be seen from the foregoing summary that after crediting the Department with the Revenue to which it is entitled, and debiting each year with all working expenditure properly chargeable against the Revenue of such year, the Railways have earned 47 per cent. of the entire interest chargeable against them, or an annual average return of £2 3s. 2d. per cent. upon the Capital expended on Lines actually in operation. It is not too much to say that the Balance of Interest has been far more than repaid to the Colony by the low rates and fares for Goods and Passengers, which have been the direct result of the Railways, while the convenience, facility, and economy enjoyed by the Public as the result of their construction, and the conservation of the trade of the Colony, which, but for the Railways, would have been seriously imperilled, do not require demonstration.

LOCOMOTIVE, CARRIAGE, AND WAGON DEPARTMENT.

11. During the year seven new Engines, imported from England, have been erected, painted, and made available for traffic purposes. All of these have been fitted with the Automatic Vacuum Brake referred to in the report of last year.

12. Repairs have been effected on Engines as under :—

Heavy repairs...	...	...	...	...	10 engines.
Medium do.	...	...	...	...	7 do.
Slight do.	...	...	...	...	40 do.
Fitted with Automatic Brake	...	...	...	...	19 do.

While 96 pairs of engine wheels have been turned, and 24 pairs have been re-tyred. Two of the Contractor's engines employed upon the Ladysmith Extension works have also been repaired in the Workshops of the Department, at the expense of the Contractor.

13. The number and condition of the engines of the Department, as at 31st December, 1885, may be summarised as under :—

In first class order	...	...	...	...	...	25
In second class order	...	...	...	...	...	7
In third class order	...	...	...	...	...	4
Under repairs...	...	...	...	...	...	5
					—	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	41

of which total 29 engines are fitted with the Automatic Vacuum Brake.

14. The following additions have been made during the year to the machinery and appliances in the Workshops :—

- One Slide bar Grinding Machine and Glazer.
- One Milling Machine.
- One Profiling Machine.
- One Drilling Machine.
- One Brass Shaping Machine.
- One 12 inch Brass Shaping Machine.

REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (*continued*).

One 3 inch Wheel Lathe.
 One Wood Lathe made and erected.
 Two 8 inch Screw Cutting Lathes.
 One Pipe Screwing Machine.
 One Tool Grinding Machine.
 One Crane for Wheel Lathe, made and erected.

15. The Brass and Iron Foundries and the Springmaker's Shop have been fully employed, and castings have been furnished by them for the general use of the Department.

16. The depreciation of the Engine Boilers consequent upon the action of the water, against which no scientific remedy has yet been found, and the heavy firing to which the Engines are subjected in working over the exceptional gradients characteristic of these Railways, have necessitated the frequent renewal of the tubes, and this work has been attended with much difficulty and expense, enhanced by the absence of adequate Workshop accommodation.

17. As in former years, since the commencement of the construction of the Ladysmith Extension, a large amount of work has been performed in the Workshops of the Department for the Extension, including the following items:—

Pump and 4,000 gallon Tank with 1,719 inch piping,	Lidgetton.
Do. Engine 7,500 do. do. 1,512 do. Karkloof.	
Do. 10,000 do. do. 981 do. Mooi River.	
Do. 7,500 do. do. 4,896 do. Willow Grange.	
Do. 14,500 do. do. 4,212 do. Estcourt.	
Do. 7,500 do. do. 1,620 do. Colenso.	

Four Hydrants, one Water Column, and 360 inch piping, Estcourt.

1 Turntable, 24 feet, erected, Karkloof.

1 do. 24 „ do. Mooi River.

2 Smiths' Hearths, Estcourt.

Water piping conveyed to Platelayer's house at Zwaartkop, and four columns and eleven tank plates repaired.

18. A large amount of miscellaneous work has also been accomplished during the year, including the extension of traversing pit, and erecting shops; three lengths of main shafting in boiler shop with hangers; core drying furnace for the iron foundry, and new chimneys, sand boxes, and tanks for the Ladysmith Extension, as well as for the original lines.

19. In the Carriage and Wagon Department one new horse-box, the superstructure of which has been entirely made in the Workshops of the Department has been erected, and the following vehicles imported on account of the Ladysmith Extension have been erected and finished:—

12	six-wheeled Composite Carriages.
12	do. Brake Vans.
1	do. Break-down Van.
38	do. Goods Wagons.

REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (*continued*).

20. The following Summary represents the work done in the renewal and repair of the general plant of the Department :—

<i>Carriages.</i>				
General Repairs ...	...	...	...	60
Repairs in Sidings ...	...	...	...	255
Repairs on Trains ...	...	...	..	1,284
Varnished and Painted	...	...	...	37
<i>Wagons.</i>				
Repairs in Sidings...	...	...	...	879
Repairs on Trains ...	...	...	...	2,400
Painted	...	...	...	246
Gable-ended Wagons altered	...	...	...	45

All the new Wagon Stock, and several of the new Carriages, had to be lifted, the wheels taken out, and the tyres tightened.

The following Stock has been fitted with the Automatic Vacuum Brake :—

26 Four-wheeled Passenger Vehicles.

11 Six-wheeled do.

80 Wagons with through Pipes only.

148 pairs of Wheels have been turned, and 5 pairs re-tired.

<i>Miscellaneous Work Done.</i>				
Tarpaulins repaired	...	...	...	470
Hose Pipes repaired	...	...	...	43
Tarpaulins altered ...	...	..	...	30
Way Bill Pockets ...	...	...	...	200
Engine Screens made (sets)	...	...	...	13
Sand Bags	...	...	...	30
Dressing and Lettering Tarpaulins	...	...	...	200
Dressing new Leggings	...	...	...	150
And General Work. Flag cases, Flags, &c., &c.				

21. Arrangements were made, immediately upon the provision in the Loan Bill being available, for the erection of the restricted amount of Workshop accommodation intended to be provided, but the still delayed settlement of the land question between the War Department and the Durban Corporation has rendered it impossible for any forward step to be taken during the year, and the work of erection and repair has been carried on under very disadvantageous circumstances, and at very greatly increased expense.

22. The following return gives the cost of running, maintenance, and repair of the Engines and Rolling Stock of the Department :—

REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (*continued*).*Locomotives.*

1. Number of Engines, 41.
2. Train miles run, 464,707 miles.
3. Train miles, per Engine, 11,334 miles.
4. Cost of Working, £31,763 15s. 5d.
5. Cost per Train Mile, 1s. 4.40d.
6. Cost of repairs, £16,732 17s. 1d.
7. Cost of repairs per Engine, £408 2s. 4d.
8. Cost per Train mile, 8.64d.

Carriage Stock.

9. Number of Vehicles, 102.
10. Cost of Repairs, £6,565 4s. 8d.
11. Cost per Vehicle, £64 7s. 4d.
12. Cost per Train mile, 3.39d.

Wagon Stock.

13. Number of Vehicles, 373.
14. Cost of Repairs, £5,716 18s. 0d.
15. Cost per Vehicle, £15 6s. 6d.
16. Cost per Train Mile, 2.95d.

Total.

17. Total Expenditure, £60,778 15s. 2d.
18. Total cost per Train mile, 2s. 7.38d.

23. The return of the Engines and Rolling Stock of the Department as at 31st December, 1885, will be found in Appendix 8.

INDIAN AND NATIVE LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

24. The steps taken in the previous year to reduce the expense of Indian and Native labour were continued throughout the year, and steady reduction has been effected by taking advantage of the plentifulness of Free Indian and Native labour. Excepting in rare cases Togh labour has not been employed.

25. Three Indians have been returned to India as unfit for labourers, and 37 cases of desertion have occurred, but of these 29 have been recovered.

26. Various temporary arrangements have been made to hut the men and their families whose barracks have been shifted in anticipation of the erection of new Workshops, and the provision of improved barrack accommodation at Durban, Point, and Pietermaritzburg is urgently needed for sanitary and other reasons, as will be judged when it is mentioned that the population of the Durban barracks alone consists of 863 souls.

27. The Indian School connected with the Department has had an average daily attendance of 44 pupils, and their progress is favourably reported by the Inspector of Indian Schools.

REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (*continued*).

28. The Hospital which the Department is compelled by Law to maintain for the benefit of Indian Immigrants is utilised with much economy in the treatment of the coloured Staff of all races, and simple medicines are issued for this purpose from the dispensary attached thereto to the Station Masters and Platelayers on the Lines. During the year 12,704 daily patients passed through the hands of the Dispenser, that number being made up of 1,064 indoor, and 1,235 outdoor, patients, the majority of cases being for petty injuries received by the men when in the performance of their duties.

29. The total number of deaths among the Indian and Native Staff, inclusive of children, was 43, one of which was a case of suicide.

30. The total number of Indians and Natives employed in the Department was 1,178, being four fewer than last year, notwithstanding the addition of the men employed in maintenance between Pietermaritzburg and Lidgetton, and the opening of the Line to Estcourt on the 21st December.

POLICE.

31. During the year the strength of the Police Force has been reduced from 35 to 24, and the rate of pay has also been decreased. The number of cases dealt with by the Police Department before the Magistrate has been increased by 42, as compared with the previous year, and the following Abstract furnishes the particulars :—

Character of Offence.	Railway Employees.			Other Offenders.			Total.
	Europeans.	Natives.	Indians.	Europeans.	Natives.	Indians.	
Law No. 9, 1882	11	3	10	24	48
„ „ 2, 1870	14	...	...	...	14
„ „ 22, 1870	2	...	...	...	2
Murder	2	...	...	...	2
Theft	1	25	...	1	4	31
Assault	1	7	1	1	2	12
Falsity	1	...	...	...	1
Drunkenness, &c.	29	1	14	18	62
Misconduct	3	41	...	...	...	44
Trespass, &c.	1	36	37
Miscellaneous	3	...	...	...	3
							—
							257
Discharged	10
							—
Total cases	267

PERMANENT WAY.

32. The Lines have been maintained in good running order throughout, and renewals with Steel Rails, in substitution of the original Iron Rails, have taken place during the year equal to 8.77 miles, of which 1.67 miles are of the new Ladysmith Extension type laid upon chairs.

REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (*continued*).

33. The following table indicates the progress made in substituting Steel for Iron Rails upon the original Railways, and also the renewals in Sleepers, which, to a considerable extent, have been coincident with the Rail renewals:—

Year.	Number of Steel Rails.	Equivalent in Miles of Steel Rails.	Number of Sleepers.	Equivalent in Miles of Sleepers.
1881	1,819	4·081	915	0·41
1882	4,858	10·815	5,093	2·29
1883	6,253	13·906	11,544	5·19
1884	3,606	7·904	11,163	5·02
1885	3,945	8·770	18,438	8·28
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	20,481	45·476	47,153	21·19

The cost of these renewals for five years amounts (for material only) to £39,183, and all this expenditure, the abnormal proportions of which will disappear when the whole of the original Lines shall have been relaid with steel, has been debited against the ordinary working expenditure of the year in which the renewals occurred, there being no means in the system of Accounting whereby abnormal expenditure of this character can be spread over a number of years, as is done by Joint Stock Companies.

34. The ballasting of such portions of the old lines as were in need of it, with broken stone, made such satisfactory progress, combined with economy, during the year that it is now probable the bulk of this work will be completed by the end of 1886, one year earlier than was anticipated, and all that will then be necessary will be to keep up the full quantity by regular renewals when loss and waste occurs in the usual way. The amount expended upon ballast during five years ending December, 1885, was £16,236 (most of it abnormal) which has also been debited against the ordinary working expenditure of the year in which the ballasting took place for the same reason as is explained in the preceding paragraph.

35. The work, commenced in 1884, of ballasting the Durban and Umgeni portion of the old Point and Umgeni Line purchased from the Natal Railway Company (which roads were merely laid in the sand) has been completed, and will materially reduce the cost of maintenance for the future. The Point and Durban Section still remains to be ballasted.

36. The original timber bridges on this Line have now been all replaced by bridges having masonry abutments and old rail tops, two bridges having been thus dealt with during the year.

37. Various improvements have been made during the year upon the curves and gradients by taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by excavations in connection with the Bridge and other works, notably at 31, 33, 45, and 69 miles, Main Line, while check rails have been added in other cases to increase the safety and diminish the wear of the high side rail, and additional culverts and drainage have been arranged for, where experience of exceptional floods has demonstrated their necessity.

38. The embankments and cuttings have stood very well on all Sections of the Line, the only

REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (*continued*).

exceptions being on a portion of the North Coast Line, where land slips of black earth, bedded upon a hard inclined substratum of shale or clay, have given trouble, and "wash-outs" caused by heavy storms have in all cases been satisfactorily dealt with.

39. The progress made in carrying out the reconstruction works necessitated by the failure of certain of the Iron Bridges, and the strengthening required to others, by reason of the increased weight of Locomotives, may be summarised as follows:—

No. 1.—Inchanga Bridge.

The Line has been deviated and carried across the gorge by an earthen embankment, with a six feet concrete culvert to form the water-way, and the superstructure of the bridge has been removed. The deviated Line was brought into use on 13th August, 1885.

No. 2.—Inchanga Bridge.

As reported in last Annual Report, this Bridge has been replaced by an embankment composed chiefly of stone, and the deviated Line was brought into use on the 16th December, 1884. Since then the disused Bridge has been dismantled, and the materials stacked.

No. 3.—Inchanga Bridge.

Two rows of Columns taken from No. 2 Bridge have been availed of, and a concrete entrance has been built to form a double pipe Culvert in anticipation of the filling up of the space bridged over, and the dismantling of the Bridge.

No. 4.—Inchanga Bridge.

This Bridge has not developed any fresh signs of weakness, but it is intended, when sufficient suitable columns are available from other dismantled structures, to form a culvert here, treating it like the other similar Bridges.

No. 5.—Inchanga Bridge.

The superstructure has now been removed, and the road is carried over an embankment pierced by a culvert formed of disused Bridge columns with a concrete entrance.

Nos. 6 and 7.—Inchanga Bridges.

These Bridges are intended to be dealt with in the same way as the others by employing a culvert to carry off the drainage, and filling up the spaces now bridged over, and No. 7 in particular has required temporary strengthening measures to be adopted.

No. 8.—Inchanga Bridge.

After considerable delay, caused by the withdrawal of successive accepted tenders, the work of reconstruction is proceeding. The Line is being slightly deviated, and a double 12 feet arched culvert, over which the embankment replacing the Bridge will be carried, is in course of construction.

Inchanga Viaduct.

The iron work for the strutting of the Piers of this Viaduct having arrived from England arrangements were made for the carrying out of the work which was started on 25th June, 1885, and is expected to be completed, including alterations and additions to the superstructure, about

REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (*continued*).

the end of May, 1886. This work has been very complicated and troublesome, and is occupying a much longer time than had been anticipated.

The expenditure to 31st December, 1885, under the Loan Law for the temporary works and reconstruction of Bridges has been as under :—

NAME OF BRIDGE.	1883.			1884.			1885.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
No. 1 Bridge, Inchanga ...	1,633	3	3	922	13	4	5,603	14	7	8,159	11	2
No. 2 do., do. ...	1,219	2	11	5,655	3	2	485	0	4	7,359	6	5
No. 8 do., do. ...	349	2	11	309	8	0	267	4	0	925	14	11
Inchanga Viaduct ...	199	12	1	869	14	8	7,962	15	2	9,032	1	11
Khats Kop Viaduct ...	2,525	1	9	214	13	3	189	13	9	2,929	8	9
7½ Mile Bridge, North Coast Line ...	...			135	19	6	285	8	9	421	8	3
No. 5 Bridge, Inchanga ...	...			...			689	17	3	689	17	3
Nos. 3, 4, 6 and 7 Bridges, Inchanga ...	...			...			192	16	2	192	16	2
10½ Mile Bridge, South Coast Line...	...			...			526	3	4	526	3	4
	£5,926	2	11	£8,107	11	11	£16,202	13	4	£30,236	8	2

Timber Topped Bridges, Main Line.

These timber topped Culverts have now been all done away with, and the Culverts have been decked with old rails in replacement of the original timber, which will effect a great saving in their future maintenance.

Long Iron Bridges, North Coast Line.

These Bridges have been relaid with the Ladysmith Extension type of permanent way upon cross-sleepers, instead of the 40 lb. iron rail spiked directly to the longitudinal timbers, thus effecting a substantial improvement in the road over these structures.

40. The several bridges with trussed timber tops of 30 feet span still existing on the North Coast Line require renewing with iron superstructures, both on the grounds of security and economy. Iron girders have been ordered from England for most of these, and in some instances where the masonry is faulty, culverts with banks will be substituted.

41. Some considerable expense is anticipated in constructing an entirely new Bridge at 12 Miles, North Coast Line, to replace the existing one of two spans of 30 feet which was built throughout of timber. This structure is much too small for even floods which cannot be called extraordinary, and the timber is, moreover, in a state requiring constant alteration and renewals. This work will require to be put in hand immediately.

Khats Kop Viaduct, North Coast Line.

42. The temporary timber tressels carrying the superstructure of this Viaduct are in good condition, and with a few slight repairs will, it is expected, last a considerable time longer, but it will be desirable that the intended deviation should be made as soon as possible to save the expense of watching and maintaining the temporary structure.

REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (*continued*).*Timber Bridges, South Coast Line.*

43. These Bridges at $5\frac{1}{4}$, $6\frac{1}{4}$, and $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles, as well as the Bridge composed of two 30 feet spans formed of trussed beams at $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles, have all been renewed in a substantial and permanent manner, and with great economy, by the use of old material derived from the dismantled Inchanga Bridges. All timber bridges on this section have now been done away with.

44. The Culverts and Bridges generally have been kept in repair.

45. All bridges on the original system of Railways have been painted during the year, with the exception of two, which were overtaken the previous year, and those structures which will ultimately be removed.

46. A reserve stock of permanent way material has been started during the year so as to provide against contingencies which were found frequently to involve the Department in considerable embarrassment.

STATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

47. The entrance of both the Main and North Coast Lines to the Central Station at Durban has been improved, but the Station accommodation and arrangements are quite inadequate, and a suitable Station with General Offices should be erected as soon as the circumstances of the Colony will allow.

48. A new Engine Turntable suitable to the increased length of the Engines, and working in a well, constructed of concrete, has been put down at Durban Station and was brought into use in August.

49. In anticipation of the erection of the new Workshops, intended to absorb the present coal-stacking space (for which financial provision and various arrangements have been made), a new stacking ground capable of containing the whole of the coal necessary for locomotive purposes has been formed on land taken over from the War Department adjoining the North Coast Line, and convenient Sidings have been laid down to it.

50. Many temporary buildings and much moving of Indian Barracks and other erections have been necessitated during the year to enable the ordinary work to be carried out, the difficulty of performing which was increased by the erection of the engines and plant for the Ladysmith Extension.

51. A new stopping place has been made at Montpelier ($1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, North Coast Line.)

52. Additional convenience and efficiency in the form of extended platforms, sidings, drainage, approaches, waiting-rooms, fencing, &c., have been afforded at Stamford Hill, Duff's Road, Mount Edgecombe, Ottawa, Clairmont, Isipingo, West End Station, Durban, Bellair, Pinetown, Botha's Hill, Cato Ridge, Richmond Road, Umsindusi; and at Pietermaritzburg a concrete well, suitably drained for the reception of the new 40-feet engine turntable, has been built. The old Umgeni and Avoca Stations stand in urgent need of entire reconstruction, but have not been dealt with for financial reasons.

53. Various alterations and improvements have been made upon the level crossings, fencing,

REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (*continued*).

grade posts, &c., and the use of old rails has in many cases proved both efficient and economical.

54. As in previous years all the work accomplished during the year in the construction and erection of the station buildings, goods and wool sheds, waiting rooms, workshops, staff quarters, barracks, huts, signals, &c., as well as in the erection of all rolling stock and water supplies for the Ladysmith Extension, has been carried out through the Railway Department on account of the Resident Engineer.

STAFF QUARTERS.

55. These are not yet fully provided on the old lines, either for the Permanent Way gangers or their Coolie labourers and will require to be proceeded with as finances will allow.

GENERAL.

56. During the year trials have been continued with Colonial Coal in the practical working of the Railways, with the view of bringing it into general use. Following upon those trials and in anticipation of the opening of the Railway to Estcourt, tenders were invited for the delivery of Colonial Coal of the tested varieties at the temporary terminus, and the tender of Mr. Still of Dundee was accepted, the price delivered at Estcourt being 44s. per ton. The average price of the coal imported by the Department from England during the year 1885 amounting to 7,977 tons was 45s. 5d. laid down in stack at Durban. It is earnestly hoped that the measures which have been taken will result ere long in the general use of Colonial Coal in the working of the Railways from which especially, in the event of the Railways being extended to the Coal Fields, much economy would undoubtedly result.

57. Much improvement in lighting and signalling arrangements combined with economy has been secured by the adoption of Shaw's Patent Paraffin-burning Lamps, which will gradually supersede the necessity for using the more expensive vegetable oils.

58. The value of Stocks on hand at 31st December, 1885, as brought out by the Annual Stock-taking was as under :—

					£	s.	d.
General Stores	...	...	...	...	19,511	3	11
Stationery Stores	...	...	...	...	2,522	6	10
Coal	...	...	...	...	7,006	9	9
Maintenance Stores	...	...	...	...	19,950	11	2
Locomotive General Stock	...	...	...	...	5,764	18	9
Locomotive Coal Stock	...	...	...	...	3,162	4	9
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>£57,917</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>

59. The working of the Railways has during the year been characterized as in the past by absolute immunity from serious accident.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DAVID HUNTER,

General Manager.

REPORT OF GENERAL

APPENDIX

NATAL GOVERN-

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Year.	Average number of miles open for traffic.	PASSENGER TRAFFIC.							
		No. of Passengers.				Receipts for Passengers (including Season Tickets).			Total Receipts for Passengers.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1881	98½	45,124	172,118	210,727	427,969	11,756 10 10	18,337 2 3	12,421 19 6	42,515 12 7
1882	98½	41,376	155,541	227,833	424,750	11,412 19 3	18,119 13 8	12,889 2 7	42,421 15 6
1883	98½	37,625	139,883	246,487	423,995	10,374 9 1	16,265 6 10	12,540 16 4	39,180 12 3
1884	107¼	41,137	151,292	272,067	464,496	11,116 7 1	16,804 5 10	14,310 13 0	42,231 5 11
1885	116*	40,897	167,994	215,476	424,367	10,712 7 9	18,428 6 10	12,227 8 5	41,368 3 0

* NOTE.—The portion of the Ladysmith Extension, from Howick to Estcourt (58 miles), was opened on 21st December, 1885.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Year.	General Merchandise.		Sugar.		Minerals.		Timber.		Wool.		
	Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.	No. of Bales.	Tons.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1881	78,176	87,622 5 1	16,880	8,876 7 4	38,988	5,726 12 8	5,540	6,637 13 10	49,793	7,113	6,803 6 10
1882	61,621	71,690 10 1	12,824	8,196 7 3	79,735	7,124 15 0	11,993	12,568 2 10	45,640	6,520	6,932 10 8
1883	68,685	79,431 9 5	15,104	7,468 18 7	91,608	5,331 14 9	4,683	3,708 17 10	57,028	8,147	6,015 18 6
1884	62,172	63,770 11 3	23,026	9,050 2 1	84,528	3,049 4 11	4,901	3,305 17 8	66,210	9,487	6,163 13 8
1885	63,327	57,729 16 3	19,672	7,794 4 6	68,916	3,032 4 10	3,517	2,999 1 5	76,660	11,497	6,993 7 0

MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (continued).

No. 1.
MENT RAILWAYS.
OF TRAFFIC.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.			MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.	GOODS TRAFFIC.		Total Revenue.	Miles Run.	Receipts per Train Mile.
Receipts for Horses, Parcels, Carriages, Dogs.	Gross Receipts for Passenger Traffic.	(As per Analysis below).						
		Rents, Mails, &c.	Tons.	Amount.				
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	
4,740 17 8	47,256 10 3	2,450 0 2	171,081	123,402 1 3	173,108 11 8	413,320	8 4·5	
4,325 11 1	46,747 6 7	4,043 10 5	191,196	113,051 7 9	163,842 4 9	405,838	8 0·89	
4,298 14 6	43,479 6 9	2,771 6 7	219,134	109,520 14 2	155,771 7 6	446,178	6 11·78	
4,566 16 8	46,798 2 7	2,787 0 0	215,706	93,686 9 8	143,271 12 3	460,977	6 2·59	
4,557 4 6	45,925 7 6	2,757 5 3	192,457	86,865 5 9	135,547 18 6	464,707	5 10·00	

Materials for Ladysmith Extension, 1884	...	...	£18,277 9 11
Do. Do. 1885	...	...	11,670 14 4
Decrease	...	...	£6,606 15 7

OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

Hides, Skins, &c.		Mealies, Potatoes, &c.		Sugar Cane.		Firewood.		Live Stock.			Gross Total.
Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.	No. of Horses and Cattle.	No. of Sheep, Pigs, &c.	Amount.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,547	1,209 1 4	7,641	5,117 4 2	8,050	349 7 6	7,246	1,034 2 6	...	84	26 0 0	123,402 1 3
1,081	1,017 7 10	5,973	4,076 8 11	3,689	204 3 9	7,760	1,146 2 8	...	308	94 18 9	113,051 7 9
1,373	1,062 11 1	9,890	4,543 19 4	13,276	708 13 1	6,368	1,007 15 9	...	4,308	240 15 10	109,520 14 2
2,083	1,010 0 5	9,282	4,447 13 2	15,851	1,405 9 5	4,067	664 6 5	246	16,769	819 5 8	93,686 9 8
2,432	1,229 9 4	9,105	5,220 8 10	9,219	431 17 10	4,682	740 15 9	97	16,832	694 0 0	86,865 5 9

REPORT OF GENERAL

APPENDIX

NATAL GOVERN-

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT :					
Salaries and Office Expenses...	1,930 1 7	1,100 7 5	1,279 0 8	1,376 19 6	1,458 11 4
Wages and Rations ...	8,800 8 8	16,584 7 0	18,408 12 5	14,730 15 9	16,278 17 11
Materials ...	3,769 14 5	9,267 14 8	15,095 4 10	10,839 17 11	9,722 15 10
Tools ...	1,757 19 0	1,235 4 2	989 15 3	1,068 1 1	1,438 18 9
Locomotive Power ...	1,100 1 7	1,872 4 4	2,230 5 0	1,615 2 7	1,608 10 0
Repairs to Roads, Bridges, Signals, Station Buildings	1,379 16 9	1,142 1 0	2,959 13 0	3,041 2 10	3,009 5 5
Special Expenditure, Re-bal- lasting, &c.	1,699 17 11	7,226 16 11	4,937 5 0	6,113 1 1	2,675 17 6
	20,437 19 11	38,428 15 6	45,899 16 2	38,785 0 9	36,192 16 9
LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT :					
Salaries and Office Expenses...	1,927 17 2	1,777 0 9	2,460 4 9	1,849 8 4	1,758 1 0
Wages and Rations ...	8,570 14 4	9,357 14 7	11,579 8 6	9,775 3 1	9,426 15 4
Fuel (Coal) ...	16,711 18 3	17,003 6 3	15,791 10 5	14,773 0 7	14,752 10 0
„ (Wood) ...	1,829 9 0	1,423 7 5	887 5 5	271 0 4	209 11 1
Water ...	1,354 7 9	1,285 14 7	2,244 19 2	1,921 0 0	1,599 3 5
Oil, Tallow, &c. ...	2,196 0 4	2,298 18 9	2,153 1 4	2,450 11 3	3,226 3 7
Clothing and Miscellaneous ...	45 6 0	126 11 10	254 5 4	51 3 10	106 8 9
Wages—Repairs to Engines...	3,267 9 0	7,872 9 5	6,337 13 6	8,718 11 6	10,535 18 4
Materials „ ...	1,964 9 9	2,157 17 4	3,546 4 7	2,248 16 6	3,629 12 1
Fuel, Oil, &c. „ ...	636 16 0	754 6 9	1,047 16 5	1,074 16 5	1,322 11 9
Tools and Machinery ...	1,682 17 3	976 11 3	1,275 0 7	1,447 13 11	1,929 17 2
Wages—Repairs to Carriages	1,476 9 4	2,574 0 3	3,670 18 4	3,437 2 7	4,161 7 3
Materials „ ...	1,748 19 8	929 16 3	1,772 10 1	1,920 9 4	2,403 17 5
Wages—Repairs to Wagons...	1,173 12 2	2,166 18 0	2,848 10 2	2,950 9 6	4,061 16 11
Materials „ ...	1,265 18 10	1,338 0 3	1,687 17 7	1,364 15 8	1,655 1 1
	45,852 4 10	52,042 13 8	57,557 6 2	54,254 2 10	60,778 15 2

MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (*continued*).

No. 2.

MENT RAILWAYS.

OF EXPENDITURE.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
TRAFFIC EXPENSES :					
Salaries, Wages, and Rations	31,480 12 4	35,879 8 8	35,168 18 11	32,028 10 8	33,428 17 8
Fuel and Lighting, Water ...	2,056 9 0	2,283 2 9	2,741 17 0	1,693 11 6	1,868 5 10
Clothing ...	390 3 4	619 5 5	179 2 8	332 6 7	554 12 8
Printing, Stationery, Tickets	1,403 19 8	1,532 11 11	1,006 2 6	1,122 5 2	1,338 4 1
Wagon, Covers, Ropes, &c. ...	1,526 8 2	589 11 1	1,662 17 2	834 6 4	1,555 10 10
Miscellaneous. Expenditure ...	3,438 7 1	2,474 8 4	2,318 18 10	1,237 7 1	1,360 19 8
Horses, Provender, &c. ...	322 8 6	34 2 2	73 2 1	0 0 0	0 0 0
	40,618 8 1	43,412 10 4	43,150 19 2	37,248 7 4	40,106 10 9
GENERAL CHARGES :					
Salaries of Manager, Accountant, and Clerks	3,836 12 9	4,433 3 0	3,690 2 10	*4,474 9 10	3,863 8 7
Office Expenses ...	687 6 5	573 0 4	808 12 2	704 1 9	783 16 2
Advertising Charges ...	196 17 0	267 17 11	223 7 0	143 2 3	18 13 6
Miscellaneous and Telegraph Expenses	282 18 5	34 6 9	90 19 10	†861 12 9	474 10 9
Sidings and Additions to Buildings, New Station Accommodation, Rolling Stock, &c.	16,002 15 3	19,554 1 5	14,986 15 2	13,200 2 11	16,557 16 2
Compensation ...	1,675 1 9	971 13 3	401 8 11	608 3 10	373 2 9
	22,681 11 7	25,834 2 8	20,201 5 11	19,991 13 4	22,071 7 11
Totals ...	129,590 4 5	159,718 2 2	166,809 7 5	150,279 4 3	159,149 10 7
Expenditure per Train Mile (exclusive of Capital Expenditure).	0 5 5·9	0 6 10·89	0 6 9·66	0 5 11·36	0 6 1·64

* Includes upwards of £800 charged to Traffic in 1883.

† Includes charges for Interest, Fire Brigade, Special Allowances, and £155 for up-keep of Telegraphs, not charged previously.

REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (continued).

APPENDIX No. 3.

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (DEPARTMENTALLY) FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE FOR 1885, AS COMPARED WITH ESTIMATES.				DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE FOR 1885, AS COMPARED WITH ESTIMATES.			
HEADS OF REVENUE.	Estimated.	Actual.	Under Estimates.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.	Actual.	Over Estimates.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Passenger Traffic ...	63,000 0 0	41,368 3 0	21,631 17 0	Maintenance ...	43,729 0 0	36,192 16 9	...
Parcels Traffic ...	7,000 0 0	4,557 4 6	2,442 15 6	Do. Supplementary, Vote 50	95 6 2		7,631 9 5
Goods Traffic ...	162,000 0 0	86,865 5 9	75,134 14 3	Locomotive ...	91,000 0 0	60,778 15 2	30,221 4 10
Mails				Traffic ...	45,000 0 0	40,106 10 9	4,893 9 3
Miscellaneous	3,000 0 0	2,757 5 3	242 14 9	General Charges ...	14,285 0 0		
				Do. Supplementary, Vote 50	233 6 8	22,071 7 11	1,603 1 3
				Capital Expenditure	6,000 0 0		...
	235,000 0 0	135,547 18 6	99,452 1 6		200,292 12 10	159,149 10 7	1,603 1 3
							42,746 3 6

REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (*continued*).

APPENDIX No. 4.

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

ANALYSIS OF CASH RECEIPTS, 1885.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Goods ... ..	...			100,802	4	5
Passenger and Parcels ... ..	...			45,585	5	10
Mails ... ..	...			1,350	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS :						
Compensation	238	11	0			
Miscellaneous Refunds	136	16	9			
Rents and Miscellaneous	1,292	4	2			
Advances by Crown Agents repaid	181	5	0			
Clothing	226	11	4			
School Grant	40	0	0			
				2,115	8	3
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY SOLD :						
Maintenance Department	867	2	1			
Locomotive do.	566	8	4			
General Stores do.	102	12	5			
				1,536	2	10
WAGES RETURNED :						
Maintenance Department	41	5	10			
Locomotive do.	11	10	11			
Traffic do.	284	1	5			
General	7	2	8			
				344	0	10
WORK DONE FOR PUBLIC :						
Locomotive Department—Wages	547	14	6			
Do. do. Supervision	121	2	11			
Do. do. Engine Power	1,889	10	0			
Maintenance do. Wages	63	18	1			
Do. do. Supervision	33	3	10			
				2,655	9	4
CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT :						
Freight, Landing, &c.	1,481	0	6			
General Stores	5,187	12	7			
Locomotive Department—Wages	6,098	11	9			
Do. do. Material	1,147	4	1			
Do. do. Supervision	582	15	0			
Do. do. Engine Power	406	5	0			
Maintenance do. Wages	4,325	13	3			
Do. do. Material	27	15	1			
Do. do. Supervision	432	11	2			
Clothing	2	14	6			
				19,692	2	11
Total Cash Receipts ... ..	...			173,580	14	5
Crown Agents' Credits ... ..	...			284	3	0
Gross Total ... ..	...			173,864	17	5

REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (*continued*).

APPENDIX No. 5.

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

EXPENDITURE AS AGAINST VOTES FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1885.

Vote.	Particulars of Vote.	Amount Voted.	Amount Expended.	ESTIMATES.		Remarks.
				Over.	Under.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT:					
50	D. E. of Maintenance ...	500 0 0	500 0 0	...	...
„	Draughtsman ...	250 0 0	250 0 0	...	...
„	Office Staff, including Messengers	520 0 0	513 3 5	...	6 16 7	
„	Three Permanent Way Inspectors	780 0 0	780 0 0	...	...
50 Sy.	One do. do. ...	95 6 2	95 16 2	0 10 0	...	1
50	Foreman of Shops ...	300 0 0	300 0 0	...	...
„	Timekeepers, Gangers, Labourers and Artisans, including Overtime	22,179 0 0	20,172 7 8	...	2,006 12 4	
„	Hospital Charges, Ballast, Medical Fees, Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenditure	6,200 0 0	4,023 13 11	...	2,176 6 1	
		30,824 6 2	26,635 1 2	0 10 0	4,189 15 0	
	LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT:					
50	Locomotive Superintendent	500 0 0	500 0 0	...	...
„	Office Staff, Foremen, Inspector, and Messengers	2,720 0 0	2,404 0 0	...	316 0 0	
„	Running Department Wages, including Overtime, Works, Carriage and Wagon Department Wages, including Overtime	46,000 0 0	33,917 12 4	...	12,082 7 8	
	Carried forward ...	49,220 0 0	36,821 12 4	0 0 0	12,398 7 8	

REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (*continued*).APPENDIX No. 5 (*continued*).

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

EXPENDITURE AS AGAINST VOTES FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1885.

Vote.	Particulars of Vote.	Amount Voted.	Amount Expended.	ESTIMATES.		Remarks.
				Over.	Under.	
	LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT (<i>cont.</i>):	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Brought forward ...	49,220 0 0	36,821 12 4	...	12,398 7 8	
50	Water Arrangements and Gear, Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses	780 0 0	716 17 1	...	63 2 11	
		50,000 0 0	37,538 9 5	...	12,461 10 7	
50	TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT :					
,	Three Superintendents ...	1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0	...	...
,	Stationmasters and Clerks in charge, Clerks and Checkers	15,780 0 0	13,067 10 9	...	2,712 9 3	
,	Line and Platform Inspectors	1,080 0 0	864 11 7	...	215 8 5	
,	Ticket Collectors, Guards, Shunters, and Night Inspectors, including Overtime	5,290 0 0	5,054 6 9	...	235 13 3	
,	Labourers, Indians, Clerks, and Messengers	15,500 0 0	13,455 6 1	...	2,044 13 11	
,	Hospital Charges, Medical Fees, Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses	1,300 0 0	779 1 8	...	520 18 4	
		40,000 0 0	34,270 16 10	...	5,729 3 2	
	GENERAL CHARGES :					
50	General Manager...	1,000 0 0	...	...	...
50 Sy.	Ditto ...	233 6 8	1,233 6 8	...	...
50	Assistant Manager ...	500 0 0	80 0 0	...	420 0 0	
,	Office Staff, including Messengers	608 0 0	513 2 7	...	94 17 5	
	Carried forward ...	2,341 6 8	1,826 9 3	0 0 0	514 17 5	

REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (*continued*).APPENDIX No. 5 (*continued*).

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

EXPENDITURE AS AGAINST VOTES FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

Vote.	Particulars of Vote.	Amount Voted.	Amount Expended.	ESTIMATES.		Remarks.
				Over.	Under.	
	GENERAL CHARGES (<i>cont.</i>):	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Brought forward ...	2,341 6 8	1,826 9 3	0 0 0	514 17 5	
50	Chief Accountant...	500 0 0	420 0 0	...	80 0 0	
„	Cashier ...	350 0 0	350 0 0	...	...
„	Bookkeeper ...	250 0 0	250 0 0	...	...
„	Office Staff, including Messengers	842 0 0	657 5 4	...	184 14 8	
„	Station Inspector...	250 0 0	250 0 0	...	...
„	General Storekeeper ...	350 0 0	350 0 0	...	...
„	Office Staff, including Messengers	504 0 0	435 12 8	...	68 7 4	
„	Storemen, Coalkeepers, and Labourers	897 0 0	951 14 8	54 14 8	...	2
„	Indian and Native Labour Superintendent	400 0 0	400 0 0	...	...
„	Office Staff, Dispensers, and Messengers	324 0 0	324 0 0	...	...
„	Indian Teacher and Clerks, Sanitary and General Expenses	1,050 0 0	880 16 10	...	169 3 2	
„	Police Inspector ...	175 0 0	175 0 0	...	...
„	European and other Constables	1,000 0 0	906 8 2	...	93 11 10	
„	Hospital Charges, Medical Fees, Fire Brigade, Compensation, Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses	2,600 0 0	1,184 2 1	...	1,415 17 11	
„	Contribution to Superannuation Fund	1,000 0 0	75 6 4	...	924 13 8	
	Carried forward ...	12,833 6 8	9,436 15 4	54 14 8	3,451 6 0	

REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (*continued*).APPENDIX No. 5 (*continued*).

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

EXPENDITURE AS AGAINST VOTES FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

Vote.	Particulars of Vote.	Amount Voted.	Amount Expended.	ESTIMATES.		Remarks.
				Over.	Under.	
	GENERAL CHARGES (<i>cont.</i>):	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Brought forward	12,833 6 8	9,436 15 4	54 14 8	3,451 6 0	
50	Commission on Payment of Interest on Loan	135 0 0	135 0 0	...	...
"	General Stores, Stationery, Fuel, Advertising and Clothing	60,500 0 0	...	...	...
50 Sy.	Ditto	3,337 0 0	67,629 5 10	3,792 5 10	...	3
		76,805 6 8	77,201 1 2	3,847 0 6	3,451 6 0	
	Total Ordinary Expenditure	197,629 12 10	175,645 8 7	3,847 10 6	25,831 14 9	
50	SPECIAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	6,000 0 0	4,616 15 5	...	1,383 4 7	
	EXPENDITURE UNDER LOAN BILL:					
50	Re-construction of Bridges	16,892 8 1	16,202 13 4	...	689 14 9	
	Extension of Workshops...	9,504 0 0	393 11 4	...	9,110 8 8	
		26,396 8 1	16,596 4 8	..	9,800 3 5	
	EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH THERE ARE NO VOTES:					
	Construction ... ..	...	20,248 0 2	31,549 0 11	...	4
	Turn-table (40 feet) ... ..	...	573 3 7			5
	Conv. to Automatic Brake ... ..	...	2,366 19 8			6
	Goods' Delivery ... ..	...	7,427 5 9			
	Parcels' " ... ..	...	199 3 6			
	Advances by Crown Agents ... ..	...	602 11 6			4
49 Sy.	Swinford (Exps. of Funeral) ... ..	...	12 12 0			4
43 "	Foster (Gratuity to Widow) ... ..	...	33 0 0			4
49 "	Do. Mrs., Passage Home ... ..	...	40 0 0			4
"	Do. do. ... ..	...	11 19 9			4
"	Do. Expenses of Funeral) ... ..	...	34 5 0			4
		...	31,549 0 11	31,549 0 11	...	
	Gross Total	230,026 0 11	228,407 9 7	35,396 11 5	37,015 2 9	

Note 1.—Type Error. 2. This Vote was accidentally reduced below the Expenditure necessary to carry on the work. 3. The actual ordering of the Stores against the Vote was much below the amount in the Supply Bill, and increase occurs through the incidence of payments made by the Crown Agents falling within the Year 1885. 4. See "Receipts." 5. Unexpended Vote of £2,590 in 1884. 6. Executive authority.

REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (*continued*).

APPENDIX No. 6.

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE DEFRAIDED FROM REVENUE.

Particulars of Expenditure.	1880.			1881.			1882.			1883.			1884.			1885.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Houses for Platelayers and other Staff ...	358	10	0	2,540	15	2	2,945	11	1	1,237	9	3	118	18	1	524	11	9
New Buildings and Alterations, Workshops, Stores, Huts, Barracks, &c.	2,500	7	1	7,705	5	6	9,305	9	11	3,082	2	10	1,435	6	3	3,093	19	7
New Machinery and Erection, Tools, Turntables, &c. ...	2,604	9	3	1,360	8	8	1,195	15	4	3,975	6	9	1,650	10	8	2,020	19	10
New Sidings, and Enlargements of Yard ...	258	10	8	1,229	6	2	1,644	2	10	2,867	13	9	407	14	11	765	10	2
Additional Water Supply ...	239	12	6	385	17	0	607	12	5	422	12	0	1,171	13	11	394	14	6
Equipment of Stations ...	652	9	11	614	17	1	287	14	11	67	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardening Station Approaches, Roads, &c. ...	...	...	...	1,667	2	5	11	18	0	...	...	...	5	16	11	...	...	...
New Engine and Rolling Stock, Alterations to Bogies, Vacuum Pipes, and Strengthening Permanent Way	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,710	17	8	1,032	14	3	8,004	2	4	5,962	18	1
New Gates and Crossings, Platforms, Signals, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	929	16	10	308	13	7	660	9	1
Fire Engine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	893	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Expenditure (Fencing &c.) ...	50	13	7	499	3	3	844	19	3	478	6	2	97	6	3	879	14	4
Conversion to Automatic Brake (old Stock) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,254	18	10
	6,664	13	0	16,002	15	3	19,554	1	5	14,986	15	2	13,200	2	11	16,557	16	2

REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (*continued*).

APPENDIX No. 7.

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

STATEMENT ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE EFFECT OF THE OPENING OF THE RAILWAY UPON THE ROAD TRAFFIC BY
BULLOCK WAGON BETWEEN DURBAN AND PIETERMARITZBURG.

	Number of Bullock Wagons passing through Berea Toll Gate, Durban.										
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
January ...	1,052	1,210	1,216	1,863	2,083	2,287	1,369	528	641	771	372
February...	945	1,681	909	1,622	1,997	1,302	1,226	625	573	861	441
March ...	1,399	1,567	1,014	1,487	*1,712	1,811	†904	709	655	775	647
April ...	1,002	1,152	1,471	1,536	1,354	1,375	574	718	907	798	488
May ...	957	1,068	906	2,059	1,580	1,828	671	501	841	880	309
June ...	858	951	908	1,019	1,019	972	336	276	432	267	192
July ...	533	686	767	1,178	1,234	976	151	185	194	§132	205
August ...	723	727	845	892	781	582	163	196	138	134	179
September	855	705	897	750	1,075	1,019	261	360	335	205	180
October ...	1,011	1,233	1,129	1,107	1,610	†743	336	379	621	303	380
November	954	1,245	1,580	1,205	1,531	921	354	462	490	249	348
December	1,419	1,029	1,660	2,504	1,866	1,068	389	463	681	380	||497

* Line opened to Botha's Hill, 1st March, 1879.

† Line opened to Camperdown, 1st October, 1880.

‡ Line opened to Maritzburg, 1st March, 1881.

§ Line opened to Howick, 1st July, 1884.

|| Line opened to Estcourt, 21st December, 1885.

STATEMENT SHOWING APPROXIMATELY THE GOODS TRAFFIC BETWEEN DURBAN AND PIETERMARITZBURG BY
ROAD AND RAILWAY DURING THE YEARS 1875 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

	Monthly Approximated Tonnage.										
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
By Road ...	17,547	19,881	19,953	25,836	25,763	22,326	10,101	7,103	9,762	8,556	6,372
By Railway	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3,027	10,779	41,585	*38,284	*24,863	*25,026	*31,738
Total ...	17,547	19,881	19,953	25,836	28,790	33,105	51,686	45,387	34,625	33,582	38,110
Average Ton- nage per month ...	1,462	1,656	1,622	2,153	2,399	2,758	4,307	3,782	2,885	2,798	3,176

* Does not include materials for Ladysmith Extension.

REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS (continued).

APPENDIX No. 8.

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

RETURN OF ROLLING STOCK, 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

				Under Construction.	Effective.	Non-effective.	Total
Engines	...	...	...	...	36	5	41
Tenders	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
COACHING STOCK.				...	39	5	44
1st Class Saloon	...	...	4 wheels	...	3	1	4
1st and 2nd Composite	...	...	4 „	...	9	2	11
2nd Class Carriages	...	...	4 „	...	14	3	17
3rd Class Carriages	...	...	4 „	...	12	...	12
1st and 2nd Composite	...	...	6 „	...	17	3	20
2nd and 3rd Composite	...	...	6 „	...	3	1	4
3rd Class Carriages	...	...	6 „	...	7	1	8
Passenger Brake Vans	...	...	6 „	...	13	2	15
Do	...	...	4 „	...	6	2	8
Horse Boxes	...	...	4 „	...	2	1	3
WAGON STOCK.				...	86	16	102
High-Sided Wagons	...	...	6 „	45	60	12	117
Low-sided Wagons	...	...	6 „	...	2	1	3
High-sided Wagons	...	...	4 „	...	123	11	134
Low-sided Wagons	...	...	4 „	...	117	2	119
Water-tank Trucks	...	...	4 „	...	5	1	6
Timber Wagons	...	...	4 „	...	19	1	20
Break-down Vans	...	...	6 „	...	1	...	1
Do.	...	...	4 „	...	1	...	1
Goods Wagons, covered	...	...	4 „	...	5	...	5
Do.	...	...	6 „	3	...	...	3
Cattle Wagons	...	...	4 „	...	2	...	2
Goods Brake Vans	...	...	4 „	...	9	1	10
				48	344	29	421

RESIDENT ENGINEER'S ANNUAL REPORT ON THE LADYSMITH EXTENSION WORKS FOR 1885.

THE HONOURABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the progress of the Ladysmith Extension Works to end of 1885, for insertion in the "Blue Book."

2. Summarising the information contained in my Quarterly Progress Reports, furnished for the information of the Government, the progress has been as follows :—

EARTHWORKS.

3. These have been completed to Ladysmith ; only the forming of side drains in cuttings, the flattening of a few slopes, and general trimming operations now remaining unfinished.

WORKS OF ART.—BRIDGES.

4. Are all completed, as regards Masonry and erection of Ironwork, to Ladysmith.

5. The painting of Ironwork on the fourth and fifth Districts (Third Section) is in progress.

CULVERTS.

6. Are all finished into Ladysmith, except the superstructures on two Culverts on the Short Extension.

7. During the year ten additional Culverts have been constructed to give increased waterways where local storms have shewn this to be necessary.

8. The Bridge and Culvert Masonry throughout the line generally is of good sound quality, and well finished, and fully up to the standard of the Specification.

PERMANENT WAY AND BALLASTING.

9. The Platelaying has made but slow progress during the year, the rails being laid to 112½ miles, making a total length of 35½ miles only for the twelve months, and leaving still about six miles more to lay to reach Ladysmith.

10. Less than nine miles were laid during the last six months.

11. The delay in completing this work appears to have been chiefly due to the Contractor running short of some descriptions of Permanent Way materials, from which cause frequent stoppages have taken place.

12. Then, again, there is no doubt the execution of this part of the Contract has been much interfered with by the difficulties which, unfortunately, overtook the Contractor, and have hampered his operations during a great part of the year.

13. The periods when the Platelaying was at a standstill have aggregated about six months out of the twelve.

14. There would have been no difficulty whatever in laying the Permanent Way into Ladysmith before the end of the year had the supply of materials been kept up, and had the Contractor been in a position to fully meet the claims of the Sub-Contractors and labourers.

15. The Fourth District, between Estcourt and Colenso, has been ballasted ; but deficiencies

RESIDENT ENGINEER'S REPORT (*continued*).

caused by settlement, shrinkage and waste, have still to be made up; and some of the ballast has yet to be reduced to the proper size. These defects are about to receive attention.

16. The broken stone ballast supplied on this District is of fairly good quality, but some of the *natural* ballast does not seem to be weathering so well as was expected when it was first put down, and may require partial renewal by the Contractor before the Line is finally taken over.

17. On the Fifth District, Colenso to Ladysmith, nearly all the ballast required has been quarried of good sound stone—very little progress has been made, however, in putting it into the road for the reason mentioned above in respect of the Platelaying.

BALLASTING GENERALLY.

18. On the *First Section* the deficiencies alluded to in paragraphs 42 to 44 of my last Annual Report were all made good by the Contractor, to my satisfaction, before the Section was taken over for Government Maintenance.

19. The difference with the Contractor relative to the Shale supplied for ballast on a portion of this Section, referred to in paragraphs 45 to 47 in my former report, has been settled in a manner which, I think, under the circumstances, is fair both to the Colony and the Contractors.

20. The practical result of the formal agreement entered into with the Contractor for the settlement of this dispute is that a sum of £4,098 5s. remains in the hands of the Government to enable them to make good the defects, independently of Mr. Perry's Contract.

21. This ballast is now being supplied under a Contract, the result of public tender.

22. The stone, of a sound durable quality, is being quarried at "Sweetwaters," 76½ miles; it is broken to standard gauge and delivered to Government loaded into the Railway trucks; the haulage, off-loading, and putting in place is then done by the Government.

23. The whole cost of this work is a charge against the "Construction Loans," not against "Maintenance," it being covered by the allowance made from Mr. Perry's Contract as stated above.

24. This excellent quarry was not availed of as a source of ballast supply by Mr. Perry's agents throughout the execution of this part of the Contract.

ON THE SECOND SECTION.

25. The ballasting operations were not completed to my satisfaction until four months after the expiry of the Contract date for the completion of the Section.

26. To the necessity of sending large gangs of men back to make good the ballasting on the First Section during the first half of the year, combined with the difficulties previously alluded to, is doubtless chiefly to be attributed the delay on the part of the Contractor in seriously grappling with the work remaining incomplete on the Second Section.

LEVEL CROSSINGS.

27. These are completed to Colenso and in progress on the last District—66 out of the total of 105 crossings are finished.

FENCING.

28. Fifty miles of the Contract fence have been erected, and arrangements have been made for the erection of the balance of the 140 miles, apportioning it in the manner decided by the Executive Council.

RESIDENT ENGINEER'S REPORT (*continued*).

TELEGRAPH.

29. The Telegraph Department recommenced erection work from Estcourt in October and have finished to Colenso. The whole line to Ladysmith will be completed shortly.

ROLLING STOCK.

30. In addition to the Stock described in list under para. 59 of last year's Report, which has since been received and put together, the further Indent alluded to in para. 64 of that Report has been sent to England, though not yet fully complied with. It was for 3 locomotives and 45 high-sided six-wheel goods wagons.

31. The cost of erection of Rolling Stock in the Colony has much exceeded the estimate by reason of the great disadvantages under which the work has been carried out.

32. This was referred to in para. 62 of last report.

STATIONS, BUILDINGS, &c.

33. A list of Stations with mileages, &c., were given under para. 74 of last report.

34. These works, the materials for which are supplied through the General Stores of the Railway Department, and the construction and erection of which are carried out by the agency of the Maintenance Department, have made good progress.

35. The necessary buildings and arrangements were completed as far as Estcourt by May, in anticipation of the early opening of that Section.

36. Stations have since been finished to Colenso, inclusive, and the Ladysmith work is well in hand; several of the more important buildings having been sent on from end of rails by wagon transport in order to save time and so avoid delay to the opening of the final section of this Extension being caused by the Government Station work.

37. An iron building of the same type as those at Durban, consisting of 5 squares of 32 ft. x 32 ft. has been ordered from England to accommodate the District Workshops required for the Locomotive Department at Ladysmith.

38. Advice of shipment of this building has been received.

39. Besides a large order for machine tools which have been obtained to increase the shop equipment at Durban, rendered necessary by the extension, the District Shops at Ladysmith will be thoroughly equipped, an indent for the tools having been submitted.

SIGNALS.

40. Erection of these has been completed to Estcourt, and is in progress on the Third Section as required.

LOCOMOTIVE WATER SUPPLY.

41. In terms of paragraphs 83 to 87 of last year's Report, steady progress has been made in the carrying out of this work.

42. With the exception of Frere (Blaaw Krantz), still to be done, the erection of tanks, pumps, etc., has been finished to Colenso.

43. At the request of the Locomotive Superintendent, a Supplemental Water Supply, with a 3,500 gallon tank, has been provided at Lidgetton, the distance between Lion's River and Kar-kloof being inconveniently long, considering the gradients.

RESIDENT ENGINEER'S REPORT (*continued*).

44. A number of samples of the waters likely to be required for Locomotive purposes on the Extension were submitted to the Consulting Engineer for the purpose of having them analysed and to have their action on the metals of boilers practically tested.

45. The results are set forth in a very complete report by Mr. Harland, Public Analyst to the Greenwich Board of Works, who conducted the experiments (papers C. O. $4\frac{11}{16}$). The information and advice will doubtless be of much benefit to the Department.

STAFF QUARTERS.

46. The provision of these is progressing as required, in terms of paragraphs 89 and 90 of last year's Report.

QUANTITIES OF WORK.

47. The total quantities of the more important descriptions of works executed under Mr. Perry's contract to end of year are given in Annexure No. 1.

EXPENDITURE.

48. Details of this will be found in Annexure No. 2, which is the Statement of Loan and Cash Expenditure Accounts to 31st December, 1885.

49. The Expenditure includes all Crown Agent's charges to end of year, but is exclusive of payments made in January on account of December's vouchers.

50. The proportionate cost of raising the portions of the Loans authorised for the purposes of the Ladysmith Extension, under Laws 35 of 1880, and 44 of 1884, is included in the Expenditure. Its total amount, £25,646 16s. 11d., is considerably less than I had anticipated.

51. The available balance, £126,343 16s. 8d., is, in my opinion, more than sufficient to cover all expenditure necessary under the Loans for the completion and thorough equipment of the Extension.

52. In case it may be of interest, I attach a Statement (Annexure No. 3), shewing in detail the Expenditure incurred under the heads of "Purchase of Land," and "Compensation" for damage caused by the construction of the line through the several properties traversed.

GENERAL REMARKS.

53. The First Section, opened for Public Traffic to Howick on 1st July, 1884, was finally taken over for Government Maintenance on 22nd July last.

54. The Second Section to Estcourt was opened for Public Traffic on December 21st, my certificate of completion, in terms of the Contract, having been granted on December 17th, or four months after the expiry of the specified date for completion.

55. Notice has been given the Contractor that the Government intends to enforce payment of the penalty due for non-completion by Contract date.

56. As regards the completion of the Third Section I am unable to hold out any hopes that the Contract time will *not* be exceeded.

57. So much time has already been lost, and there is so little indication of any exceptional exertions being made, that I feel it is useless for me to name a date by which the section may be completed and fit to be opened for traffic.

RESIDENT ENGINEER'S REPORT (*continued*).

58. The Contractor has applied for an extension of time of eight months for the completion of this Section. This is a matter for the decision of the Consulting Engineer.

59. I have advised the Contractor that I require him to complete the Third Section by the *specified date*.

60. With reference to the suggestion for a trial of Steel Sleepers, as mentioned in paragraph 39 of last year's Report, the Government has approved of the General Manager obtaining a mile of the most suitable description of Steel Sleepers for trial on the open lines.

STAFF.

61. In addition to the reduction mentioned in paragraph 102 of last year's report, the services of three Assistant Engineers and four Masonry Inspectors have been dispensed with.

62. Two District Engineers will also, I expect, shortly be spared, as well as the remaining Assistant Engineers.

63. If I may be permitted to refer to it here, it seems to me a great pity that the Government should thus lose the services of Engineers who have given satisfaction in the discharge of their duties, and whose experience, both general and local, is of much value, unless there is positively no prospect of further extensions of the Railway being shortly put in hand.

M. W. CARR,
Resident Engineer.

ANNEXURE No. 1.]

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—LADYSMITH EXTENSION.

MR. JAMES PERRY'S CONTRACT.

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF WORKS EXECUTED TO
31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

Description of Work.	Unit.	Ttl. Quantity.
Earthworks of all kinds in Banks, Cuttings, Approaches, &c. ...	Cubic Yds.	2,797,568
Earthwork in Foundations	do.	24,676
Masonry in Bridges, Culverts, Retaining Walls, &c. ...	do.	46,958
Concrete in do. do. do. ...	do.	18,466
Ironwork Erected in Bridges and Culverts	Tons.	1,520
Platelaying in Main Line and Sidings	Miles.	114½
Ballast laid in place—Main Line and Sidings	Cubic Yds.	180,546
Fencing Erected	Miles.	50
Level Crossings Completed	No.	66
Material landed, transported to Pietermaritzburg, and there stored	Tons.	27,434½
Material for Bridges and Culverts, transported to Pietermaritzburg and along Line... ..	Ton Miles.	138,942
Material for Permanent Way delivered on Line	Tons.	22,529½

M. W. CARR,
Resident Engineer.

CASH EXPENDITURE TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.—(STATEMENT B continued).

Dr.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		Cr.
	Brought forward ...	...			1,161,081	18	2	Brought forward ...	1,326,800 1 9
	B—EQUIPMENT.								
1a.	To Payments Rolling Stock, Locomotive ...	33,869	11	3					
1b.	" " Passenger ...	28,726	14	10					
1c.	" " Goods ...	14,031	12	11					
2.	" " for Workshops, Tools and Plant ...	3,534	9	1					
3.	" Station Fittings and Furniture ...	557	13	6					
4.	" General Stores, Tools and Plant ...	2,362	10	8					
5.	" Passenger Tickets and Stationery ...	248	9	0	83,331	1	3		
	C.—FINANCE.								
	To Cost of Raising Loan £1,100,000 under Law 35 of 1880	28,833	16	5	28,883	16	5		
	D.—SUPERVISION.								
1.	" Salaries and Professional Services in England ...	7,231	16	1					
2.	" " Natal...	32,510	16	3					
3.	" Offices and Office Furniture ...	432	10	10					
4.	" Stationery and Printing	1,027	0	11					
5.	" Passages from and to England ...	590	8	0					
6.	" Camp Equipage ...	170	0	0					
7.	" Incidental ...	247	13	10	42,210	5	11		
	Carried forward ...	...			1,315,507	1	9	Carried forward ...	1,326,800 1 9

ANNEXURE No. 2,] (continued).		RESIDENT ENGINEER'S REPORT (continued).			
CASH EXPENDITURE TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.—(STATEMENT B. continued).					
Dr.	Brought forward ...	£	s.	d.	Cr.
		...	1,315,507	1 9	1,326,800 1 9
E.—LAW AND LAND.					
1.	To Cost for Transfer Surveys ...	920	5	0	
2.	" Purchase of Land ...	3,299	14	3	
3.	" Compensation ...	3,882	4	0	
4.	" Arbitration and Law Fees ...	2,159	10	3	
			10,261	13 6	
F.—GENERAL AND INCIDENTAL.					
1.	" Telegrams to and from England ...	717	4	3	
3.	" Preparing and Printing Contracts, Specifications in England ...	292	4	9	
4.	" Law Charges in England ...	21	17	6	
			1,031	6 6	
			£1,326,800	1 9	£1,326,800 1 9

ANNEXURE No. 3.]

LADYSMITH EXTENSION.—NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

STATEMENT SHEWING LAND PURCHASED, OUTSIDE THE 100 FEET GOVERNMENT RESERVE, FOR STATION AND OTHER PURPOSES ALONG THE LINE, AND ALSO OF SUMS PAID FOR LAND AND COMPENSATION TO PROPRIETORS UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

Name of Farm or Property.	Name of Owner.	Area.			Paid.			Remarks.
		ACS.	RDS.	PLS.	£	s.	d.	
War Dept. Lands, P.M.B.	Imperial Government	...	...	...	21	0	0	Expenses removing Rifle Ranges.
Zwaartkop Native Locn.	Zuzindela (a Native) ...	...	...	...	2	10	0	Damage to Garden.
Ditto	Sikunyana (do.) ...	...	...	...	12	0	0	Compensation for Removal of Kraal and 10 Huts.
ALIENATED TOWN LANDS, PIETERMARITZBURG:								
Sub. 228	Geo. Wilson	3	0	22	135	0	0	Extra Land.
" 365	John Troy	1	2	4	*70	0	0	Ditto.
" 101	Sir T. Shepstone	2	1	24	+71	12	6	Ditto.
	Ditto ... ..	...	...	...	+150	0	0	For severance and interference with Irrigation, &c.
" 105	H. C. Shepstone	2	0	11	+64	5	2	Extra Land.
	Ditto ... ..	...	...	...	+60	0	0	For severance and interference with Irrigation, &c.
" 114	C. E. Browning	0	1	5	+6	7	0	Extra Land.
	Ditto ... ..	...	...	...	+93	13	0	For destruction of Trees.
" 11 and 12 of A to G	C. Lavender	2	0	39	+21	15	0	Extra Land.
	Ditto ... ..	...	...	...	+21	10	0	For severance and destruction of Trees.
" 26, 27, and 28 of do.	Rev. Crompton	11	1	19	+27	15	9	Extra Land.
	Ditto ... ..	...	...	...	+100	0	0	For destruction of Trees, &c.
" 10, 14, 15, 16, 20, } 21, & 22 of A to G }	F. W. Knapp	13	1	6	*215	0	0	Extra Land.
	Ditto ... ..	...	...	...	*110	0	0	*For destruction of Trees, severance, and + Water Rights from Stream on Lot 28. (See Note A).
" 26 and 27 of A to G	H. D. Winter	3	3	15	*100	0	0	Extra Land.
	Ditto ... ..	...	...	...	*77	8	0	For destruction of Trees, Fence, &c.
" 29 of do.	C. Ballenden	5	2	39	+115	0	0	Extra and severed Land.
Sweetwaters	S. L. Green	15	2	18	+66	2	5	Ditto, ditto.
	Ditto ... ..	...	...	...	+362	10	0	For destruction of Trees, &c.
P.M. Burg Town Lands	Martitzburg Corporation	19	1	0	288	15	0	Extra Land.
	Ditto	1	1	32	21	15	0	Do. for Boshoff's Rd. Stn.
	Ditto ... ..	...	...	...	19	17	8	Cost of Compensn., Fence Zwaartkop Road, near 76 mile.
Sub. A, Lot 5, Groene Kloof	Jos. Freeman	2	0	1	20	1	3	Extra Land.
Remainder do. do.	John Gibson	8	0	23	100	0	0	Do. for Hilton Road Stn.
B of Waterfall	H. North (deceased) ...	...	...	...	+56	10	0	For deprivation of cultivd. Land, and damage to Trees, &c.
Vearsdale	William Vear	8	1	5	*256	0	0	Extra Land and deprivation of cultivated land, damage to irrigtn., &c.
Summer Knowes ...	Robt. Sheriff	2	2	14	+15	1	3	Extra Land.
	Ditto ... ..	...	...	...	+40	5	0	For damage to improved land and Stone Wall.
Loughope	James Swan ... ..	...	...	...	*45	0	0	Do., do., do.
A of Welterfreden ...	James Morton	1	3	22	+3	15	6	Extra Land.
Carried forward ...	...	105	0	19	2,870	9	6	

ANNEXURE No. 3,] (continued).

LADYSMITH EXTENSION.—NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

STATEMENT SHEWING LAND PURCHASED, OUTSIDE THE 100 FEET GOVERNMENT RESERVE, FOR STATION AND OTHER PURPOSES ALONG THE LINE, AND ALSO OF SUMS PAID FOR LAND AND COMPENSATION TO PROPRIETORS UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

Name of Farm or Property.	Name of Owner.	Area.			Paid.			Remarks.
		ACS.	RDS.	PLS.	£	s.	d.	
Brought forward ...	...	105	0	19	2,870	9	6	
Allerthorpe or Remainder of Welterfreden ... } Remainder Welterfreden Sub. A of Lot 8, Hebron Buffel's Bosch ... }	James Morton ...	...	...	...	+30	0	0	For damage to cultivation.
	James Turner ...	0	1	4	+7	10	0	Extra Land.
	Ditto ...	...	...	...	+10	0	0	For damage to cultivation.
	Jos. Raw ...	0	1	7	*10	0	0	Extra Land.
	Ditto ...	0	3	9	*25	0	0	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	0	3	27	*25	0	0	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	...	...	...	*290	0	0	For severance, damage to improved land, irrigatn., &c., on above farms
LIDGETTON TOWNSHIP:								
Erf 1, Block S ...	Est. late John Lidgett	0	2	0	10	0	0	Extra Land.
Erf 18 & 17, Block M do. }	Insolvt. Est. P. F. Payn	2	1	11	50	0	0	Ditto.
„ 1, 2, 3 & 4 „ U do. }								
„ 10 & 12 „ K do. }								
„ 4, Block F ...	F. W. Franklin ...	0	0	32	+4	0	0	Extra Land & dmge. trees.
„ 2, „ F ...	William Taylor ...	0	2	0	+12	0	0	Ditto.
„ 2, 3, & 5, Block C ...	William Willson ...	0	2	17	*24	1	6	Ditto and severance.
Mooi Fontein ...	William Teasdale ...	1	3	5	10	0	0	Ditto.
Wellington ...	William Taylor ...	7	1	29	+14	14	3	Ditto.
					+45	0	0	For damage to cultivated land, drainage, &c.
Grantleigh ...	Alex. Lawrence ...	0	2	8	+5	0	0	Ditto.
					+95	0	0	For severance, deprivation of cultivated land, &c.
Langerwacht ...	Natal Land & Col. Coy. Estate of the late Major-General Lloyd	0	1	29	16	0	0	For damage to trees.
Brynbella ...					*0	17	3	Extra Land.
					*680	0	0	For damage to Enclosures 1, 2, and 3, loss of crops, and erection of fence.
Zaay Laager ...	G. M. Rudolph ...	...	...	...	+154	0	0	For destruction of bush and pasture lands.
Part Erf 8, Blk. Q, Estert	Edward Oates ...	0	2	4	+150	0	0	Extra Land.
Wilgen Spruit ...	Ditto ...	0	3	27	15	0	0	Ditto.
Lot A of do. ...	Robert Wood ...	0	1	33	10	0	0	Ditto.
Hermanus Kraal } Sub. Nelthorpe }	Est. of late C. D. Fyvie	...	...	...	+60	0	0	For bush destroyed.
LADYSMITH TOWNSHIP:								
Rem. of Erf No. 1, Block B	T. & W. E. Shepstone	0	2	0	*1870	0	0	Extra Ld., Ladysmith Stn.
„ No. 2 „	Ditto ...	1	0	0				Ditto, ditto.
„ No. 9, Block D	Ditto ...	1	0	0				Ditto, ditto.
					51	5	9	Transfer, &c., fees connected with these 2½ erven
Sub. A of Erf 8, Block D	F. J. Qusted ...	0	2	0	+212	0	0	Extra Land for Ladysmith Station
Remainder of do. do.	David (a Native) ...	0	2	0	+200	0	0	Ditto, ditto.
Sub. A of Erf 1, Block B	Marthibus Tombella ...	0	2	0	+200	0	0	Ditto ditto.
Town Lands, Ladysmith	Geo. King (Lessee) ...	...	...	...	25	0	0	Increased difficulty of cultivation.
Totals ...	...	127	2	21	7,181	18	3	

NOTES.—Payments marked thus + were made in terms of Government Valuator's valuation.

Payments marked thus * were made in terms of Awards of Arbitrators and Umpires.

A.—The transaction re Water Rights is not yet completed.

M. W. CARR, Resident Engineer.

P. H. MACKAY, Accountant.

NATAL HARBOUR BOARD.---CHAIRMAN'S MINUTE, DECEMBER 31, 1885.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

Just a year ago I reported to you—

“Although the Governor has frankly expressed his objection to the constitution of the Board, we have always had completely fair play at the hands of His Excellency and his Government.”

Within a month of that date it became apparent that the continued existence of the Board was imperilled.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State pointed out the risk run by the Colony in entrusting the Harbour Works to a Colonial Board and to an Engineer whose reputation had yet to extend beyond South Africa.

The Colony was advised from Downing Street to continue the works under a control similar to that which was exercised when the Vetch design failed.

The Legislative Council took the Despatch into consideration. Confidence was expressed in the Board, and liberal sums were placed at our disposal, to be spent in 1886.

In certain cases the votes asked for by the Board were increased; but the vote for the Breakwater was reduced.

The Board received a well merited rebuke for exceeding votes without the authority of the Executive Council, and this rebuke lost none of its intended effect because of the considerate terms in which it was conveyed.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

It remains to be seen how far, if at all, the work of the Port in 1885 may meet with public approval.

In case the Board shall be credited with a faithful stewardship the fact will be due to the conscientious sense of duty displayed by every officer of the Board.

Mr. C. A. Woodroffe, who has been with us as Wharfmaster almost from the first, retires from the service owing to consolidation of offices.

The Certificate of zealous service given to him by the Board is accompanied with the good wishes of each Commissioner.

ACCOUNTS.

Our Accounts are made up and balanced to date.

They are closed by a cheque paid into the Treasury for £5,729 16s. 9d.

This money is sadly wanted for the Breakwater, and the signing of the cheque was a painful act.

The Board has deserved well of the Treasury not only by this refund, but by the saving of the Wharf vote, in amount £28,000.

The Accounts show the Revenue of the Port and Harbour and the Expenditure of the Board for 1885, and also for the whole term of the Board's existence.

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

COST OF NORTH PIER AND BREAKWATER TO DECEMBER 31, 1885.					
North Pier	...	...	...	...	£71,484 17 3
Breakwater	...	...	...	...	30,230 13 10
					<hr/> £101,715 11 1
Quarry	...	...	...	...	6,634 11 3
					<hr/> £108,350 2 4

The above sum is the cost of materials used and labour employed on the works.

Part of the Quarry item belongs to other heads of expenditure.

UNANIMITY AT THE BOARD.

Except in one case, the Board has been unanimous in all important matters.

There was a difference of opinion on the subject of saving the £28,000 on Wharf Extension, in order to get the money required for the Breakwater.

Differences such as this are a protection to the public, by bringing about a full and open discussion.

PUBLIC CRITICISM.

The Board, confirming a ruling from the Chair, has decided that it is out of order for the Board to take notice of public criticism on any acts of the Board or individual Commissioners.

The Board undertakes to do the work of the Port and Harbour with open doors, and thereby invites discussion. If, having invited discussion, we employ our time in considering whether the comments on our proceedings are fair or unfair we shall have no time left for work.

At times the Board, or individual Commissioners, are praised beyond their deserts; on other occasions they get more severe raps than the circumstances warrant; but setting one against the other the Board have no right to complain of want of public appreciation.

RESULTS ALREADY ATTAINED FROM THE HARBOUR WORKS.

The correctness of the principles which underlie Mr. Innes' design are proved in two ways. The evidence will be found in other parts of this Minute :—

(a.) There is a gain in average channel depth in two years of over two feet.

(b.) The support and protection given to the ebb tide by the new North Pier and the Breakwater respectively, enable it to re-assert a mastery over the Bar, as soon as the bad weather which shoals the Bar subsides.

The tonnage of ships arrived at the Port has decreased in comparison with 1884; but the tonnage of ships brought into the Bay in 1885 shows a large increase over that of 1884.

GAIN OF "CHANNEL DEPTH" ACROSS THE BAR.

The soundings taken on the bar during the past four years have been carefully analysed and reduced by the Port Captain and myself.

The "channel depth" is the least depth of water found in the channel for the time being in use across the bar.

Soundings are taken by the Pilots under the superintendence of the Port Captain.

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

The depth is taken from the level of the trough of the sea to the floor of the channel at its highest point.

The actual depths so taken are reduced to the level of low water at ordinary spring tides.

The result of the analysis is as follows :—

1882 Channel depth averaged for the year 6 ft. 1 in.

1883	„	„	„	„	„	6	1½
1884	„	„	„	„	„	7	2
1885	„	„	„	„	„	8	4

This result shows a gain of 2ft. 3in. since the works began in 1882, and of 2ft. 2½in. since the works began to tell.

The detailed workings of this analysis, as far as the Port Captain is concerned, are filed in his department ; and as far as I am concerned, in the office of the Secretary.

The “channel depth” of each month will now be recorded for the purpose of easy comparison.

In considering the comparative depths of 1884-85, regard should be had to the weather of the two years. It will be seen by the cone returns that the weather of the last six months of 1885 was worse than that of 1884 in the proportion of 19 to 12 “full cone” days.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

In addition to the returns of the Port Captain's Department, Mr. Nolan has compiled a table, which is annexed, showing names of vessels arriving during the year, and with particulars as to their detention outside, and the time and state of tide when they entered the harbour.

AVERAGE DETENTION OF VESSELS.

An analysis of Mr. Nolan's return shows that 176 vessels crossed the Bar inwards in 1885. Time is reckoned from day of arrival.

32	without anchoring
81	were not detained a day
17	were detained for 1 day
9	„ „ „ 2 „
7	„ „ „ 3 „
5	„ „ „ 4 „
7	„ „ „ 5 „
8	„ „ „ 6 „
1	„ „ „ 8 „
3	„ „ „ 9 „
3	„ „ „ 10 „
1	„ „ „ 13 „
2	„ „ „ 19 „

176

The average detention is 1.56 from day of arrival.

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

CASUALTIES.

No wreck occurred at the Port for a period of more than fifteen months.

On the 12th of December the "See Nympe" arrived at a time when tide and weather did not admit of her being brought over the Bar.

Arrangements had been made to tow her in on the following morning at 5 o'clock.

A little before midnight, with a heavy sea on the Bar and no moon, the signalman reported that the vessel had parted.

The ship shortly afterwards made signals of distress.

The lifeboat went out in charge of Pilot Masson, and in the face of considerable difficulties rescued the master and crew, nine in all, and brought them safely to shore within an hour and a quarter from the launch of the boat.

At daybreak there was no sign of the vessel—she had gone to pieces on the Bar.

With this exception, the year 1885 has been free from casualties at this Port.

This creditable fact is due to Captain Ballard's practice of bringing in vessels without any delay, and of sending the tug to sea to meet them in order to save a tide.

The "Churchill" goes out at night in cases where threatening weather renders this course advisable.

On the arrival of the "See Nympe" no apprehensions were entertained as to her safety.

The heavy sea which afterwards broke upon the Bar had not yet set in, and the vessel had on a previous occasion ridden out in safety through a severe gale.

DEFECTIVE CABLES.

Further powers are wanted to deal with vessels with defective cables.

There is now one at the Outer Anchorage which has put the Port Department to considerable trouble, and the Colony to some expense.

She refuses to enter the Harbour, and is not well found; a constant provision has to be made to render assistance to her in case she happens to part.

Steam under these circumstances has to be kept up in one of the tugs, and the "Churchill" was sent out all one night in order to stand by the vessel.

The power wanted is a power to compel such a vessel as this either to enter the Harbour, or to supply herself with better ground tackle.

THE LIFEBOAT.

The Lifeboat, by a splendid service under Pilot Masson with a volunteer crew, has been the means of saving nine lives.

NATAL LIGHT.

The light from the Bluff has been kept brightly burning from sunset to sunrise throughout the year.

THE ROCKET APPARATUS.

In the absence of wrecks on the Back Beach, this apparatus has not been wanted.

The Rocket House triangular light is much appreciated by vessels seeking the anchorage at night.

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

THE "BLANCHE."

The following letters relating to this vessel were received from Lloyd's:—

Durban, September 28, 1885.

W. H. EVANS, Esq.,

Secretary to the Natal Harbour Board.

SIR,—I am very much obliged for your communication of 26th, together with enclosure reporting on the case of the "Blanche," which has my best attention; and all the circumstances will be fully reported by me to Lloyd's, as I am of opinion that the prompt action of the Port Captain in sending out the tug "Churchill," probably saved both ship and cargo from becoming a total loss; and there is no doubt in my mind that the charge of £65 for the services rendered is exceedingly moderate.

I shall also take leave in my communication to Lloyd's, to point out the persistent and strenuous efforts that are being made to improve this harbour by the deepening of the water on the bar.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN J. MILBANK, Special Agent for "Lloyd's."

Lloyd's, November 11, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of Lloyd's to inform you, that it has been brought under their notice by Captain Milbank, an officer of the Underwriters now visiting your port, that in case of the "Blanche," which vessel parted from her cable on the 18th September last, valuable assistance was rendered by the Government tugs; and the Committee desire me to express, on behalf of the Underwriters, their appreciation of the promptitude shown in rendering the services as set forth in a minute of the Natal Harbour Board, dated the 23rd September.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

CLAUDE G. HAY,

For the Secretary.

The Chairman, Harbour Board,

Durban, Natal.

ADJUSTMENT OF CHRONOMETERS.

A notice has been inserted in the Port Regulations, informing Masters of Vessels that they may, on application to the Port Captain, and on payment of a charge of £1, adjust their chronometers by means of the Magnesium light which is now available at the Observatory, Berea.

THE LITHOGRAPH.

This plan shows the Harbour Works in their present stage and as further authorised, and in the form they will take when completed.

The Resident Engineer will not be bound by the hard and fast lines of the plan in case experience to be gained as the work progresses requires any alteration in detail.

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

The new North Pier shows an authorised extension, the necessity for which is not yet recognised.

In no case can any addition be made to the North Pier until the Breakwater is well advanced.

The lines numbered 1 to 6 at the pier heads are merely reference lines, for the purposes of explanation.

The sand bank in the Bluff Channel referred to in the Engineer's special report is shown to the southward of the "Annabella Bank."

The "Annabella Bank" in old days came across the channel as far as the letter E in "entrance," and sometimes even nearer to the Bluff.

The dotted region southward of the Breakwater is filled with sand which the Breakwater has stemmed back from the Bluff Channel.

This Lithograph Plan will be used for all Port purposes during 1886.

OBSERVATIONS.

The Observations of the year have been thorough.

The Port Captain's Department has taken over 26,000 soundings of the Bar, and supplied weekly charts and reports, relating to the direction and depth of channels.

The Resident Engineer, aided by 4,000 soundings, has from time to time made plans of the sea bottom at the entrance of the Port, with contours of depths, in such detail that it is not possible to annex copies.

The originals are filed.

Mr. Nolan has bestowed on the Wind and Tide Tables an intelligent industry which is of the greatest service to all the departments, and deserves a special recognition by the Board.

We are indebted to the Government Astronomer, Mr. Neison, for a report of the mean strength of the wind in 1884 and 1885.

Captain Ballard, correcting a view too hastily expressed by me last year, gives the true reason for the inrush of the flood tide from the northward after it has passed the entrance to the port, and he shows that two parallel streams running in opposite directions may be quickened by one wind.

The special reports from the Port Captain, Pilots, Lighthouse-keeper, and Signalman show that more than an official interest is taken by these officers in the improvement of the port.

It will be noticed that whilst all are agreed in attaching chief importance to the Breakwater, some of the Pilots are of opinion that an extension of the training wall may hereafter prove necessary.

This question may very well stand over until the Breakwater is further seawards.

The interest taken in the Harbour Works is not confined to officers of the Board; information, suggestions, and friendly counsel have poured in from many quarters, as if everyone was determined to assist in attaining a great success.

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

Mr. W. Y. Campbell, Mr. J. Millar, and Mr. G. S. Smith have forwarded valuable notes with respect to changes in the sand to the northward.

Captain Mansell has brought us information as to 100 railway sleepers being stranded near the mouth of the Umlalaas, in Zululand.

The float observations are of the highest value in demonstrating the effect upon the ebb tide, of the seas and currents which deflect it to the northward.

A letter to Mr. Cato from Mr. Miller, of East London, on the interesting subject of sand travel, contains valuable suggestions.

The paper on sand movement in Aberdeen Bay by Mr. Smith, the Engineer of the Harbour Works at that Port, refers to ridges there which appear to have much in common with the ridges on our own bar.

CONE SYSTEM.

This system, introduced by Captain Ballard, works with excellent effect, and, as shown elsewhere, will prove highly useful in comparing the weather of different years; for instance, the comparative tables show that the bad weather in the last six months of 1885 was worse than the bad weather for the same period in 1884, in the proportion of 19 to 12 full cone days.

Records and comparisons of this character are useful in considering the increase or decrease of water on the bar.

This comparison relates to the last six months of each year only.

In 1884 the bad weather was in the first six months, in 1885 in the last six months.

This will explain a discrepancy between the average shown by the cone system and the average shown by Mr. Neison.

SHOAL IN BLUFF CHANNEL.

This shoal shown on the lithograph is the subject of a special report by the Resident Engineer.

ROCK IN BLUFF CHANNEL.

The cylinder ordered in England for this important work was ready for shipment when the last mail left. The extent and cost of this work is stated fully in the Resident Engineer's Report annexed.

DEEP HOLE IN BLUFF CHANNEL.

This hole was referred to in last year's Minute.

A survey by divers has been made, and the report of the Resident Engineer hereon is annexed.

RISE AND RANGE OF TIDE.

The range of tide is not to be confounded with the rise of tide shown on the gauge. The zero of the gauge is the level of low water at ordinary spring tides.

The *range of tide* starts from the level of last low water.

The tide sometimes falls below zero, as a rule it does not fall so low.

If the low tide is 7 inches below zero, and the high tide is 6 feet 3 inches on the gauge, then the range of tide is 6 feet 10 inches.

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

If the low tide was 3 feet above zero and the high tide was 5 feet on the gauge, then the range of tide is 2 feet.

The average range of tide for the year is shown to be 4 feet and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch.

The range has fallen as low as 9 inches.

For the purpose of navigation the rise of tide is of more consequence than the range of tide.

The average rise is 5 feet and a quarter of an inch.

The flood tide runs for 45 minutes longer than the ebb tide.

The tide gauge at the wharf is badly placed, and should be shifted to the end of the North Pier.

At the last of the ebb the tide flag may show 1 foot on the gauge; if, however, there was a gauge on the bar, the latter gauge would only show an inch or two. The waters are confined at the wharf gauge but expand outside the pier head. Again, a gauge on the bar would show 1 foot at flood tide when the wharf gauge would show *nil* until the flood reached the wharf.

REDUCTION OF TIDAL RECORDS.

This work is being carried out by the Government Astronomer on the same principle as that proposed by the Tidal Committee of the British Association and adopted by the Indian Government.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

The following Circular was issued to Heads of Departments:—

Natal Harbour Board,
Point, 9th October, 1885.

CHAIRMAN'S MINUTE, 1885.

To the Head of each Department.

The Chairman's Minute for 1885 will be made up to the end of the year, and placed before the Board at their first meeting in January, 1886.

Your assistance is requested in making this yearly record as complete as possible.

Any information that you are able to send in should be made available to the Chairman in the first week of December next, and will be brought up to the end of the year by Supplemental Notes.

Will you please make known to your subordinates that information on any point connected with the Port and Harbour, given by any officer in any department through the head of his department, will be highly valued by the Board.

W. H. EVANS,
Secretary.

In response thereto, the Board has received Reports from the following Officers:—

Port Captain,
First Pilot,
Master of "Churchill,"
Second Pilot.

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

Third Pilot,
Lighthouse Keeper,
Bluff Signalman.

These Reports derive their value from the hourly opportunities which these officers possess of noticing the changes of the bar.

COMPARATIVE WEATHER, 1884-85.

The Government Astronomer, Mr. Neison, has made a comparative statement of the mean effective force of the wind, with the following results :—

Mean effective force.				Parts of the scale.	
In 1885	1.25
In 1884	1.11
					<u>.14</u>

Equal to about 13 per cent. increased force in 1885 over the force of 1884.

UMKWANI RIVER, PONDOLAND.

Mr. S. Turner, who resides at the entrance to this River, gave notice on the 14th October of a light to be exhibited at that place from the date of the notice.

UMGENI FRESHET.

Mr. Withycombe and Mr. W. Y. Campbell have furnished the Board with several coloured diagrams, showing the direction taken by the Umgeni Freshet.

HARBOUR WORKS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The Harbour Works of other ports are made the subject of constant study, particularly those of East London, Aberdeen, Dublin, Malamocco and Kurrachee.

From each of these a great deal is to be learnt with advantage as regards this Port.

The plans relating to Kurrachee are copied from Harcourt on Harbours, vol. 2, plate 2.

They follow the same principle as the Malamocco plan.

At both these ports, as is the case with us, a sand bar caused by sand movement along the coast is kept in subjection by the ebbing waters of lagoons.

At Kurrachee there is the advantage of a higher range of tide than that which is at the disposal of Mr. Innes; but at Malamocco the rise is only 2 feet.

The bar at Kurrachee, as in 1858, is very much the shape of our bar when the North Channel alone is open.

The effect of the breakwater from Manora Point, which corresponds with the Bluff, is shown in the 1878 plan.

It will not escape notice that the training wall at Kurrachee is largely overlapped by the breakwater.

This is also the case at Malamocco.

We read in Harcourt that at Kurrachee—

“The entrance channel has been considerably straightened, and its depth increased 6 feet, so that the harbour is accessible at all times for the largest class of vessels.”

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

And with respect to Malamocco—

“The scour between the jetties has removed the bar and produced a minimum depth of 30 feet below the lowest tides.”

Port Natal, Malamocco, and Kurrachee, appear to be the only three lagoon harbours where works of large extent have been carried out.

It is not an unhappy circumstance that great successes have been accomplished at two out of these three lagoon harbours.

VETCH'S PIERS.

Vetch's North Pier. The removal of stone from this pier to the level of low water mark is continued as far as circumstances will allow.

The staging used for this removal is retired with the stone from the outer end and is used for the slip, wharf, and wherever else it is required.

The fears at one time expressed that the removal of this stone would do some undefined harm have proved to be groundless.

Vetch's South Pier has ceased to exist.

These piers represent a wasted £200,000.

THE WORK AT THE BREAKWATER.

So far the foundations have been put in by hand at low tide.

This cannot continue; the system is too slow, and is now becoming dangerous to the men employed.

All preparations are in a forward state for a quicker mode of placing the foundations from a staging which is nearly out to the end of the finished work.

Heavy blocks, of which there is a large stock in hand, will be conveyed across the channel as soon as a second steam crane, shortly due, can be erected on the Bluff wharf.

Our work now is exposed to danger, because the Engineer, by the letter of the resolution of the Legislative Council, cannot go beyond a certain limit, and heavy blocks are wanted seaward of that limit.

The Board has determined that the authority given by the Council to do the authorised work is an authority to do all things necessary for the safe completion of the authorised work.

RESIDENT ENGINEER.

The amount of work under the control of the Engineer is known to you, and will fully appear from this report and its annexures.

His staff is insufficient, and there is no true economy in subjecting valuable officers to an unfair strain.

WHARF DEPARTMENT.

One hundred and seventy-nine vessels have been wharfed during the year.

The accommodation is limited, but can be made sufficient until more pressing work in other directions is first completed. It is, however, absolutely necessary to limit the time allowed by law wherein consignees are permitted to pass entries.

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

The time now given to importers is 7 days.

This period may be reduced by proclamation of the Government on the recommendation of the Board to a period of 48 hours.

Application has been once made to the Government recommending the proclamation, but it was not assented to.

The necessity for the proclamation is shown as follows :—

The wharf space is too small; the want of deep water elsewhere compels the Port Captain to put vessels alongside the wharf.

When a vessel is so placed alongside the wharf the discharge of her cargo is delayed by the non-passing of entries, and valuable time is lost.

The only argument that can be urged against curtailment is founded on the supposed interests of up-country importers.

It is fortunate that the Board is so constituted as to give representation to the interests of persons residing in the up-country districts, and the Commission appointed by the Town Council of Pietermaritzburg, is requested to assist in bringing into force the proclamation, which is necessary in the interests of the public and of the shipping of the port.

The Wharfmaster's Office has become consolidated with that of the Port Captain as from to-day.

The Port Captain must necessarily be frequently absent from the wharf, and as the wharf cannot be left without some one in charge, Captain Ballard proposes, subject to your approval, to appoint Mr. D. I. Nolan, Superintendent of Water Police, assistant Wharfmaster; in this case Mr. Nolan will report to the Port Captain, who will be responsible to the Board.

WATER SUPPLY TO POINT AND SHIPPING.

Arrangements have been entered into by which a supply of water has been laid on to the Point by the Durban Corporation.

The charge to ships for the water taken by them is 22s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

LIFE SAVING APPARATUS.

Life Saving Apparatus has been provided at three places on the Wharf.

DRAINAGE OF WHARF SHED AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

This work is necessary and application has been made to the Executive Council for special authority.

PATENT SLIP.

This work is approaching completion, but it has occupied longer than was first expected.

Its progress is dependent on timber now used as staging for the removal of stone from Vetch's Breakwater.

STEAMTUGS "CHURCHILL" AND "FORERUNNER."

Both these vessels are in good order, save that their bottoms are certainly foul; they must remain so until the slip is completed.

The vessels have been working with great economy as compared with the expenditure of past years.

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

The saving effected by the Port Captain fully entitles him to make the requisition annexed to his Report, for steam steering gear for the "Churchill," and better steering gear for the "Fore-runner."

This latter is dangerous to the helmsman.

If the steam steering gear for the "Churchill" be authorised her present steering gear will be transferred to the other Tug.

The engine-room of the "Churchill" was made too small in order to provide other accommodation for the ship, which is not required.

The heat of the engine-room is accordingly intense, and unfair to the officers and men who have to work in it.

Relief can be afforded by shifting the bulkhead further aft.

Tenders for this work will be placed before the Board; and the Port Captain hopes that the necessary alteration may be made within the Tug votes for 1886.

DREDGING OPERATIONS.

The dredger was designed to dredge to 20 feet.

The skilled mechanic sent out by the builders was unable, through faulty design, to make the vessel work to a greater depth than 12 to 13 feet.

She was furnished with 4 hopper barges, which were intended to discharge her cargo outside the bar.

It was found impossible to carry out the proposed system, and thereupon a new system was introduced.

Six skips were made and placed in each barge, each holding about six tons.

A steam crane was obtained from home and placed on the wharf.

The skips filled by the dredger are lifted by the crane and discharged into trucks, which carry the spoil to the site of deposit.

The economical efficiency of the new system has been proved; but the steam crane was badly made, and has given a good deal of trouble in the way of repairs.

These repairs will be shortly completed, and in the meantime the steam sheers, which work more slowly, have been used in place of the crane.

The Resident Engineer, with the assistance of his chief foreman, has succeeded, where the builder's own foreman failed, in making the dredger work to a depth of 20 feet.

The Engineer's Report of the 11th December, 1885 (annexed), deals specially with this subject.

This matter has been carefully looked into to see whether the credit of the depth now reached can be accorded to the original designer, but, with every wish to deal generously with the matter, I am unable to say that this is the case.

The dredger was inherited by the Board.

The dredger has been chiefly employed in straightening the channel from the Lifeboat House towards the leading marks by cutting a groove through the shingle bank, which was too stiff to be removed by the tide.

She is now employed in deepening the approach to the patent slip.

HARBOUR WORKS (*continued*).

DREDGER No. 2.

The Pump Dredger arrived a few days ago in the "Natal."

The iron hull which has been built on the works for receiving the machinery is ready to be launched.

This dredger will be employed in deepening the water from the west end of the Wharf towards town.

The spoil will be deposited in the Addington bight.

STEAM LAUNCH "LADY FREERE."

This invaluable little vessel has done excellent service between the North and South Piers, and is in thoroughly good order.

LAND QUESTION.

The survey of the Harbour Board land by Harbour Board officers is in a forward state.

The lessees of Addington lands, and whose leases were renewed three years ago, continue to remonstrate against the rents which they are called upon to pay.

The rents were originally assessed by Arbitrators, of whom one was appointed by the lessees. In January, 1885, the Board agreed to a new valuation in terms of the following resolution:—

"That in fixing the new rents of expired leases, regard should not be had to the value given to the land by improvements effected by the tenant; and that the tenants whose leases expired on the 31st December, 1882, and were then renewed, be given an opportunity of having a new valuation of the land upon this basis."

The Valuers appointed by the Board and lessees respectively were unable to agree, and called in an umpire, who practically confirmed the first valuation.

Information has been given that the lessees will dispute the award, and some of them have expressed an intention to abandon their lands, although there are buildings upon them, rather than pay a rent which they consider out of all proportion to the true value of the tenancy.

The Board are quite unable to deal judiciously, and in the interests of the public, with the lands with which they are endowed. By Law No. 29, of 1880, the powers of the Board as regards land are confined to the granting of leases subject to the approval of the Government.

The Government and the Board do not agree as to the terms of the leases, and things are, therefore, in a condition of deadlock, which can only be overcome by amendment in the Law, giving to the Board greater powers, or taking away those which they possess.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The Solicitor's Report contains all the information that is necessary under this head.

The report contains the names of defaulters, but these names are not published.

RAW'S STORE.

The Board had to deal with this matter, which was an inherited encroachment, an eyesore, and a public inconvenience.

The store was removed back to its proper site under an agreement.

The proprietor had an agent on the spot, who knew what was going on.

HARBOUR WORKS (*continued*).

As a fact, delay occurred in giving written notice to the proprietors that the removal was effected.

The proprietor sent in a claim for damages, and litigation was threatened.

Relying on the ample sufficiency of their reply, and being unwilling to lose the time of officers who would have had to appear in Pietermaritzburg as witnesses, the Board agreed to arbitration, and nothing but that agreement could make them satisfied with the result.

The Board were ordered to pay the sum of £77 10s. 3d., and did so.

WATER POLICE.

The arrests made in 1885 are 136, against 222 in 1884.

A boat's crew is kept on duty day and night.

The services of the force are not confined to merely police duty.

SALISBURY ISLAND.

The Board have granted the Council of Education a site on Salisbury Island for the purposes of a school for Indian children.

The government of the Island is in the nature of a despotism, under the Superintendent of Water Police. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fishing trade, are contented, and give but little trouble.

QUARANTINE.

Seven hundred and five Indians have been in quarantine during the year.

The particulars are referred to in the report of the Superintendent of Water Police, who acts as Quarantine Officer.

INDIAN AND NATIVE CANTONMENT.

This cantonment is in a disgraceful condition, and the Board is not free from responsibility; the work to be done is Augean in its character, and will grow worse with delay.

It is necessary to remove the quarters of the Port Office Indians from the present site near the look-out, for considerations of health and decency.

I suggest the appointment of a Special Committee, with power to secure the co-operation of the Inspector of Nuisances for the Borough.

FISHING.

The Board has somewhat failed in its duties in not drafting rules and regulations required under Law No. 21 of 1884.

The Superintendent of Water Police has been asked to submit a code for the consideration of the Board.

RELATIONS WITH THE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The agreement made by this Department in 1882 to retire their line and Station within a defined area at the Point remains unfulfilled.

They do not pay rent for our land which they occupy.

In other respects they are good neighbours, and bring stone for the Works from the Umgeni Quarry at low rates.

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

It will be a great convenience, and a saving of much money in cement, if the Railway Construction Department will make a loop line from the stone quarries at the head of the Bay to join our tram line on the Bluff.

The value to be thereby given to the Crown Lands on and near the Bluff will fully justify the cost, and the line will hereafter be necessary for the convenient delivery of coal to steamers in the Bluff Channel.

If we are able to bring heavy blocks of stone from the Umhlatuzane the cost of imported cement will be saved to the extent of many thousands of pounds.

DURBAN CORPORATION.

The Town Council continue to levy rates on property at and near the Point, and to neglect their duty of making drains and repairing roads.

An information has been laid against them at the instance of the Board, and the depositions are with the Attorney-General.

PORT DEFENCE.

The Board have appropriated a site for the purposes of the Natal Naval Volunteers, between the Port Captain's house and the new North Pier.

On the 7th May the Resident Engineer placed plans of the Bluff and Point before the Committee of Military Officers appointed to report upon the defence of the Port.

PRICE OF COALS.

The Harbour Board Committee of the Legislative Council considered that the prices paid by the Harbour Board were high, and exceeded those paid by the Railway Department. In comparing the cost of coals to these Departments, it must be remembered that the Railway Department imports in much larger quantities than do the Board.

The figures submitted by the Auditor to the Committee as representing the price paid by the Board were taken from isolated instances, and did not reflect the average price paid.

The average price was 45s.; the figure set out by the Auditor was 54s. 3d. This error would not have occurred if the papers and calculations had been first referred to me by the Auditor for verification.

A complete misapprehension was created by the Auditor's mode of dealing with the subject, and this misapprehension had an injurious effect, so far as the Board was concerned, before the Board had an opportunity of removing it.

SAND MOVEMENT ON THE COAST AND BAR OF NATAL.

The Port of Natal lies midway between Green Point, near Aliwal Shoal, and Red Hill, southward of Morewood Bay.

The length of Coast between these points is 50 miles, and the general coast line trends N. 27° E (true).

The Bluff Promontory trends N. 37° E (true), and takes off from the general coast line at the Umbogatwini River, distant from the Port 13 miles.

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

To the angle of 10 degrees subtended by the Bluff is due the Harbour of Natal, with all its merits and faults.

In May, 1884, the S.S. "Nebo," laden with railway sleepers, foundered near Aliwal Shoal (25 miles down coast).

Ten thousand of these sleepers came ashore within a mile or two of the Breakwater in which the Bluff ends.

One hundred sleepers were seen by Capt. Mansell three months ago at the mouth of the Umlalaas River, in Zululand, northward of the Colony of Natal.

These sleepers afford reliable evidence of a northerly current up the coast of Natal and inside the great Oceanic Current, which runs S.W. at some distance from the Natal Coast.

The flood tide wave arrives at Port Natal from the Southward.

The heaviest seas which break upon the Port of Natal break from the South-East.

The strongest winds that blow upon the Coast of Natal blow from the S.S.W.

The up-coast winds blow slightly on to the Coast; the down-coast winds in the same degree blow off the Coast.

Sand will not move by itself; and when it is coarse sand, and forms a floor under water, it is only moved by a considerable force.

The force which disturbs the sand seaward of the water line is the force of a wave that breaks or is just about to break.

When the sand is in this way disturbed, it is also moved in the direction of the wave.

The coast current is not strong enough in itself to move the sand.

The coast current and the tidal current together are not able to effect any general movement of the sand.

The most powerful single agent in moving sand along a coast is a wave striking obliquely on the shore.

When oblique seas, current, and tide are all working in the same direction, the sand movement becomes noticeable.

And if they exercise their combined forces against the face of an oblique obstruction, such as the Bluff promontory (which projects from the coast line at an angle of 10 degrees), then the sand movement becomes remarkable.

The end of the Breakwater is a convenient spot for any person interested in the subject to see sand movement on a large scale.

There is a well-defined stream which comes up to the Breakwater in the belt of broken water; according to the width of the breaker belt (and it varies, of course, with the weather), the sand stream is broader or narrower.

The current past the Breakwater is most thickly charged with sand after heavy weather from the South-West, and when the tide is flowing.

The sand stream is at its weakest in a calm, or after a prevalence of strong winds from the North.

The sand stream at times makes headway past the Breakwater in the face of Northerly

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

winds; and when the ebb waters are issuing from the entrance to the Port, they seem, by the northerly course they take, to encourage the sand stream past the Breakwater to accompany them on their journey.

There is no evidence of any reversal of the direction of the northerly sand stream.

There is, in fact, no natural force to explain such a reversal.

The down-coast wind cannot reverse the sand stream, because it blows into the indentation of the coast which is made by the Bluff.

An occasional drift current, which is noticeable for short periods against the seaward face of the bar, can do no more than help to check the general sand movement.

Winds from the N.N.E., by shaving the end of the Bluff, retard and arrest the sand stream, but nothing more.

The angle between the foreshore of the Bluff and the direction of the N.N.E. wind is a reservoir in which the sand collects; and as soon as the N.N.E. wind and the waves which it generates cease to retard the movement, the sand-travel to the northward again sets in.

Before the Breakwater was built, the sand which was brought up the coast found its way into the entrance channel, over the rocks on which the Breakwater rests.

The dotted area in the lithograph southward of the Breakwater is filled with sand brought up the coast; it stands at a height of as much as 12 feet.

On the northern side of the Breakwater the rocks are bare of sand.

Before the Breakwater was begun the sand-stream past the Bluff-head was not so noticeable as now. The width of broken water was so great that the sand movement was imperceptible, and was often denied.

In proportion as the Breakwater was extended seaward the belt of broken water decreased in width, and the sand stream became more contracted and more thickly charged with sand.

The bar of Natal is in the shape of a crescent moon, with its convex side seaward.

One horn (very narrow) rests on the Bluff just southward of the Breakwater, the other horn is represented by a tongue of sand obtruding from the Back Beach between the Hospital and the Rocket House.

The outer face of the bar trends true North from the Breakwater. The bar broadens from its southern end.

The convex line of the bar is shaped by the direction of the waves; its concave line represents the force of the tidal waters which ebb from the harbour through the entrance channel.

The bar has a steep slope to seaward; a less steep gradient to landward.

The slopes are steeper at the southern extremity than at any other part of the bar.

The gradients of the slopes are rendered irregular by ridges which vary in size and in position, according to the strength of the seas which make and move them.

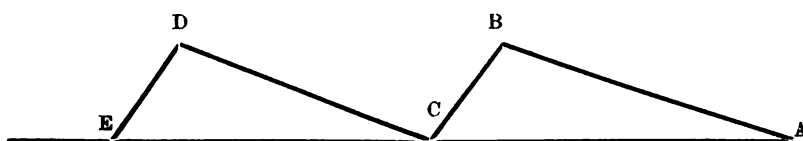
In dealing with this part of the question, it is of consequence that there be a good understanding as to the way in which sand moves.

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

Sir Charles Lyell tells of the movement of dry sand as follows :—

* * * * * * * *

“This fresh covering of sand was beautifully rippled. On levelling all the small
 “ridges and furrows of this ripple over an area of several square yards, I saw
 “them perfectly restored in about 10 (ten) minutes, the general direction of the
 “ridges being always at right angles to that of the wind. The restoration
 “began by the appearance here and there of small detached heaps of sand
 “which soon lengthened and joined together so as to form long sinuous ridges
 “with intervening furrows. Each ridge has one side slightly inclined, and the
 “other steep; the lee side being always steep as BC, DE; the windward side
 “a gentle slope as AB, CD.



“When a gust of wind blew with sufficient force to drive along a cloud of sand all
 “the ridges were seen to be in motion at once, each encroaching on the furrow
 “before it, and in the course of a few minutes filling the place which the furrow
 “had occupied. The mode of advance was by the continual drifting of grains
 “of sand up the slopes AB and CD, which grains when they arrived at B and D
 “fell over the scarps BC and DE, and were under shelter from wind; so that
 “they remained stationary, resting according to their shape and momentum on
 “different parts of their descent, and a few only rolling to the bottom. In this
 “manner each ridge was distinctly seen to move slowly on as often as the force
 “of the wind augmented. Occasionally part of a ridge advancing more rapidly
 “than the rest overtook the ridge immediately before it and became confounded
 “with it, thus causing these bifurcations and branches which are so common on
 “the surface of sandstones of all ages.

“In such sandstones, as well as now on the sea coast at low tide, we may often detect
 “two systems of ripples interfering with each other—one more ancient and half
 “effaced, and a newer one in which the grooves and ridges are more distinct and
 “in a different direction. This crossing of two sets of ripples arises from a
 “change in the direction of the tidal or other current, or of the wind.”

* * * * *

Sand dunes, such as those at Addington, move in the same manner.

Mr. Fisher's well-known house is built on a sand dune which has travelled from seaward towards the Bay. Many predecessors of this particular sand dune have probably helped to shoal that lagoon; and one or two of its successors have formed in its rear, ready to move on, if Mr. Fisher's hill will only make way for them.

The progress of the Addington sand dunes to their natural destination, the Addington Bight of the Bay, is arrested in the first instance by vegetation, and then by fences, buildings, and other evidences of civilisation.

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

The stoppage of these sand dunes does not have the effect of suspending the supply of sand which makes them ; and as the sand which comes ashore at and near the land end of the Bar cannot travel landward in the form of dunes it must necessarily do the thing which it is now doing, namely, extend the foreshore further out to sea.

The tiny ridges described by the great geologist, and the ridges on a larger scale, which are called sand dunes, move to the leeward in the same manner, and for the same reasons.

The windward particles are carried over the summit or round the flanks, and the whole mound progresses.

Running water or broken water acts on a sandy floor very much as wind acts on dry particles.

The ridges made by wavelets on level sand in shallow waters differ hardly at all from those described by Sir Charles Lyell.

In knee-deep water when the waves are strong, and in chest-deep water when the waves are stronger still, a bather in the Cave Rock may see, or feel with his feet, a similar ridge formation. If the ridge be levelled by the foot it at once re-forms.

This ridge formation is met with on the bar on a scale proportioned to the strength of the seas which make it.

It is not to be supposed that these bar ridges are constructed with exact accuracy, and maintain at all times the same shape and the same direction.

They are continually subject to change according as this force or that force prevails against them, but in all these changes they observe the following rules :—

- (a) They are at right angles to the direction of the waves that make them.
- (b) They move along the bar from the southward to the northward.
- (c) They are formed of sand which comes from the same direction as the seas.
- (d) They vary in size according to weather.
- (e) They form a weather protection, or act as a breakwater to the ebbing tide, which runs out under their lee.
- (f) The ridge which is nearest the Breakwater to-day, say, on Line 1 of the lithograph, will be conveyed in due course to the northward, as far, say, as Line 5, and will be followed by a successor, which re-forms in its rear.

In the same way that the dunes of dry sand move before the wind, so do the ridges on the bar yield to the action of the seas.

The bar ridges do not move bodily ; the particles to windward are carried up one slope and down the other.

In this same manner the bar itself is often heaved in by seas from the eastward or heaved out by a spring ebb tide in calm weather.

If the bar itself is capable of motion by a transfer of its particles from one side to the other, it is clear that a part of the bar may be moved in the same way.

There are as a rule one or two of these ridges in existence at the same time.

As I write there is one on Line No. 1, another on Line No. 5.

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

Each of them acts as a kind of breakwater; and a channel is formed between Lines 1 and 2, with a depth of 7 feet, and between Lines 5 and 6, with a depth of 8 feet.

When one is formed on Line 3, as was the case in the middle of the year, then as a rule a depth of 10 feet is obtained under its lee.

If the southernmost of these ridges would but become permanent the necessity for a breakwater might be less than it is; but they all move to the northward, and so moving carry with them the channels which the ebb tide forms under their lee.

The bar is in the nature of a causeway, along which progresses, in ridges under the action of the southerly seas, the sand brought up the coast and round the Breakwater.

The Chairman's minutes of March 25, 1885, and October 15, 1885 (annexed), show the way in which a channel across the bar opens to the southward, goes northward, and again opens to the southward.

All the sand which streams past the Breakwater does not at once settle on the bar; during flood tide a great deal of it is brought into the entrance channel, but far the largest quantity streams away to the northward, past the entrance to the harbour, and settles in the bight, or is carried up the coast. We hear of it again at the Umhlanga River, 11 miles away, where it sands up the rocks, kills the oysters, and brings the Breakwater into unmerited disgrace with our friends who go there for shell-fish.

After a time these Umhlanga rocks become bare, and seeing that sleepers and buoys which part from their moorings on the bar are all carried as far as and beyond the Tongaat River, it is reasonable to suppose that the sand travels in the same direction.

Be this as it may, the duty of the Harbour Board is to pass the sand on past the entrance of the harbour, and this has been done, save as to a portion which forms the southern part of the bar, and another portion which is brought into the harbour by the flood tide.

No sand comes back to the southern part of the bar.

A line drawn from the Breakwater to the Umhlanga Mouth is in length 11 miles; with the Bluff and Coast line it encloses a bay or indentation open to the north-east. The extreme recess measures a short two miles.

In that portion of the Bay which lies southward of the Umgeni Mouth the water is shoal—deep water appears to begin again on the north of the Umgeni Mouth. It is not unlikely that the Umgeni River in issuing from its mouth stems back the sand which accumulates to the southward of it. This appears more probable because of the deepening of the water northward of that river.

The flood tide which shoots past the entrance of the port becomes partly spent by expansion, but not without creating currents and eddies.

The discoloured water of the Umgeni freshets goes up the Coast or comes down to Vetch's North Pier, or goes to sea, according to its own strength, and that of the weather and currents.

An Umgeni freshet has been seen to go out to sea and to discolour the water for a mile southward of the Breakwater, but it then turned inshore and came within the influence of the up-coast current.

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

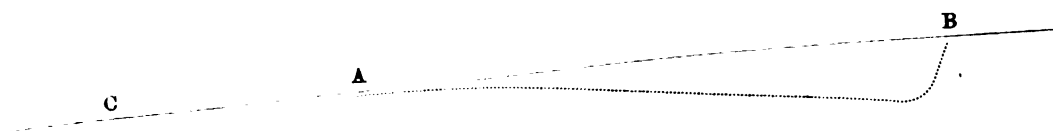
It is not possible from observations hitherto made, nor is it necessary, to follow all the eddies and currents which are contained between the Umgeni Mouth and the Breakwater.

There is deep water between that shoal district and the entrance to the Port with the exception of the Bar.

A removal of sand has lately taken place in the bight, on the northern side of, and close to Vetch's Pier.

Removals of this character often happen on the Back Beach, and on a much larger scale on the Bluff foreshore.

In the course of a single tide, it sometimes occurs that heavy seas at the time of spring tides break directly on the shore, disturb the usual level of the sand, and by the undertow of the waves, aided by gravitation, take away sand in large quantities, leaving a scarp about high water mark.



Let A B be the slope of the shore, and A be at low water level, and B the scarp at high water level.

The escarped sand is taken from between A and B and the dotted line, and it is more easily moved because its weight is less by the weight of the water it displaces.

The sand at B weighs more than the sand between A and B when the water is up to B, and this helps to explain the little precipice.

The removal is effected by the recoil of the wave and by the gravitation of the particles down the slope.

As soon as the undertow and gravitation cease to have effect, the escarped sand settles on the line A C, and cannot be removed from its new resting-place unless it is disturbed by broken water, and then carried away by some force of sufficient power.

The escarpments on the Back Beach are seldom to a greater depth than 3 feet, but on the Bluff the fall at high water mark is at times as much as 6 feet (see Signalman's Special Reports).

In this latter neighbourhood the escarped sand is carried up to the Breakwater as part of the general sand stream; its place is taken by other sand gradually thrown up on the foreshore by seas breaking directly on to the Beach, and in a few weeks, sometimes in a few days, the strand presents its usual appearance.

The sand escaped from Vetch's bight is probably within a short distance of the site from which it was removed.

The bight is a kind of *cul de sac* which receives a great deal of dirt and rubbish, perhaps from an Umgeni freshet coming southward. This is shown by examinations of the sand.

The bight is open to the North-East, and as regards South-East winds is under the lee of Vetch's Pier. It is difficult to see how the sand can get out of the recess, and the existence of

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

sand dunes all along the shore shows clearly that the sand movement in that locality is on to, and not off, the shore.

SAND IN THE BAY (OR INNER HARBOUR) OF NATAL.

The Bay is in area about 4,700 acres. It receives and discharges the tides through the Bluff Channel, which is 900 feet broad and 2,500 feet long.

With the exception of one hole of limited extent, the deepest water of the Port inside of the rocky sill in the Bluff Channel is 22 feet. From this point the average gradient of the floor of the Bay up to Captain Jarvis' tide gauge in Durban is 26 feet in two miles. The gradient to the head of the Bay is about 28 feet in $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The only channel worthy of the name runs from the Bluff past the Lifeboat House to the Wharf, and from the Wharf to and along Salisbury Island; towards the Congella the channel shoals gradually, and quite dies out before the head of the Bay is reached.

The Bay is full of islands and sand banks well above the level of low water.

Salisbury Island has its greatest height to seaward, and its other extremity is nothing but a mangrove swamp.

Salisbury Island mainly owes its origin to sand which has come round the Bluff. The same may be said of all the sand banks which fill the lagoon.

Sea sand and detritus from rivers and surface drainage have so raised the floor of the Bay that it is useless for purposes of shipping except near the Point.

Sand is brought into the Bay by every flood tide in quantities exceeding the sand removed by the ebb tide.

The difference between the imports and exports of sand is represented by the shoals and the islands, except in so far as these are due to the silt which settles from fresh waters discharged into the Bay.

The imported sand comes up the coast of the Bluff and wheels into the harbour round the Breakwater, or, as regards a small quantity, is brought back from the northward after being first carried past the entrance to the port.

The prevalent seas which break obliquely across the entrance convey a great deal of sand between the pier heads, and this is carried by the flood tide up the Bluff Channel.

The sand stream up the Channel can be traced for some little distance from the end of the Breakwater; but when the Channel deepens the sand which it carries cannot be seen.

The bed of the Bluff Channel is bare of sand until it opens out into the harbour, except that there is a bank of recent formation on the convex side of the Channel.

When sand is carried along by a rapid current, the heaviest particles are conveyed along the bottom, the lightest particles are in suspension near the surface, the particles of intermediate size are borne along between the surface and the bed of the stream.

As soon as the flood tide enters the inner harbour and loses its velocity it deposits the sand particles, in order, according to their weight—first the heaviest, which make a flood tide bar within the bay; and finally the lightest, which are carried into the Addington bight, up to Durban, and to the head of the lagoon.

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

The construction of the new North Pier has straightened the axis of the flood tide, and given greater velocity to the current.

As a consequence of this the flood tide bar is now formed further up the bay than was formerly the case.

With the flood tide bar in its old position the flood tide was deflected to the right, and after passing the Custom House turned sharply to the left, in the direction of Salisbury Island.

No great change has taken place yet; but a slight increase in the velocity of the flood tide would soon connect the Island Channel with the Bluff Channel by a direct line instead of by the present circuitous course.

This would be a great gain as regards the tidal force and volume, and it may be promoted by dredging a groove through the flood tide bar into the Island Channel.

It is shown in another part of this Minute that the Breakwater is designed to shut the gate against the sand which now comes into the harbour by wheeling round the Bluff.

The Breakwater is intended to guide that sand past the entrance of the port into the bight provided for it to the northward of Vetch's Pier.

Even if the success expected in this direction is only partial, and not complete, its importance as regards the deepening of the inner harbour cannot be over-estimated.

Let it be supposed for sake of illustration that each flood tide now brings into the bay 100 tons of sand, and that each ebb tide removes no more than 90 tons, then clearly the sand accretion in the harbour will increase at the rate of 10 tons per tide.

If, however, each flood tide only brings in 90 tons, and each ebb tide takes out 100 tons or more, then the deepening of the harbour by a natural force is only a matter of time.

The flood tide has done the harm, and there is an obvious fitness in enlisting the services of the ebb in undoing the mischief.

The gradient of the floor of the Bay is in a marked degree favourable for the transportation of the sand through the Bluff Channel.

In so far as the power of the ebb tide may be in itself sufficient it will be strongly aided by the gravitation of the particles down the sloping sand floor.

Dredging will not be necessary, nor even excusable, except to shorten the work of the natural agent by straightening a channel here, or removing a shingle bank there.

The deepening of the Bay by the exclusion of new sand, and by employing the ebb tide to lower the sand banks, the growth of centuries, may at first appear a slow and tedious process; but let it be remembered that the ebb tide will work whilst men sleep, and that when the removal is once set in motion it will be accelerated by the constant increase made in the volume and force of the transporting power—the ebb tide.

The only limit to the possible depth of water in the bay is the depth of the natural bottom, and that limit may be reached in time to come if importation of new sand be arrested, and if free egress to the northward of the training wall be given to the old accretions.

An examination of sand taken from the new bank on the convex side of the Bluff Channel shows from its character, and particularly from the dirt of its particles, that it owes its formation in a large degree to muddy sand from the harbour.

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

Borings are now being made at Congella, with the kind assistance of Mr. H. T. Tunmer, to find the depth of the natural bottom at the head of the bay.

The inrush of water makes this experiment difficult, but as far as it has gone it shows that large shells are found in a black sand at a depth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Mr. Wellington has given in his report (annexed) some interesting information as to the depth of sand in the bay.

The sand which is now removed from the harbour by the ebb tide is carried well clear of the entrance to the port, but probably helps in no small degree to form the bar to the northward of the entrance.

The Resident Engineer has probed to a depth of 60 feet near to the steam crane wharf without finding rock or any other hard bottom.

TIDES AT PORT NATAL.

When the flood tide comes up from the Southward, part of its waters wheel round the Bluff into the Harbour by way of the Bluff Channel.

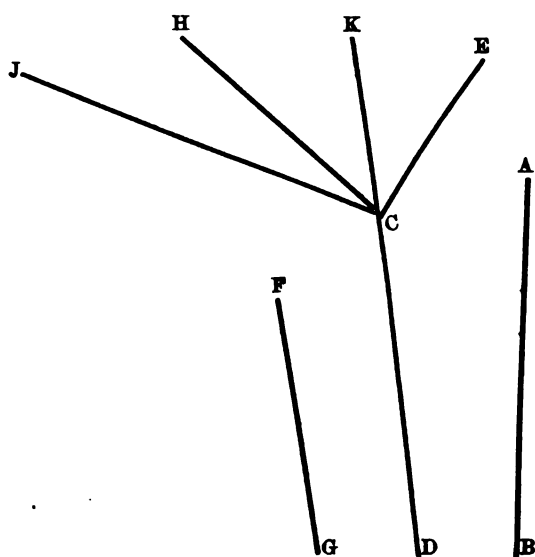
As soon as the flood tide has gained strength it shoots past the entrance to the Port on the sea side of the Bar, returning into the Bluff Channel through the North Channel and inside the Bar. Within the triangle so described by the flood tide lies the most stubborn part of the Bar.

The ebb tide being confined in the Bluff Channel by the new North Pier has a tendency to cross the Bar at its narrow end close to the Breakwater. This is shown by the passage of 26 out of 80 floats to the southward of the line of the leading marks.

Before the ebb tide reaches the line of the pier heads it meets the prevalent seas which break obliquely across the entrance to the Channel.

This encounter takes place at the very time when the ebb tide needs all its power to attack the Bar at its weakest point.

The interference is the more provoking because deep water is close at hand to windward, whilst to the Northward the bar broadens and the water shoals.



In the diagram AB is the Breakwater, FG the training wall, CD the axis of the ebb tide, EC the direction of the prevalent seas.

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

The ebb tide and the prevalent seas meet at C, with the result that the ebb tide is deflected from its natural course K to H or J, according to the relative strengths of the seas and the tide.

If the tide is strong and the seas are weak the line followed by the tide is DCH; if the seas are strong and the tide is weak then the deflection is represented by the line DCJ.

In calm weather, and particularly if the northerly current is weak, the ebb tide continues on the line DCK, and having gone some distance seaward turns to its right.

When the tide escapes on the line DCH it still tries to turn round to its right as if to go in the direction from which the flood tide comes on to the Coast.

When, however, the ebb is beaten by the seas into the direction DCJ (CJ being parallel to and inside the Bar), it keeps in the Northern Channel, and, as if giving up the contest, does not struggle seaward, but goes to the northward parallel with the Coast.

Mr. Nolan's tables show that the average range of each flood tide is 4 feet and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch.

This is a low range as compared with other Lagoon Ports except Malamocco, where the lower range of 2 feet is compensated by a larger backwater.

THE BREAKWATER.

The object aimed at is a Harbour accessible in all weathers, and at all states of tide, by night as well as by day, to Vessels of the deepest draught.

The physical difficulties by which the Engineer is opposed, are:—

- (a) A sand bar at the entrance of the port outside the present pierheads.
- (b) Sandbanks and shoals inside the harbour.
- (c) A rocky plateau which underlies the entrance channel at a (low water) depth of 12 feet.

The physical advantages which give to the Engineer complete security for success are:—

- (a) Deep water near to the Breakwater, and a rapid increase in its depth.
- (b) An ebb tide force which with fair play is sufficiently strong for the work to be done, and which force will increase through the effect of its own action on the bar and shoals.

The Breakwater is designed to deepen the water on the bar and in the harbour.

It will deepen the water on the bar by protecting the ebb tide against the seas and current which drive it (the ebb tide) to the northward.

It will deepen the water in the harbour by shutting a gate against the importation of new sand, and by allowing the ebb tide to carry away the old sand from the bay.

The prevalent seas which now strike across the entrance to the port do all the harm; when the Breakwater is extended for its projected length the prevalent seas will be a valuable auxiliary in passing to the northward the sand which comes up the Coast and heads the Breakwater.

Cost.

The Resident Engineer in January, 1885, estimated the cost of completing the Breakwater at £75,000.

HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

After a full period for consideration he tells me that he has no wish to add to that estimate.

He states, however, that the cost will be heavier if he is not allowed to put down foundations well in advance of the completed work.

Our plans are made for taking the stone required in 1886 from the Umgeni, Vetch's North Pier, and from the Bluff.

There will be economy after 1886, if a railway line (already alluded to) be made in that year from the quarries at the head of the Bay on to the Breakwater.

The cost of the two Piers to date is...	£108,350
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Mr. Innes estimates a further sum will be required for the Break-	
water	75,000

The cost of removing the rock in the Bluff Channel to a low	
water depth of 20 feet, with a channel breadth of 200 feet ...	55,000

	<u>£238,350</u>
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The last design which was considered by the Colony was very far in excess of the above figures, and did not provide for the depth of water aimed at by Mr. Innes.

CONCLUSION.

The Board asked in 1885 for £30,000 to be spent upon the Breakwater in 1886.

£5,000 alone was voted.

This money will not last us until the end of March, and unless the Legislative Council meets in that month we must either stop the works or ask the Executive Council to tide us over the interval by a special authority to exceed the vote.

In order not to press unfairly upon the Colonial resources at a time when financial depression prevails, we have, by abandoning the Wharf Extension, saved £28,000, which would otherwise have been spent in 1886.

This was done in order that the extension of the Breakwater might not be imperilled through want of means.

You will be asked at an early date to pass a resolution requesting the Legislative Council to entrust to us the £30,000 originally asked for, less the £5,000 already voted, and any other sum which may be spent on the special authority of the Legislative Council.

The Bar question is removed from the region of problem and doubt; it remains to be seen how far the Colony may be prepared to utilise the physical advantages which are met with at the entrance of the Harbour, and to make the only first-class port in South Africa.

HARRY ESCOMBE,

Chairman Natal Harbour Board.

December 31, 1885.

NOTA BENE.—DEEP HOLE IN BLUFF CHANNEL.—The plan referred to is too detailed for publication. The deep hole is within 200 feet of the low water line on the Bluff, and immediately opposite to the outer end of the stone wall constructed by the late Mr. MILNE. This particular depression is situated midway in a portion of the Bluff Channel, in length 1,000 feet, with a minimum depth of 19 feet 4 inches at low water.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER OF TELEGRAPHS FOR 1885.

THE HONOURABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the report of the Telegraph Department for 1885.

1. The usual returns are annexed.

2. Compared with 1884 there was a decrease in the total number of transactions of 21,021, but this was mainly attributable to a falling off in the number of "transmitted" messages, consequent on altered circuit arrangements.

3. It is satisfactory to note that though there was a falling off in the revenue of the Department it was only very slight, the amount being but £143 18s. 2d. The falling off in the value of Government messages was much more marked, the amount representing £799 14s. 11d. Including the value of Government work there was a balance in favour of the Department of £3,367 5s. 7d.

4. The "Forwarded" telegrams of all offices amounted to 96,537, the "Received" to 101,335, the "Transmitted" (including second transmission) to 102,064, making a total of 299,936 transactions, as compared with 320,957 in 1884. The falling off which took place was mainly in connection with "transmitted" messages, as I have pointed out, there being an increase of 539 in "Received" messages, and the decrease in "Forwarded" messages being but 3,280.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER OF TELEGRAPHS (*continued*).

5. New offices were opened at Estcourt Railway Station, Highlands, Karkloof, Lidgetton, Mooi River, Ottawa, and Willow Grange.

6. A new wire was constructed between Stamford Hill and Verulam in order to relieve the Station wire between Durban and Verulam of the through work for Verulam and stations beyond.

7. In the Engineering branch the lines from Estcourt to Newcastle, and from Ladysmith to the Orange Free State border, were thoroughly repaired, a large number of faulty poles being replaced by sound ones, and other defects being removed.

8. The Durban Office was removed from the Court House buildings to the rooms provided in the new Town Hall in November. The transference of the apparatus was very carefully carried out without any interruption of the work.

2. The conduct of the staff generally was good, and the proportion of errors committed was comparatively small.

10. 7,828 messages were handed to, and 7,570 received from the Eastern Telegraph Company, to whom the Department paid over a sum of £29,576 17s.

11. The cable was interrupted from the 31st of January to the 24th of February, and from the 2nd of April to the 16th of May, the fault on both occasions being between Mozambique and Zanzibar.

12. Interruptions of the cable having nearly in every instance taken place between Mozambique and Zanzibar in the past, the Eastern Telegraph Company decided to duplicate the section between those places, and this work was completed on the 22nd of August.

J. CHADWICK,

General Manager of Telegraphs.

Pietermaritzburg, July 7, 1886.

RETURN OF REVENUE AND TRAFFIC, YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1884.

RETURN OF REVENUE AND TRAFFIC, YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1884.

Stations.	No. of Messages forwarded.	No. of Messages Received.	No. of Messages transmitted, including 2nd transmissn.	Totals.	Value of Government Work.			Revenue.			Total Value.			REMARKS.
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Avoca	136	219	...	355	0	7	0							Railway Work not included.
Bellair	257	412	...	669	0	5	0							"
Botha's Hill	415	186	56	657	2	15	0							"
Camperdown	244	243	...	487	3	13	6							"
Duff's Road	183	261	...	444	...	...	...							"
Durban	40,258	42,932	29,112	112,302	881	6	7							"
" Rail	1,724	143	...	1,867	32	16	6							"
Estcourt	2,752	2,317	...	5,069	90	15	6							"
Fort Pearson	3,254	2,240	...	5,494	470	4	0							Opened 1st of July.
Foxhill	49	41	...	90	0	2	0							"
Gillett's	76	94	...	170	...	...	...							Railway Work not included.
Hilton Road	40	27	...	67	0	8	6							"
Howick	1,057	946	...	2,003	5	9	0							"
Isipingo	390	425	...	815	2	0	6							"
Ixopo	454	408	...	862	28	13	0							"
Ladysmith	2,760	2,597	5,230	10,587	111	3	3							"
Mount Edgecombe	446	407	...	853	0	17	0							"
Newcastle	2,982	2,823	4,714	10,519	56	11	0							"
Northdene	173	201	...	374	0	6	0							"
Pietermaritzburg	27,894	33,113	69,780	130,187	1,498	11	11							"
" Rail	2,456	126	...	2,582	79	10	0							"
Pinetown	2,290	2,378	14	4,682	144	17	0							"
Point	3,515	2,012	...	5,527	300	17	6							"
Richmond	691	650	...	1,341	25	9	0							"
" Road	694	601	...	1,295	2	7	6							"
Rorke's Drift	154	...	...	154	15	9	9							"
Stamford Hill	89	115	...	204	...	...	...							Temporary Military Station.
Stanger	1,048	1,113	10,230	12,391	65	17	9							Railway Work not included.
Uitkomst	119	94	...	213	1	2	0							"
Umbilo	220	249	1,658	2,127	0	17	0							"
Ungeni	183	291	...	474	0	13	6							"
Verulam	2,766	3,085	150	6,001	155	16	0							"
Wallacetown	46	43	...	89	0	10	6							"
Zwartkop	2	4	...	6	...	...	...							Opened 8th September.
Totals	99,817	100,796	120,344	320,957	3,979	12	9							

RETURN OF REVENUE AND TRAFFIC, YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1885.

Stations.	No. of Messages forwarded.	No. of Messages Received.	No. of Messages transmitted, including 2nd transmission.	Totals.	Value of Government Work.	Revenue.	Total Value.	REMARKS.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Avoca ...	93	131	...	224	0 10 0			Railway Work not included.
Bellair ...	289	439	...	728	0 14 0			"
Bond's Drift ...	1,541	1,047	...	2,588	154 9 4			"
Botha's Hill ...	482	209	...	691	2 16 0			"
Camperdown ...	264	225	...	489	3 19 0			"
Duff's Road ...	152	221	...	373	0 14 0			"
Durban ...	37,648	43,394	26,986	107,978	762 14 0			"
" Rail ...	1,557	122	...	1,679	21 14 0			"
Estecourt ...	4,192	3,568	...	7,760	138 12 0			"
" Rail ...	33	2	...	35	0 4 6			"
Foxhill ...	45	35	...	80	...			"
Gillett's ...	155	158	...	313	1 2 6			"
Highlands ...	3	...	...	3	...			Opened 21st of December.
Hilton Road ...	97	110	...	207	0 4 6			Railway Work not included.
Howick ...	2,523	1,964	...	4,487	16 0 6			"
Isipingo ...	402	526	...	928	3 0 6			"
Ixopo ...	873	498	...	1,371	46 19 6			"
Karkloof ...	4	1	...	5	0 1 6			Opened 21st of December.

	3,828	3,316	986	8,130	122 12 7	6,096 0 10	9,275 18 8	
Ladysmith ...	3,828	3,316	986	8,130	122 12 7			"
Lidgetton ...	9	2	...	11	0 4 6			"
Mooi River ...	9	6	...	15	...			"
Mount Edgecombe...	406	434	...	840	1 11 6			Railway Work not included,
Newcastle ...	2,769	2,385	...	5,154	78 17 9			"
Northdene ...	154	162	...	316	...			"
Pietermaritzburg ...	25,611	32,552	67,186	125,349	1,196 6 2			"
" Rail	2,612	83	...	2,695	56 9 6			"
Pinetown ...	2,127	2,263	...	4,390	107 4 0			"
Point ...	3,717	2,217	...	5,984	314 8 6			"
Richmond ...	1,071	686	...	1,757	30 7 6			"
" Road	615	583	...	1,198	0 11 6			"
Stamford Hill	44	111	...	155	...			"
Stanger ...	597	801	5,100	6,498	16 13 0			"
Uitkomst ..	97	97	...	194	0 2 6			"
Umbilo ...	197	266	1,856	2,319	0 11 6			"
Ungeni ...	162	273	...	435	0 10 6			"
Umsindusi ...	15	28	...	43	...			Opened 1st of July.
Verulam ...	2,031	2,340	...	4,371	99 7 6			"
Wallacetown	78	51	...	129	0 2 0			Railway Work not included.
Willow Grange	3	2	...	5	...			Opened 21st of December.
Zwaartkop ...	4	1	...	5	0 1 6			Railway Work not included.
Ottawa ...	28	26	...	54	...			"
Totals	96,537	101,335	102,064	299,936	3,179 17 10			

3. Public Works—1885.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER OF TELEGRAPHS (*continued*).

DEBIT AND CREDIT STATEMENT, 1885.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Salaries	4,303	9	1			
„ Maintenance	1,144	13	1			
„ Battery and Instrument Material	17	18	10			
„ Stationery, Printing and Stamps	182	5	7			
„ Petty Expenses	44	13	8			
„ Percentage to Stationmasters	101	15	8			
„ Rent	172	0	0			
„ Contribution to International Telegraph Office	13	7	0			
„ Portorage and other Disbursements	0	15	2			
„ Allowance to Mr. C. Long	18	0	0			
	<hr/>			5,998	18	1
„ Balance in favour of Department				3,367	5	7
				<hr/>		
				£9,366	3	8

REVENUE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash Receipts (ordinary fees)	6,096	0	10			
„ Sale of Government Property	5	5	0			
„ Supply of Time Signal	5	0	0			
„ Contribution by Railway Department towards cost of Maintenance of Railway Lines	80	0	0			
„ Value of Government work	3,179	17	10			
	<hr/>			9,366	3	8
				<hr/>		
				£9,366	3	8

REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER OF TELEGRAPHS (*continued*).

RETURN OF CABLE TRAFFIC, 1885.

Month.	No. of Messages received from the Eastern Co., Durban, for transmission to S. A. Stations.	No. of Messages collected in South Africa, and handed to the Eastern Company for transmission abroad.	Totals.	Payments to Eastern Company.
				£ s. d.
January ...	818	749	1,567	2,820 13 8
February ...	314	410	754	1,635 17 0
March ...	821	875	1,696	3,794 9 9
April ...	207	247	454	936 4 4
May ...	667	601	1,268	2,320 9 9
June ...	635	700	1,335	2,593 11 7
July ...	739	778	1,517	3,457 9 11
August ...	627	707	1,334	2,890 0 5
September ...	625	657	1,282	2,201 12 10
October ...	704	733	1,437	2,519 19 10
November ...	710	713	1,423	2,402 15 4
December ...	673	658	1,331	2,003 12 7
Total ...	7,570	7,828	15,398	29,576 17 0

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—ALL STATIONS.

	Forwarded.	Received.	Transmitted.	Total.	Value of Government work.	Revenue.	Total Value.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Year ended 31st Dec., 1885...	96,537	101,335	102,064	299,936	3,179 17 10	6,096 0 10	9,275 18 8
Year ended 31st Dec., 1884...	99,817	100,796	120,344	320,957	3,979 12 9	6,239 19 0	10,219 11 9
Increase ...	...	539	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	3,280	...	18,280	21,021	799 14 11	143 18 2	943 13 1

PART IV.--REVENUAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

THE HONOURABLE THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY, NATAL.

I have the honour to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that I have completed my audit of the Public Accounts of the Colony for the year 1885, and append hereunto the following Returns, Statements, and Documents, viz. :—

1. Revenue in detail compared with Estimate.
2. Comparative Statements of the Estimated and Actual Revenue.
3. Comparative Statement of the Actual Revenue for the years 1884 and 1885.
4. Expenditure in detail compared with Votes.
5. Comparative Statement of the Estimated and Actual Expenditure.
6. Comparative Statement of the Actual Expenditure for the years 1884 and 1885.
7. Expenditure Natal Harbour Board in detail, compared with Votes.
8. Revenue and Expenditure in detail, Natal Government Railways, compared with Votes, and report thereon by Sub-Auditor.
9. Statement of Advances Outstanding on 31st December, 1885.
10. Natal Government Savings Bank Account.
11. Land and European Immigration Board Accounts.
12. Railway Construction (Ladysmith Extension) Accounts.
13. Debenture and Public Loans Account.
14. General Statement of Account and Balances.
15. Treasurer's Annual Account.
16. Treasurer's Statement of Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1885.
17. Indian Immigration Trust Board Accounts and report thereon by Sub-Auditor.

And beg to report for His Excellency's information the result of my audit.

REVENUE.

The Revenue for the year 1885, inclusive of Railway Revenue, was estimated by Law No. 29,

of 1884, at	...	...	...	...	£731,239	0	0
Actual Revenue	...	...	...	...	662,915	0	4
Less than Estimate	...	...	...	...	£68,323	19	8

AUDITOR'S REPORT (*continued*).

The following amounts are included in the Actual Revenue, £662,915 0s. 4d., under "Sums Refunded," but which cannot be considered as forming part of the Actual Revenue of the Colony for 1885, viz. :—

HARBOUR BOARD.

Refund of unexpended balance	...	...	...	£5,764	16	9
Refund by Loan Funds of advances made from Public Revenue for						
payments in 1884 and 1885	...	...	...	40,596	9	5
				£46,361	6	2

which, deducted from the amount shown as Actual Revenue, is a falling off as compared with Estimate of £114,685 5s. 10d. revenue proper.

The items of Revenue under which a decrease has taken place as compared with the estimated Revenue are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Customs	41,160	7	9
Light Dues	213	2	6
Excise	3,294	15	11
Steam Tug Dues	235	2	0
Wharf Dues	865	7	9
Land Sales	6,158	10	6
Land Revenue	3,805	9	6
Transfer Duties	2,253	10	5
Mail Service	1,391	17	9
Fees of Office	697	11	6
Sale of Government Property	870	7	0
Arms and Ammunition	1,418	1	0
Miscellaneous	114	2	0
Special Receipts	31	9	6
Railways	59,574	11	4
Licenses (Dog) Law 27, 1875	88	10	0
Tolls	310	18	10
Land Revenue, Natal Harbour Board	896	9	0
	£123,380	4	3
Deduct the amount of increase hereinafter referred to	55,056	4	7
Actual decrease	£68,323	19	8

AUDITOR'S REPORT (*continued*).

In respect to the decreases, as above shown, I have to make the following remarks:—

CUSTOMS.

DECREASE, £41,160 7s. 9d., arising from the falling off in quantity and value of the Imports for the year, together with the diminished Customs receipts on spirits, coffee, and tobacco. The imports of these articles during the last three years were as follows:—

	1883.	1884.	1885.
Spirits of all sorts (gallons) ...	148,684	153,801	71,484
Coffee (cwt.) ...	9,946	28,204	18,718
Tobacco (exclusive of cigars) lbs.	109,759	179,276	53,585

The new Tariff (Law 14, of 1884) took effect on 1st October, 1884, and was therefore in operation during that year only three months, the duties received on the above articles of import during the same period were as follows:—

	1883.	1884.	1885.
Spirits of all sorts ...	£44,578 15 0	51,247 1 3	23,794 13 0
Coffee ...	4,175 14 7	9,258 15 5	7,461 0 4
Tobacco (exclusive of cigars)...	5,468 5 5	7,131 0 8	2,122 15 6
	£54,222 15 0	67,636 17 4	33,378 8 10

which shows that the amount collected in 1885 was £20,844 6s. 2d. less than in 1883, and £34,258 8s. 6d. less than in 1884.

The total amount of Import duties collected in 1885 was £16,068 5s. 6d. less than in 1884, and £1,144 15s. 10d. less than in 1883.

The estimate of £205,000 made in 1884 as the amount anticipated to be collected in 1885 was over-estimated, the collections in 1883 being only £164,984 8s. 1d.

The continued depression in the trade of the Colony is one of the principal causes which has led to the great falling-off in the Imports.

LIGHT DUES, STEAM TUG DUES, AND WHARFAGE DUES.

The decreases under these respective heads are occasioned by the number of ships arriving at the Port of the Colony being less than in 1884—the falling-off in duties and registration charges and the values of Imports and Exports being less than in the former year.

EXCISE.

DECREASE, £3,294 15s. 11d., caused by a falling-off to the extent of 40,738 gallons less cleared in 1885 for consumption in the Colony than in 1884. The following return shows to

AUDITOR'S REPORT (*continued*).

what extent, in a revenue point of view, the trade of Colonial distilled spirits has been in 1885, as compared with 1884:

				Gallons, 1884.	Gallons, 1885.
Exported to					
Orange Free State	...	...	...	1,086	7,496
South African Republic	...	...	...	151	139
Griqualand West	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.
Griqualand East	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.
Total exported by land	...	...	...	1,237	7,635
Duty paid, cleared for consumption in the Colony	...	...	...	115,045	74,307
Total exported by Land and duty paid	...	...	...	116,282	81,942

LAND SALES.

DECREASE, £6,158 10s. 6d.

The instalments on the purchase of Crown Lands overdue and unpaid on the 31st December, 1885, were: —

					£	s.	d.
On Rural Lands	...	...	...	...	22,639	1	7
On Town Lands	...	...	...	...	878	1	6
Total	...	...	...	...	£23,517	3	1

No authority was granted for extension of time for the payments of these instalments. Under Chapter 3, paragraph 22, of the Rules and Regulations for the disposal of Crown Lands, it is provided "that in the event of any purchaser failing to pay any annual instalment of the purchase price the occupation certificate will be cancelled, all payments and improvements by the purchaser being forfeited, and the sale becoming null and void."

In the amount of overdue instalments are included instalments amounting to £9,806 6s. 2d. due by Natives, purchasers of Crown Lands to the extent of 59,453 acres. Law 41 of 1884, Squatters' Rent Law of 1884, imposes the annual payment of £1 per hut by all Native squatters on, or in occupation of, Crown Lands. If the Crown Lands sold, and on which there exists this large amount of overdue instalments, £22,639 1s. 7d., were dealt with in accordance with the conditions referred to, the Natives occupying such Crown Lands, whether purchased by Europeans or Natives, would come under the operation of the Squatters' Law.

AUDITOR'S REPORT (*continued*).

LAND REVENUE.

DECREASE, £3,805 9s. 6d. The amounts overdue and outstanding under this head of Revenue on the 31st December, 1885, were as follows.—

	£	s.	d.
Quit Rents	2,273	16	11
Rents of Grazing Leases	3,554	5	3
Rents, Town Lands, leased under Law No. 3 of 1870...	531	6	8
	£6,359	8	10

The Surveyor-General reports that in the County of Alexandra and Lower Tugela Division there are over 30 properties on which the quit-rent has been in arrear for close on 20 years, and that, to secure the reversion of these properties to the Crown, legal processes will be necessary, the cost of which will require an expenditure on the part of the Government of at least £1,000.

The amount of outstanding Rents of Grazing Leases includes £1,701 9s. 7d. due by Natives on Crown Lands leased. The extent of land so leased is 60,670 acres, and the annual rent payable £946 4s. 4d. The rent overdue by the Natives in respect to these leases is made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Over 2 years in arrear	207	13	2
Over 1 year „	547	12	1
Under 1 year „	946	4	4

These lands were leased on the 4th of July, 1883, and are situated in the Division of Newcastle. There are 27 leaseholds, and the number of Native lessees interested in them is stated by the Surveyor-General to be 136. The rent received from the Natives between the 4th July, 1883, and the 31st December, 1885, amounted to £837 3s. 5d. One of the conditions on which these lands have been leased requires the payment of the annual rent in advance, and a compliance with this and the other conditions contained in the lease secures to the lessee the uninterrupted holding of the piece of land so leased.

All Crown Lands leased on which the lessees have failed to pay their annual rent in advance, should, I submit, be also brought under the operation of the Squatters' Law of 1884.

TRANSFER DUTIES.

DECREASE, £2,253 10s. 5d., is attributable to the continued depreciation in the value of immovable property, and the consequent diminution in transactions affecting land, as is shown by the following statement:—

	1883	1884	1885
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Transfer Duties received	14,733 17 6	11,403 2 4	8,712 12 0
Deeds of Transfer representing the amount of			
Transfer Duty No.	989	802	762

AUDITOR'S REPORT (*continued*).

MAIL SERVICE.

DECREASE, £1,391 17s. 9d. The receipts in 1884 amounted to £25,307 18s. 11d., and in 1885 to £26,358 2s. 3d., being an increase of £1,050 3s. 4d. over 1884. The estimate of £27,750 as the probable revenue from this source was over-estimated.

It is impossible to ascertain approximately the actual Revenue of the Postal Department for 1885, as, by the 9th Clause of the conditions under Schedule K of the Licenses and Stamp Law, 1885, "Penny Postage Stamps may be used for cheques and receipts," and under Section 4 of Law No. 20 of 1885, "all Stamp Duties imposed under the License and Stamp Law, 1885, or Law No. 20 of 1885, may be denoted in all cases by adhesive stamps either Postal or Revenue." The number of Postage Stamps so used cannot be arrived at. Penny Postage Stamps have been and are generally used to a large extent on receipts for money paid, and on cheques. The issues of this class of stamp by the Commissioners of Stamps to the Postmaster-General during 1884, before the taking effect of the License and Stamp Law, 1885, were 2,183,520 = £9,098, and in 1885 2,693,040 = £11,221, making an increase over 1884 of 509,520 = £2,123.

Commission, at the rate of 2½ per centum is paid on the sale of Postage Stamps, irrespective of the purpose to which such stamps are applied.

FEES OF OFFICE.

DECREASE, £697 11s. 6d. This is to be ascribed to the diminished transactions in land in the offices of the Surveyor-General and Registrar of Deeds.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

DECREASE, £870 7s. Owing to a falling off in the sales of bricks, tiles, &c., from the Government Brickyard and to diminished sales by the Commandant Volunteers of Arms, Ammunition, Serge, Cloth, &c.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

DECREASE, £1,418 1s. Caused by the continued depression in trade with the adjoining countries, resulting in the export to those countries of ammunition having materially decreased, and also owing to the manufacture of gunpowder and ammunition in the South African Republic, and to the continued prohibition by the Government of that country of the importation therein of gunpowder and ammunition from this Colony.

The export from this Colony to the adjoining countries during the last three years was as follows :—

		Gunpowder.	Percussion Caps.	Cartridges.
Orange Free State	...	{ 1883	8,820 lbs.	334,000
		{ 1884	2,650 „	397,900
		{ 1885	1,725 „	232,000
South African Republic	...	{ 1883	1,255 „	637,500
		{ 1884	100 „	22,000
		{ 1885	100 „	36,000

AUDITOR'S REPORT (*continued*).

The receipts in 1884 under this head of Revenue were	...	...	£6,116 11 9
And in 1885	...	...	3,581 19 0
Less than 1884	...	...	£2,534 12 9

RAILWAYS.

DECREASE, £59,574 11s. 4d. In my remarks on Railway Expenditure, this decrease of Revenue will be referred to.

TOLLS.

DECREASE £310 18s. 10d. The amount £5,266 estimated in 1884 as the probable Revenue under this head for 1885 was over-estimated. The receipts in 1884 were

...	£3,932 12 7
And in 1885	4,955 1 2
Increase over 1884	£1,022 8 7

The largest Toll collection, £1,602 16s. 3d., was at Bulwer Bridge, Colenso, and the number of loaded wagons which passed through that Toll from January 1st to December 31st, 1885, was as follows:—

Up	...	5,103
Down	...	3,566

LAND REVENUE, NATAL HARBOUR BOARD.

DECREASE, £896 9s., chiefly owing to the non-payment of rents on Leases at Addington. The arrear rent outstanding on 31st December, 1885, was £790 16s., for the recovery of which steps are being taken.

The Heads of Revenue on which the collections have exceeded the amounts estimated are:—

	More than Estimate.
Port and Harbour Dues	£1,317 7 6
Stamps and Licenses	3,065 7 2
Auction Duties (new)	197 10 0
Native Hut Tax	1,155 15 0
Fines and Fees of Court	38 15 7
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses	786 3 3
Interest	691 19 10
Sums Refunded...	46,956 12 3
Telegraph	177 0 8
Licenses, Rents, &c., other than Land, Natal Harbour Board	669 13 4
	£55,056 4 7

Increases.

Port and Harbour Dues. *INCREASE*, £1,317 7s. 6d., chiefly gain from the earnings of the Tugs. The Receipts under this head in 1884 were

...	£8,033 8 10
And in 1885	9,167 7 6
Increase over 1884	£1,133 18 8

AUDITOR'S REPORT (*continued*).

STAMPS.

INCREASE, £3,065 7s. 2d. The License and Stamp Law, 1885, which came into force on 1st January, 1885, yielded a Revenue of £30,065 7s. 2d. for the year, being an increase of £21,656 4s. 8d. over the receipts in 1884 under the previous Stamp Law Ordinance No. 3 of 1850.

Schedule A of the License and Stamp Law is the only part of that Law which has come under my cognizance, and on which I am consequently in a position to offer a few remarks.

The total number of Licenses issued under that Schedule during 1885 was 8,374 stamped, and 144 free of Stamp Duty, in all 8,518 Licenses, as follows :—

Advocates, Attorneys	...	...	...	...	...	57
Notaries Public	...	...	...	...	...	28
Conveyancers	...	...	...	...	...	126
Interpreters	...	...	...	...	...	7
Land Surveyors	...	...	...	...	...	26
Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	45
Apothecaries (Pietermaritzburg and Durban)	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ditto (elsewhere)	...	...	...	...	...	9
Agents, Courts Resident Magistrates, Pietermaritzburg and Durban	...	...	...	...	...	16
Ditto, all other Resident Magistrate's Courts	...	...	...	...	...	25
Civil Engineers or Architects	...	...	...	...	...	8
Retail Dealers receipts over £500	...	...	...	...	...	347
Ditto under £500	...	...	...	...	...	523
Wholesale Dealers, except Wines and Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	161
Wholesale Wine and Spirit Dealers (one year)	...	...	...	...	...	36
Ditto ditto (6 months)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ditto ditto (3 months)	...	...	...	...	...	6
Retail Wine and Spirit Dealers, Pietermaritzburg and Durban, for 12 Months	...	...	...	...	...	37
Retail Wine and Spirit Dealers, Pietermaritzburg and Durban, for 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	70
Retail Wine and Spirit Dealers, Pietermaritzburg and Durban, for 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	3
Retail Wine and Spirit Dealers, elsewhere, for 12 months	...	...	...	...	...	171
Ditto ditto ditto 6 „	...	...	...	...	...	33
Ditto ditto ditto 3 „	...	...	...	...	...	35
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	61
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	69
Stationers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	...	1,923

AUDITOR'S REPORT (*continued*).

Brought forward	...	...	...	1,923
Millers, Pietermaritzburg and Durban	...	...	...	4
Ditto, elsewhere	...	...	...	20
Auctioneers, Pietermaritzburg and Durban	...	...	...	11
Ditto, elsewhere	...	...	...	12
Daily Newspapers	...	...	...	3
Other Publications	...	...	...	5
Public Billiard Tables	...	...	...	28
Licenses to sell Firearms	...	...	...	19
Carriage Licenses	...	...	...	1,129
Warehouses for Bonded Goods	...	...	...	8
Insurance Companies	...	...	...	20
Joint Stock Companies, capital £10,000, or under	...	...	...	1
Ditto do. capital over £50,000	...	...	...	3
Ditto do. capital over £50,000, and issuing Notes	...	...	...	3
Hawkers or Itinerant Traders	...	...	...	139
Brokers or Agents	...	...	...	42
Wagons (12 months)	...	...	...	682
Ditto (6 „ )	...	...	...	121
Ditto (3 „ )	...	...	...	4,246
Carts (12 months)	...	...	...	54
Ditto (6 „ )	...	...	...	10
Ditto (3 „ )	...	...	...	35
Total	...	...	...	8,518

In the above are included the following Licenses issued to Arabs, Chinamen, Coolies, and Natives :—

Nature of License.	Arabs.	Chinamen.	Coolies.	Natives.
Retail Dealers, Receipts over £500 per annum	30	12	31	1
Ditto Receipts under £500 per annum	47	9	139	18
Hawkers or Itinerant Traders	7	0	102	6
Wagons (12 months)	0	0	0	160
Ditto (6 „)	0	0	0	29
Ditto (3 „)	0	0	4	1,011
Carts (12 months)	0	0	13	16
Ditto (6 „)	0	0	1	5
Ditto (3 „)	0	0	3	24
Total	84	21	293	1,270

AUDITOR'S REPORT (*continued*).

AUCTION DUES.

INCREASE, £197 10s. This is a new item of Revenue imposed by the 13th Section of Schedule A Licence and Stamp Law of 1885, which directs the payment by Auctioneers of a duty of Five Shillings on every sale by Public Auction.

Auctioneers are directed by the Section referred to, to make payment of this duty to the Resident Magistrates on or before the fifteenth day of every month, for all sums due for sales during the previous month: no penalty for a non-compliance with this direction is provided for in the Law.

NATIVE HUT TAX.

INCREASE, £1,155 15s. The collection in 1883 was £67,708 18s., and in 1884 £70,042 13s., whilst that for 1885 was £71,155 15s., being an increase over 1883 of £3,446 17s., and £1,113 2s. over 1884 collections.

REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID OF EXPENSES INCURRED BY GOVERNMENT.

INCREASE, £786 3s 3d. While there is this increase over Estimate, the receipts for 1885 were £389 2s. 2d. less than the receipts for 1884. In 1884 the amount received from the Natal Harbour Board for Convict labour on the Harbour Works was £1,795 11s. 6d., and in 1885 £1,454 15s. 7d., being £340 15s. 11d. less. The average number of Convicts employed monthly on these Works was 124, and the monthly average of Free Natives employed on the Works was 465. The monthly average of the number of prisoners in the Gaol at Durban was 498, which left 374 prisoners unemployed on any reproductive labour.

INTEREST.

INCREASE, £691 19s. 10d. The receipt in 1885 was £7,691 19s. 10d., an increase of £215 4s. 5d. over that of 1884, chiefly caused by a larger amount of Temporary Investments than in 1884, and an increase of £351 11s. 7d. in the receipt of Interest for such Temporary Investment.

SUMS REFUNDED.

INCREASE, £46,956 12s. 3d. The estimate was £455, and the receipt £47,411 12s. 3d., which latter includes £46,361 6s. 2d. refunds, as hereinbefore shown.

LICENSES, RENTS, AND REVENUE, OTHER THAN LAND, NATAL HARBOUR BOARD.

INCREASE, £669 13s. 4d. mainly caused by sale of Stores, Old Iron, &c., £640 11s.

EXPENDITURE.

The Expenditure for the year 1885 was estimated by Laws No. 29, of 1884, and 16 of 1885,

at	...	...	...	£908,845 17 1
Actual Expenditure	...	...	...	871,675 6 2
Less than Estimate				£37,170 10 11

The estimated Expenditure included £125,508 6s. 8d., chargeable to the Loan Funds; a portion of this amount, viz., £23,978 11s. 6d. was paid in 1884 and charged in the Estimates for that year against votes 8, 9, 37, 58, and 59, but re-voted as chargeable against Loan Funds in Law No.

AUDITOR'S REPORT (*continued*).

16, of 1885. The actual expenditure during 1885 under Loan Funds, together with the amount £23,978 11s. 6d. as above re-voted in 1885 was £97,516 7s. 2d., being £27,991 19s. 6d. less than Estimate. The estimated Expenditure applicable to the year 1885 exclusive of votes chargeable to Loan Funds was ... £783,337 10 5

Actual Expenditure Proper ... 774,158 19 0

Less than Estimate ... £9,178 11, 5

The Expenditure less than Estimate occurred under the following Votes:—

Vote	1. His Excellency the Governor	...	...	£487 11 4
,,	2. Colonial Secretary	...	...	60 14 11
,,	3. Secretary for Native Affairs	...	...	2,473 6 4
,,	4. Treasury	...	...	261 3 7
,,	5. Audit ...	...	...	44 18 10
,,	5a. Railway Audit	...	...	1 7 4
,,	6. Postal...	...	...	1,213 14 6
,,	7. Registry	...	...	26 7 10
,,	8. Survey	...	...	74 4 3
,,	9. Public Works	...	...	3,904 13 7
,,	10. Customs	...	...	433 13 4
,,	11. Excise...	...	...	567 16 2
,,	12. Supreme and Circuit Courts	...	...	294 2 2
,,	13. Native High Court	...	...	43 15 11
,,	14. Sheriff	...	...	60 10 6
,,	15. Attorney-General	...	...	244 17 10
,,	16. Resident Magistrate, Pietermaritzburg	...	...	963 1 0
,,	17. " Umgeni	...	...	74 18 6
,,	18. " Lion's River	...	...	32 2 9
,,	19. " Durban	...	...	2,869 19 2
,,	20. " Umlazi	...	...	175 11 5
,,	21. " Klip River	...	...	60 13 8
,,	22. " Newcastle	...	...	123 1 11
,,	23. " Inanda	...	...	125 4 9
,,	24. " Lower Tugela	...	...	45 8 5
,,	25. " Umvoti	...	...	108 8 4
,,	26. " Weenen	...	...	243 0 8
,,	27. Administrator Native Law and Border Agent, Upper Tugela	...	...	35 6 5
,,	28. Resident Magistrate, Alexandra	...	...	55 15 9
,,	29. " Alfred	...	...	37 10 0
	Carried forward	...	...	£15,143 1 2

AUDITOR'S REPORT (*continued*).

Brought forward	...	...	£15,143	1	2
Vote 30. Resident Magistrate, Upper Umkomanzi	...		93	10	2
„ 31. „ Ixopo	...		155	12	3
„ 32. „ Umsinga	...		81	19	1
„ 33. Administrator Native Law, Pakada	...		11	9	0
„ 34. „ Ipolela	...		19	17	6
„ 35. „ Lower Tugela	...		16	11	8
„ 36. Immigration	...	...	5,112	14	6
„ 37. Education	...	...	2,918	9	8
„ 38. Legislative Council	...	...	1,076	8	1
„ 39. Colonial Defence	...	...	2,195	14	9
„ 40. Native Police Force	...	...	482	10	5
„ 41. Control and Sale of Arms, &c.	...	...	1,971	6	8
„ 42. Pensions	...	...	362	9	1
„ 44. Public Debt	...	...	1,653	16	8
„ 45. Veterinary Department	...	...	124	13	0
„ 46. Natal Observatory	...	...	40	17	7
„ 47. Miscellaneous	...	...	2,722	3	3
„ 48. Telegraphs	...	...	946	6	0
„ 49. Special Payments	...	...	4,801	9	5
Saving on Votes	...	...	£39,931	0	1

Chargeable to Loan Funds.

Works under Public Works Loan	...	£9,738	15	11
Natal Government Railways	...	6,730	1	6
Harbour Works...	...	11,523	2	1
		£27,991	19	6

The Heads under which Expenditure was disbursed more than voted are:—

Vote 43. Grants and Gratuities	...	£347	10	10
„ 50. Railways	...	25,419	4	4
„ 51. Harbour Board	...	4,723	9	3
„ 52. Sums Refunded	...	262	4	3
		30,752	8	8
Nett Saving on Votes	...	£9,178	11	5

The Expenditure for 1884, exclusive of Expenditure under Public

Works Loan, was	...	£707,527	18	3
And that for 1885	...	774,158	19	0
Being an Increase over 1884 of	...	£66,631	0	9

AUDITOR'S REPORT (*continued*).

The particulars of the savings on votes, excess of votes, and new items of expenditure are detailed in the appropriation account hereunto attached, in which explanations are given as to the causes of increase or decrease, and to which I beg a reference.

Under "Miscellaneous" Vote 47, £1,400, to meet expenditure of "Commissions of Enquiry," the expenditure defrayed was £1,503 11s. 7d., made up as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Indian Laws Commission	456	14	7
Crown Lands, ditto... ..	217	17	1
Insolvency, ditto	175	13	9
Land and Immigration Board, ditto	330	11	8
Leprosy, ditto	160	14	0
Native Mission Reserve, ditto	149	10	6
Trades Commission	12	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,503	11	7

In addition to the above the Indian Laws Commission and the Land and Immigration Board Commission have each £100 in their hands advanced by the Treasurer in February and May, 1885, to meet expenses, and which advances up to 31st December last were not repaid to the Treasury.

£3,000 voted under "Special Payments," Vote 49, for Colonial Exhibition Commission, the expenditure paid by the Treasury to 31st December, 1885, was £398 10s. 8d., leaving an unexpended balance of £2,601 9s. 4d.

During the year 1885 advances to the amount of £1,000 were made from the Treasury to the Chairman of this Commission to meet expenditure and to account for same; on the 31st December last these advances were outstanding and unaccounted for.

HARBOUR BOARD.

The estimated expenditure as per Laws Nos. 29 of 1884 and 16 of 1885, was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Chargeable to Revenue	35,906	4	5
Chargeable to Loan Funds	63,321	17	2
	<hr/>		
	£99,228	1	7

Expenditure :

Against Revenue	£40,629	13	8
Against Loan Funds	51,798	15	1
	<hr/>		
	92,428	8	9
	<hr/>		
Less than Voted	£6,799	12	10

AUDITOR'S REPORT (*continued*).

As shewn by the Public Accounts, notwithstanding this decrease on the Estimates, there are two items for which provision will have to be made in a Supplementary Estimate—

	£	s.	d.
Under Vote 51	4,723	9	3
Under Loan Funds	5,859	1	9

This last amount was paid in 1884 from Public Works Loan Funds, and in 1885 transferred to Loan Funds for Harbour Works under Law No. 44 of 1884, to the credit of the Public Works Loan under the same Law.

	£	s.	d.
The remittances by the Treasurer to the Harbour Board during 1885			
amounted to	79,511	11	1
Included in the Treasurer's Account and not in the Harbour Board			
Account, South Pier, paid in 1884 Loan Funds	6,000	0	0
Payments in 1884 recouped in 1885 as above... ..	5,859	1	9
Steam Launch paid in 1884 out of Loan Funds and re-voted in 1885			
chargeable to Revenue	1,057	15	11
	<u>£92,428</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>

agreeing with the expenditure as above set forth.

	£	s.	d.
Of the amount remitted by the Treasury, viz.	79,511	11	1
A repayment to Treasury was made of unexpended balance of			
remittances	5,729	16	9
	<u>£73,781</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>4</u>

to be accounted for by the Harbour Board as Expenditure for 1885.

The Board in their appropriation accounts shew the votes to be £92,170 5 8 and have excluded from their accounts the following votes in 1885 for payments made in 1884 :—

South Pier	6,000	0	0
Steam Launch	1,057	15	11
	<u>£99,228</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>

The expenditure for the year which has been charged against the votes representing £92,170 5 8 was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Chargeable to Revenue	£33,497	13	10			
New Items (not voted)	344	7	2			
Chargeable to Loan Funds	39,939	13	4			
	<u>73,781</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>4</u>			
Less than voted				18,388	11	4

AUDITOR'S REPORT (*continued*).

Whilst there is this saving on the total estimate, the expenditure on fourteen votes has been more than the estimate and amounts to

...	...	...	£599	8	6
Expenditure for which no votes have been taken	...	...	344	7	2
Total	...	...	...	£943	15 8

which will be found detailed in the Appropriation Account of the Harbour Board.

The expenditure of £344 7s. 2d. for which there are no votes or authority of His Excellency the Governor in Council, in anticipation of votes was as follows :—

Payments to private Tug owners, proceeds of sales of derelict anchors ... £108 6 11
 (This is a refund of the amount paid into the Treasury by the Harbour Board as the proceeds of the sales of the anchors, &c.)

Damaged cement £236 0s. 3d., for the value of which judgment was obtained against the ship and agents for £199 7s. 3d., the value of the cement: the difference, £36 13s., is loss to the Public Revenue on this importation.

CONTINGENCIES.—*INCREASE* over vote, £114 16s. 3d. The expenditure was £1,814 16s. 3d., and includes the following payments :—

For Fire Engine, Building, Hose and Horses	...	...	£343	1	6
Rope Store	...	...	221	7	3
Removing Night Soil...	...	...	141	0	2
Surveying Addington, Point, Bluff, &c.	...	...	184	1	10

These items cannot, I submit, be considered as unforeseen; in my opinion this vote should only be used for minor unforeseen services, and any service involving the expenditure of a large sum of money such as the items referred to, and for which there are no votes, should not be incurred without the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, in anticipation of such votes.

The Board's view of this vote, as given in reply to a query on a payment from Public Funds in connection with the Town Hall procession in October, 1885, is that "it is intended to give to the Board a latitude and to save them from queries as to items of this class; and if this view is wrong it is difficult to understand the object of the vote." I cannot concur with this view, and do submit that in all future estimates the vote "Contingencies" should be detailed as far as possible.

REFUNDS.—*INCREASE* £290 11s. The payments, as shewn in the Harbour Board accounts, are £640 11s., charged against the vote £350.

In the revenue collected and accounted for to the Treasury is £640 11s., the amount received for sales of stores and old iron, also for rents and fines deducted from the wages paid to Europeans and Natives employed on the Harbour Works, this payment to the Treasury is in accordance with the Treasury Regulations, which direct that all moneys received for sale of stores, rent and fines are to be paid in as Revenue.

AUDITOR'S REPORT (*continued*).

The Revenue so paid in by the Board cannot be refunded unless it can be proved satisfactorily that an over-payment of Revenue has been made. The vote "Refunds £350" is not dealt with by the Board to meet such over-payments of Revenue; but it is stated that the Board agreed to pay into the Treasury the money so received, on the condition that a sum should be voted in the Estimates to cover the operations, and that the vote for £350 was given to enable the Board to deal with the matter as above, and that the amount received and the amount shown as payments were cross entries.

The expenditure of public money charged against the votes of the Legislative Council require to be supported by discharged vouchers; cross entries in the receipt and expenditure of public money are inadmissible under the Treasury Regulations. Every receipt and payment is required to be supported by proper vouchers, and to be shown in the Public Accounts under their respective Heads of Service. The vote, Refunds, does not admit of this being carried out, as no refunds under voucher were made.

I therefore submit with all deference that in future estimates the vote Refunds should not be taken, and that the Harbour Board in submitting their Estimates of Expenditure for approval should show under each item the full amount anticipated to be expended.

RAILWAYS.

The Sub-Auditor's Report of the result of his audit is attached to the Appropriation Accounts of the Railway Revenue and Expenditure, to which I request a reference.

REVENUE.

Estimated Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	£235,000	0	0
Actual Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	148,569	14	5
		Less than Estimate	...	...	...	86,430	5	7

and £1,862 12s. 5d. more than the Revenue collected in 1884.

PASSENGER AND PARCELS TRAFFIC.

The receipts under this head were £45,585 5s. 10d., £24,414 4s. 2d. less than estimate, and £967 10s. 8d. less than the receipts in 1884.

The line from Pietermaritzburg to Howick was in full operation during the whole of the year 1885 against six months traffic on that line during 1884.

The free passes and privilege tickets issued during the year were as follows:—

575 free passes to others than Railway employees, representing the value of	£430	10	5
2,970 free passes on Railway service, representing the value of	...	565	3 3
8,765 privilege tickets, for which £403 11s. 6d. was received, being one-third of the usual fares. The Railway has, therefore, contributed towards this class of passengers the remaining two-thirds, equal to	...	807	3 0
		£1,802	16 8

which can fairly be stated as the amount contributed by the Railway Department towards the class of passengers referred to.

AUDITOR'S REPORT (*continued*).

I have been unable to procure a Return of the provisions for Railway officials and employees conveyed by rail free of charge, no record having been kept by the Railway Department of this class of traffic.

GOODS' TRAFFIC.

The receipts were £100,302 4s. 5d., being £61,697 15s. 7d. less than estimate, and £6,054 1s. 11d. more than the receipts for 1884. In the receipts for 1885 are included £13,218 2s. 1d., receipts from the Contractors, Ladysmith Extension, for hire of trucks and carriage of material; and also £4,012 15s. 11d. for conveyance of material for the Ladysmith Extension for, and on account of, the Resident Engineer, and paid out of Loan Funds, amounting in all to £17,220 18s., which leaves £83,081 6s. 5d. for the conveyance of goods appertaining to the trade of the Colony and for the carriage of Military Stores. The Revenue—£148,569 14s. 5d. as above shown—is the total amount collected without deduction.

EXPENDITURE.

Estimated at	...	...	...	...	...	£203,629 12 10
Actual Expenditure, exclusive of Loan Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	190,960 13 3
Less than Estimate	...	...	...	...	...	<u>£12,668 19 7</u>

Notwithstanding this nett saving on votes there are, as shown by the Appropriation Accounts, three items the votes for which have been exceeded by	...	...	...	£3,846 10 6
and four items for which there are no votes	...	...	...	<u>10,576 12 6</u>
				£14,423 3 0

for which provision is required to be made in a Supplementary Estimate.

The payment for cartage was £7,626 9s. 3d., and is included in the sum of £10,576 12s. 6d.

The expenditure for 1884, exclusive of expenditure under Loan and Interest on Loan Law						
5 of 1876, was	...	...	...	...	...	£164,836 15 4
for 1885	...	...	...	...	...	<u>190,960 13 3</u>
Increase over 1884	...	...	...	...	...	£26,123 17 11

The expenditure proper of the Railway Department, exclusive of the capital expenditure, £4,616 15s. 5d., was

...	£186,343 17 10
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------------

If to this are added the amounts paid by General Revenue during 1885—

1st—Interest on the Loan for construction, Law 5 of 1876	....	54,157 10 0
2nd—Interest on £279,000, cost of construction of Line from Pietermaritzburg to Howick, at 5 per cent., Law 35, of 1880	...	13,950 0 0
3rd—Interest at 5 per cent., on £24,300 15s. 7d., expended during 1884 and 1885. Repairs to Viaducts and Bridges, Loan Law, No. 44, of 1884.	...	1,215 0 9

During 1885 the Capital Expenditure was £4,616 15s. 5d., on which

Interest at 5 per cent. is fairly chargeable	...	...	200 16 10
			<u>£255,867 5 5</u>

the Expenditure which had to be met by the Colony during 1885.

 AUDITOR'S REPORT (*continued*).

The payments for Interest as above shewn do not include the amount of £12,000 paid by the General Revenue during 1885 to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Loan under Law 5, of 1876.

If the Expenditure for 1885 is taken at	...	...	...	£255,867	5	5
And the Revenue at	...	...	...	148,569	14	5
<hr/>						
Deficit would be	...	...	...	£107,297	11	0

Paid by the General Revenue of the Colony, less £200 16s. 10d., interest on Capital Expenditure.

The Report of the Sub-Auditor and the several Returns prepared by him annexed to the Railway Appropriation Accounts afford full information on Railway Expenditure for 1885.

LADYSMITH EXTENSION.

The nett proceeds of the Loan of £1,100,000 under Law 35, of 1880 available for this expenditure were	...	...	...	...	£1,071,259	4	8
Proceeds of Loan of £350,000 under Law 44, of 1884	...	...	...	...	353,093	18	5
<hr/>							
Total	...	...	...	...	£1,424,353	3	1
Payments erroneously debited: Rents assessed, damages, &c. received							
and placed to the credit of the Loan Funds	...	...	...	...	31,710	5	8
<hr/>							
Total	...	...	...	...	£1,456,063	8	9
<hr/>							
Expenditure to 31st December, 1885	...	...	...	...	1,329,719	12	1
<hr/>							
Balance available	...	...	...	...	£126,343	16	8

Under the 45th section of the main contract, Ladysmith Extension, dated 17th April, 1882, the 2nd section therein referred to, viz., "The portion of the Railway and Works between Estcourt and Lidgetton was undertaken to be completed fit in all respects for traffic within forty calendar months from the date of contract." This period of time expired on the 16th August, 1885; this second section was completed fit in all respects for traffic on the 16th December, 1885, 122 days after the time fixed by the Contract. The Contractor for this delay is, under the 48th Section of the contract, liable for the payment to the Government as liquidated damages of £50 for every day during which the 2nd section remained incomplete, beyond the date fixed by the section 45 above referred to, the amount of liquidated damages is £6,100.

AUDITOR'S REPORT (*continued*).

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

This statement as prepared and submitted for Audit to me by the Treasurer of the Colony, has been examined and found correct; it shows that the Treasury Cash Balance on 31st December was... £237,205 17 3

To this is to be added amount advanced by General Balances in 1885 to meet expenditure under Public Works Loan to be recouped, General Balances from Loan Funds raised in the Colony in 1886, under Law 44, 1884 ... 25,442 19 10

262,648 17 1

Less the amount of remittances received and brought to account in 1885 outstanding and unpaid on 31st December, 1885 ... 12,218 3 5

Nett available Cash Balance... 250,430 13 8

In this amount are included the following balances belonging to Loan Funds raised under Law 44, 1884:—

Ladysmith Railway Extension	...	...	£126,343 16 8
Natal Government Railway	...	...	28,844 17 3
Harbour Board	...	...	70,319 16 10
Transfer of Certain Lands at Durban for Railway purposes ..	...	...	1,500 0 0
			<hr/> 227,008 10 9

General Revenue Balance ... £23,422 2 11

Amounts for which General Revenue was liable on the 31st December, 1885.

Balance of Deposits by Masters and others	...	...	£28,228 19 1
Balance Savings Bank Deposits	...	...	53,097 18 8
Balance Township Funds	...	...	... 2,002 19 3
			<hr/> £83,329 17 0

PUBLIC DEBT.

Under the provisions of Law 10, of 1882, the following Debentures issued under Law No. 35 of 1880, have been during 1885 converted into Consolidated Stocks, viz., £21,700 four per cent. Debentures converted at par; £274,770 five per cent. Debentures converted into Stock representing £315,985.

The expenses on this conversion amounted to £1,203 8s. 3d., for which provision is required to be made in the Supplementary Estimates for 1885.

The effect of the conversion of 5 per cent. Debentures during 1885, and the previous year, into 4 per cent. Consolidated Stock is an increase to the debt of the Colony of £48,460 10s. and a decrease of liability for interest annually £1,292 5s. 7d.

AUDITOR'S REPORT (*continued*).

The debt of the Colony in respect to Loans was on 31st December, 1885, £3,762,060 10s., and the amount of Sinking Fund on that date invested towards the redemption of £1,577,100 of the above total debt was £178,906 7s. 10d.

STORES.

The value of the Stores and other Government Property in the custody of the undermentioned Departments on the 31st December, 1885, was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stationery Board ... ..	...	...	...	572	9	6
Colonial Engineer Stores...	12,488	1	0			
Do., Bricks, Tiles, &c., Government Brickyard ...	4,160	2	8			
				16,648	3	8
Controller of Arms and Ammunition—Firearms ...	574	16	10			
Do. Ammunition	12,834	14	1			
				13,409	10	11
Commandant of Volunteers ... ..	...	...	...	38,604	10	0
„ Natal Mounted Police ... ..	...	...	...	5,646	5	8
Railway Department (Rolling Stock not included) ...	...	...	...	57,663	11	1
Harbour Board (Floating Stock not included) ...	...	...	...	14,760	5	4
Total ... ..	...	...	...	£147,304	16	2

ARREARS.

The arrear Audit work referred to in my Annual Report on the Public Accounts for 1884 has, I regret to state, not been entered on owing to the removal, in January, 1886, of the Examiner of Revenue Accounts to another Department and the filling up of the vacancy by an inexperienced officer, who, I have every reason to believe, will in a short time be competent to undertake the examination of the accounts referred to.

On the 18th February last a fifth clerk (3rd Class) with salary at the rate of £100 per annum was appointed. This Officer is being instructed in the duty of examining Revenue Accounts.

Additional office accommodation is greatly needed, 1st, for the filing and safe custody of the Public Accounts of the Colony, which range from the year 1846 to the present time and for all future accounts; and, 2nd, to enable the Staff of the Department performing their respective duties with despatch which they are prevented from now doing owing to the crowded state of the office.

T. G. CROWLY,
Auditor.

Audit Office, Natal,
20th June, 1886.

REVENUE—1885.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF REVENUE UNDER EACH HEAD OF SERVICE DURING THE YEAR; SHOWING THE SUMS ESTIMATED AND THE SUMS ACTUALLY RECEIVED.

Service.	Estimate.			Revenue.			Revenue compared with Estimate. More than Estimate.			Less than Estimate.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CUSTOMS :												
Import Duties ...	...	...	...	160,964	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queen's Warehouse Rent ...	...	...	...	112	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Charges ...	...	...	...	2,763	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	205,000	0	0	163,839	12	3	...	...	...	41,160	7	9
LIGHT DUES :	1,500	0	0	1,286	17	6	...	...	...	213	2	6
EXCISE :												
Duty on Colonial Distilled Spirits ...	...	...	...	16,574	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warehouse Rent ...	...	...	...	130	19	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20,000	0	0	16,705	4	1	...	...	...	3,294	15	11
STEAM TUG DUES :	3,500	0	0	3,264	18	0	...	...	...	235	2	0
PORT AND HARBOUR DUES :	7,850	0	0	9,167	7	6	1,317	7	6	...	...	...
WHARF DUES :	12,000	0	0	11,134	12	3	...	...	...	865	7	9
LAND SALES :	30,000	0	0	23,841	9	6	...	...	...	6,158	10	6
LAND REVENUE :												
Quit Rents ...	...	...	...	4,166	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Redemptions ...	...	...	...	1,026	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crown Forests ...	...	...	...	3	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leases Crown Lands ...	...	...	...	2,497	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11,500	0	0	7,694	10	6	...	...	...	3,805	9	6
TRANSFER DUTIES :	12,500	0	0	10,246	9	7	...	...	...	2,253	10	5
STAMPS :	27,000	0	0	30,065	7	2	3,065	7	2	...	...	...
AUCTION DUTIES :	...	...	...	197	10	0	197	10	0	...	...	...

REVENUE (*continued*).

Service.	Estimate.			Revenue.			Revenue compared with Estimates.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	More than Estimate.			Less than Estimate.		
NATIVE HUT TAX :												
Resident Magistrate, Umgeni	4,895	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Lion's River	2,610	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Umlazi	3,368	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Klip River	5,010	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Newcastle	2,795	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Inarda	3,675	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Lower Tugela	9,202	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Umvoti	6,717	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Weenen	8,539	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Alexandra	4,651	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Alfred	3,955	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Upper Umkomas	2,590	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ixopo	7,566	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Umsinga	5,578	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	70,000	0	0	71,155	15	0	1,155	15	0	...	...	...
MAIL SERVICE :												
Sale of Postage Stamps, Post Cards and Wrappers	18,015	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postage	7,305	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fees on Money Orders and Private Boxes	1,037	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27,750	0	0	26,358	2	3	...	...	...	1,391	17	9
FINES AND FEES OF COURT :												
Master & Registrar Supreme Court	1,916	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Registrar Circuit Court	162	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Registrar Native High Court	2,286	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resdt. Magistrate, P.M.Burg	327	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Umgeni	359	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Lion's River	592	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Durban	454	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Umlazi	688	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Klip River	637	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Newcastle	212	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Inanda	834	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Lower Tugela	912	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Umvoti	568	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Weenen	854	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Administrator Native Law, Upper Tugela	237	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resident Magistrate, Alexandra	456	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Alfred	165	18	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Upper Umkomas	119	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ixopo	436	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Umsinga	543	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Admr. Native Law, Pakada	292	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ipolela	335	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Lower Tugela	444	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13,799	0	0	13,837	15	7	38	15	7	...	...	...
FEES OF OFFICE :												
Colonial Secretary	49	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Registrar of Deeds	2,310	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surveyor General	282	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division Courts	13	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Board	13	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3,367	0	0	2,669	8	6	...	...	...	697	11	6

REVENUE (*continued*).

Service.	Estimate.			Revenue.			Revenue compared with Estimate.							
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	More than Estimate.			Less than Estimate.				
REIMBURSEMENTS :														
Subsistence of Prisoners	39	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Lunatics	413	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of Convict Labour	1,454	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Half Share Trigonometrical Surveys	23	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent Lion's River Magistracy	42	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grey's Hospital, Refund Account—	
Payments by Crown Agents	421	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.G.R. Contribution towards Main-	
tenance of Telegraph	80	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maintenance of Executioner, Drbn.	0	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Superintendent's wife	
at Addington Hospital	18	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,707	0	0	2,493	3	3	786	3	3					
SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY :														
Colonial Secretary—Stationery and	
Laws	153	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasurer, &c.—Savings Bank Pass	
Books	1	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postmaster General—	
Type	0	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper	4	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundries	4	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colonial Engineer—	
Bricks, Tiles, &c.	517	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides, &c.	78	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Coats	35	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundries	106	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pile Driver	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slate Slabs	14	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crown Agents Account—Legislative	
Council old curtains	8	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resident Magistrate, Durban—Con-	
demned Goods, Gaol	1	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Manager, Telegraph—Wire	5	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commandant Volunteers—	
Serge Cloth, &c.	251	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ammunition	167	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arms per Controller of Arms	53	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Controller of Arms —	
Arms	12	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surveyor General—	
Hides, Material, Subsid. Triang.	73	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Free State Boundary Commission	0	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commandant Volunteers—	
Accoutrements Lost	19	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundries	6	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commandant N.M.P. -	
Accoutrements Lost	9	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ammunition	5	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundries	2	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R.M. Durban—Excise Tables	0	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R.M., Pietermaritzburg—Cow, Lu-	
natic Asylum	6	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R.M., Weenen, &c.—Extra Dog Badges	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R.M., Newcastle — Ammunition	
Boxes	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R.M., Umsinga—Forfeited Guns...	9	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Council of Education :	
Old Furniture, Richmond School	6	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R.M., Alfred—Blocks, Tugela Bush	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,459	0	0	1,588	13	0	870	7	0

REVENUE (*continued*).

Service.		Estimate.			Revenue.			Revenue compared with Estimate.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	More than Estimate.			Less than Estimate.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ARMS AND AMMUNITION :	...	5,000	0	0	3,581	19	0	...			1,418	1	0
MISCELLANEOUS :													
School Fees	...	...			3,109	8	0	...			...
Marine Survey	...	...			3	3	0	...			...
Shipping Office Fees	...	...			41	16	0	...			...
Pratique Fees	...	...			76	13	0	...			...
Durban Hospital Fees	...	...			420	12	3	...			...
Fees on Patents, Law 4, 1870	...	...			113	12	6	...			...
Registration, Firearms	...	...			18	0	6	...			...
Scab Licences, Law 26, 1878	...	...			77	0	0	...			...
Produce of Pound Sales	...	...			1,027	10	11	...			...
Survey Fees	...	...			252	7	0	...			...
Rents :													
Marine Residence	...	...			96	0	0	...			...
High School, Durban	...	...			100	0	0	...			...
Coolie Barracks	...	...			100	0	0	...			...
Other Government Buildings	...	...			167	6	8	...			...
Ferries and Punts	...	...			212	10	0	...			...
Discharges, Natal Mounted Police	...	...			160	0	0	...			...
Conveyance Licences	...	...			1	0	0	...			...
Fishing Licences	...	...			2	0	0	...			...
Prospecting Licences	...	...			7	0	0	...			...
Sheep-dipping Fees, Colenso	...	...			324	10	3	...			...
Naturalization Fees	...	...			0	15	0	...			...
Fees, Umhlali Ferry	...	...			1	2	3	...			...
Percentage for use of Government House Furniture	...	...			73	4	8	...			...
Acknowledgment of Trespass	...	...			0	6	0	...			...
		6,500	0	0	6,385	18	0	...			114	2	0
INTEREST :													
Fixed Deposit, Natal Bank	...	...			1,000	0	0	...			...
Exchange on London	...	...			225	13	3	...			...
Savings Bank Investments	...	...			1,185	5	11	...			...
Temporary Investments	...	...			559	17	0	...			...
Exchequer Bills	...	...			14	10	11	...			...
Master, Supreme Court	...	...			8	8	10	...			...
Indian Immigration Trust Board...	...	...			4,698	3	11	...			...
		7,000	0	0	7,691	19	10	691	19	10	...		
SUMS REFUNDED :													
Overcharges, Expenditure Accounts, and Items disallowed	...	...			152	8	1	...			...
Commission on Postage Stamps	...	...			15	6	11	...			...
Pay Forfeited or Overdrawn	...	...			46	13	5	...			...
Balance, Travelling Expenses, 1884, Emigration Agent, London	...	...			42	12	2	...			...
Natal Mounted Police pay recovered from Trigonometrical Survey Vote	...	...			778	5	0	...			...
G. Leask, Surcharge	...	...			13	9	3	...			...
J. Wace, „	...	...			1	11	3	...			...
Harbour Board, Unexpended Balance	...	...			5,764	16	9	...			...
Refunds to Revenue from Loan Funds, 44/84	...	...			40,596	9	5	...			...
		455	0	0	47,411	12	3	46,956	12	3	...		

REVENUE (*continued*).

Service.	Estimate.			Revenue.			Revenue compared with Estimates.					
							More than Estimate.			Less than Estimate.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SPECIAL RECEIPTS:												
Lapsed Money Orders			10	11	0	...			...
Half-cost, Epidemic Hospital Expenses			13	6	5	...			...
Postmaster-General, Unclaimed Money			0	10	0	...			...
Controller Excise, Forfeited Bond			11	13	9	...			...
P.M. General, Surplus Money			2	0	2	...			...
Compensation for Damage to Ingagaan Bridge			2	10	0	...			...
Surplus Cash, Ixopo, found on examination by Auditor			0	11	0	...			...
Extension Surveys, proceeds Sale of Tent			12	0	0	...			...
Bonus 1 per cent. on Sale of Debentures Account Savings Bank Investment			7	0	0	...			...
Surplus Cash, Durban, found on examination by Auditor			6	8	2	...			...
A. Ruffe, Stamp on Letter of Appointment, Surcharged			2	0	0	...			...
	100	0	0	68	10	6	...			31	9	6
TELEGRAPHS:												
Fees ...	6,000	0	0	6,177	0	8	177	0	8	...		
RAILWAYS:	235,000	0	0	175,425	8	8	...			59,574	11	4
LICENSES, LAW 27, 1875 (Dog Tax Law):												
Resident Magistrate, Umgeni			930	10	0	...			...
„ Lion's River			530	10	0	...			...
„ Umlazi			702	10	0	...			...
„ Klip River			834	5	0	...			...
„ Newcastle			258	5	0	...			...
„ Inanda			729	0	0	...			...
„ Lower Tugela			722	0	0	...			...
„ Umvoti			1,170	10	0	...			...
„ Weenen			1,472	5	0	...			...
„ Alexandra			1,105	10	0	...			...
„ Alfred			655	5	0	...			...
„ Upper Umkomas			613	10	0	...			...
„ Ixopo			1,107	0	0	...			...
„ Umsinga			760	10	0	...			...
Administrator Native Law, Lower Tugela			306	0	0	...			...
	11,986	0	0	11,897	10	0	...			88	10	0
TOLLS:												
Tugela Bridge			1,602	16	3	...			...
Klip River Bridge			845	8	0	...			...
Sunday's River Bridge			477	8	8	...			...
Ingagaan Bridge			623	9	5	...			...
Incandu			841	11	2	...			...
Tongaat			564	7	8	...			...
	5,266	0	0	4,955	1	2	...			310	18	10

REVENUE (*continued*).

Service.	Estimate.			Revenue.			Revenue compared with Estimates. More than Estimate.			Less than Estimate.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LAND REVENUE, NATAL HARBOUR BOARD	3,000	0	0	2,103	11	0	...			896	9	0
LICENSES, RENTS, &c., NATAL HARBOUR BOARD	1,000	0	0	1,669	13	4	669	13	4	...		
ADVANCES REPAID :												
Great Coats for Police			383	17	9	...			...
Boundary Commission			100	0	0	...			...
Mounted Police			1,000	0	0	...			...
Account, Law 44, 1884			205,000	0	0	...			...
Epidemic Hospital, Durban			220	0	0	...			...
A. Ruffe			27	6	4	...			...
Cost of Telegram recovered			10	0	0	...			...
Trigonometrical Survey, Captain Morris			1,050	0	0	...			...
R.M. Weenen, Balance of Advance—Law 10, 1877			2	12	6	...			...
Collector of Customs, Advances—Law 5, 1885			20	0	0	...			...
Surveyor-General — Survey of Erven, Pietermaritzburg			6	19	0	...			...
Protector of Immigrants—Immigration			480	0	0	...			...
Mr. McLeod, Salary			77	11	7	...			...
Manager Grey's Hospital, Salary			35	0	0	...			...
Sub-manager Telegraphs, Cablegrams			203	1	9	...			...
P.M.G. to replace Stolen Stamps at Estcourt			40	3	7	...			...
...	...			208,656	12	6	...			...
DEPOSITS MADE :												
Master, Supreme Court, at Interest			2,537	7	6	...			...
„ „ not at „			4,203	2	5	...			...
„ „ of „			56	13	6	...			...
Registrar, Supreme Court			179	18	11	...			...
General Deposits			94	7	11	...			...
Registrar of Deeds			17	13	4	...			...
...	...			7,089	3	7	...			...
SAVINGS BANK :												
Deposits made			36,034	1	11	...			...
REMITTANCES :												
Colony and Crown Agents			30,000	18	0	...			...
Local Banks			6,000	0	0	...			...
Postmaster-General Account Money Orders			11,643	9	0	...			...
On account of Indian Immigration Trust Board			1,462	7	6	...			...
Family Remittances			356	8	0	...			...
Sundry			41	0	0	...			...
...	...			49,504	2	6	...			...

REVENUE (*continued*).

Service.	Estimate.			Revenue.			Revenue compared with Estimate.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	More than Estimate.			Less than Estimate.		
LOCAL MONEY ORDERS			4,036	6	7	...			...
RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT			32	6	10	...			...
RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GOVERNMENT			3,395	12	2	...			...
RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT MAURITIUS GOVERNMENT			771	5	10	...			...
RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT ST. HELENA GOVERNMENT			5	10	0	...			...
LAND AND EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION BOARD			1,561	15	11	...			...
INDIAN IMMIGRATION TRUST BOARD			11,685	13	9	...			...
SOUTH BARROW TOWNSHIP FUND			137	0	0	...			...
GREYTOWN TOWNSHIP FUND			0	5	0	...			...
FORT NOTTINGHAM TOWNSHIP FUND			12	10	0	...			...
PORT SHEPSTONE...			4	0	0	...			...
TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS			175,000	0	0	...			...
SAVINGS BANK INVESTMENT ACCOUNT...	...			700	0	0	...			...
LADYSMITH RAILWAY EXTENSION LOAN	...			542	4	10	...			...
INTEREST PERRY'S GUARANTEE FUND...	...			1,328	14	5	...			...
LAW 44, 1884			546,358	14	6	...			...
HARBOUR WORKS LOAN			1,057	15	11	...			...
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN			5,859	1	9	...			...

RECAPITULATION

AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE OF THE COLONY OF NATAL FOR THE YEAR 1885.

Service.			Estimate.			Revenue.			Revenue as compared with Estimate.					
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	More than Estimate.			Less than Estimate.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs	...	...	205,000	0	0	163,839	12	3	...			41,160	7	9
Light Dues	...	...	1,500	0	0	1,286	17	6	...			213	2	6
Excise	...	...	20,000	0	0	16,705	4	1	...			3,294	15	11
Steam Tug Dues	...	...	3,500	0	0	3,264	18	0	...			235	2	0
Port and Harbour Dues	...	...	7,850	0	0	9,167	7	6	1,317	7	6	...		
Wharf Dues	...	...	12,000	0	0	11,134	12	3	...			865	7	9
Land Sales	...	...	30,000	0	0	23,841	9	6	...			6,158	10	6
Land Revenue	...	...	1,500	0	0	7,694	10	6	...			3,805	9	6
Transfer Duties	...	...	12,500	0	0	10,246	9	7	...			2,253	10	5
Stamps and Licences	...	...	27,000	0	0	30,065	7	2	3,065	7	2	...		
Auction Duties	...	...	...			197	10	0	197	10	0	...		
Native Hut Tax	...	...	70,000	0	0	71,155	15	0	1,155	15	0	...		
Mail Service	...	...	27,750	0	0	26,358	2	3	...			1,391	17	9
Fines and Fees of Court	...	...	13,799	0	0	13,837	15	7	38	15	7	...		
Fees of Office	...	...	3,367	0	0	2,669	8	6	...			697	11	6
Immigration	...	...	...			...			...			...
Reimbursements	...	...	1,707	0	0	2,493	3	3	786	3	3	...		
Sale of Government Property	...	...	2,459	0	0	1,588	13	0	...			870	7	0
Arms and Ammunition	...	...	5,000	0	0	3,581	19	0	...			1,418	1	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	6,500	0	0	6,385	18	0	...			114	2	0
Interest	...	...	7,000	0	0	7,691	19	10	691	19	10	...		
Sums Refunded	...	...	455	0	0	47,411	12	3	46,956	12	3	...		
Special Receipts	...	...	100	0	0	68	10	6	...			31	9	6
Telegraph	...	...	6,000	0	0	6,177	0	8	177	0	8	...		
Railways	...	...	235,000	0	0	175,425	8	8	...			59,574	11	4
Licenses, Law 27, 1875	...	...	11,986	0	0	11,897	10	0	...			88	10	0
Tolls	...	...	5,266	0	0	4,955	1	2	...			310	18	10
Land Revenue, Natal Harbour Board	...	...	3,000	0	0	2,103	11	0	...			896	9	0
Licenses, Rents, and Revenue, &c....	...	...	1,000	0	0	1,669	13	4	669	13	4	...		
Total	...	...	731,239	0	0	662,915	0	4	55,056	4	7	123,380	4	3
Harbour Works Loan	...	...	...			1,057	15	11	1,057	15	11	...		
Public Works Loan	...	...	...			5,859	1	9	5,859	1	9	...		
			731,239	0	0	669,831	18	0	61,973	2	3	123,380	4	3
Deduct more than Estimate...			...			...			...			61,973	2	3
Less than Estimate	...	...	...			...			...			61,407	2	0

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF THE REVENUE OF THE COLONY OF NATAL DURING THE YEARS 1885 AND 1884, AND SHOWING INCREASE OR DECREASE UNDER EACH HEAD THEREOF.

Head of Revenue.	1885.			1884.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs	163,839	12	3	179,907	17	9	...			16,068	5	6
Light Dues	1,286	17	6	1,387	15	5	...			100	17	11
Excise	16,705	4	1	21,313	0	2	...			4,607	16	1
Steam Tug Dues	3,264	18	0	3,599	5	6	...			334	7	6
Port and Harbour Dues	9,167	7	6	8,033	8	10	1,133	18	8	...		
Wharf Dues	11,134	12	3	11,901	14	10	...			767	2	7
Land Sales	23,841	9	6	28,086	9	1	...			4,244	19	7
Land Revenue	7,694	10	6	7,558	8	0	136	2	6	...		
Transfer Duties	10,246	9	7	11,403	2	4	...			1,156	12	9
Stamp and Licenses	30,065	7	2	8,409	2	6	21,656	4	8	...		
Auction Duties	197	10	0	...			197	10	0	...		
Native Hut Tax... ..	71,155	15	0	70,042	13	0	1,113	2	0	...		
Mail Service	26,358	2	3	25,307	18	11	1,050	3	4	...		
Fines and Fees of Court	13,837	15	7	15,906	12	5	...			2,068	16	10
Fees of Office	2,669	8	6	3,294	1	0	...			624	12	6
Immigration ... ..	...			1,046	3	2	...			1,046	3	2
Reimbursements	2,493	3	3	2,882	5	5	...			389	2	2
Sale of Government Property	1,588	13	0	3,624	14	3	...			2,036	1	3
Arms and Ammunition	3,581	19	0	6,116	11	9	...			2,534	12	9
Miscellaneous	6,385	18	0	6,720	14	6	...			334	16	6
Interest	7,691	19	10	7,476	15	5	215	4	5	...		
Sums Refunded	47,411	12	3	1,688	5	4	45,723	6	11	...		
Special Receipts	68	10	6	259	5	2	...			190	14	8
Telegraph	6,177	0	8	6,143	17	8	33	3	0	...		
Railways	175,425	8	8	160,216	11	2	15,208	17	6	...		
Licenses Law, 27, 1875	11,897	10	0	11,568	13	0	328	17	0	...		
Tolls	4,955	1	2	3,932	12	7	1,022	8	7	...		
Land Revenue, Natal Harbour Board	2,103	11	0	1,805	13	8	297	17	4	...		
Licenses, Rents, and Revenue, &c....	1,669	13	4	1,303	5	11	366	7	5	...		
	662,915	0	4	610,936	18	9	88,483	3	4	36,505	1	9
Harbour Works Loan	1,057	15	11	...			1,057	15	11	...		
Public Works Loan	5,859	1	9	...			5,859	1	9	...		
Total	669,831	18	0	610,936	18	9	95,400	1	0	36,505	1	9
Deduct Decrease ... ..	...			...			36,505	1	9	...		
Nett Increase in the Year ... ..	...			...			58,894	19	3	...		

EXPENDITURE—1885.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT OF SUMS VOTED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE COLONY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

VOTE I.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, £5,277. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £25.)

Service.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
							Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SALARIES, £4,827:												
His Excellency the Governor ...	4,900	0	0	3,790	6	6	a209	13	6	...		
Private Secretary ...	150	0	0	150	0	0	...			...
Aide-de-Camp ...	150	0	0	76	13	4	b73	6	8	...		
Clerk, Executive Council ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
Clerk, Governor's Office...	300	0	0	300	0	0	...			...
Native Messenger, do. ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Native Orderly to Governor ...	15	0	0	15	0	0	...			...
Gardener, Government House Grounds ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £450.												
(SUPPLEMENTARY, £25):												
Travelling Expenses, His Excellency and Suite ...	250	0	0	104	15	0	c145	5	0	...		
Ditto, Members of Executive Council (S. £25) ...	50	0	0	52	10	0	...			d2	10	0
Petty Expenses, including Rations, &c. ...	50	0	0	21	14	7	e28	5	5	...		
Clerical Assistance ...	100	0	0	66	9	3	f33	10	9	...		
Allowance for House, Gardener ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...			...
	5,302	0	0	4,814	8	8	490	1	4	2	10	0
Deduct Excess ...	...			...			2	10	0	...		
Nett saving on Votes ...	...			...			487	11	4	...		

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

- a His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry Bulwer, left the Colony on 23rd October.
b Vacant from January to end of April.
c Regulated by number of journeys undertaken.
d Incidental.
e Incidental.
f Payments made according to assistance rendered.

VOTE II.—COLONIAL SECRETARY, £2,711 10s.

SALARIES, £2,581 10s.:												
Colonial Secretary ...	1,000	0	0	999	19	11	a0	0	1	...		
Assistant Colonial Secretary ...	500	0	0	497	18	4	b2	1	8	...		
Chief Clerk ...	242	5	0	241	3	10	c1	1	2	...		
Clerk ...	187	10	0	186	9	2	d1	0	10	...		
Clerk ...	117	5	0	113	19	3	e3	5	9	...		
Office Keeper ...	120	0	0	120	0	0	...			...
Ditto (additional present holder) ...	30	0	0	30	0	0	...			...
European Messenger ...	48	0	0	48	0	0	...			...
Two Native Messengers...	24	0	0	24	0	0	...			...
Statistical Clerk ...	212	10	0	211	9	2	f1	0	10	...		
Ditto, as Dutch Translator to the Government...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £130:												
Travelling Expenses, Colonial Secretary ...	50	0	0	25	12	6	g24	7	6	...		
Petty Expenses, including Candles, Fuel, Rations to Native Messengers, &c. ...	80	0	0	52	2	11	h27	17	1	...		
	2,711	10	0	2,650	15	1	60	14	11	...		
Nett saving on Votes ...	...			...			60	14	11	...		

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE II.

- a* Casual.
b Increase not drawn during January.
c Casual.
d Ditto.
e Ditto.
f Ditto.
g Dependent on journeys undertaken.
h. Dependent on price of rations, &c.

VOTE III.—SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS, £9,163.

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
							Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SALARIES, £1,288 :												
Secretary for Native Affairs ...	800	0	0	800	0	0	...			...
Chief Clerk ...	300	0	0	300	0	0	...			...
Two Native Messengers ...	24	0	0	24	0	0	...			...
Two Student Interpreters ...	164	0	0	160	13	7	a3	6	5	...		
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £125 :												
Travelling Expenses, Secretary for Native Affairs ...	50	0	0	37	10	0	b12	10	0	...		
Petty Expenses, including Rations, Expenses, &c. ...	75	0	0	33	4	9	c41	15	3	...		
ABORIGINES, £7,750 :												
Reserved for Native Purposes ...	5,000	0	0	2,756	8	8	d2,243	11	4	...		
Payments to Native Chiefs, Law 13, 1875 ...	2,000	0	0	2,047	17	6	...			e47	17	6
Rations to Chiefs and Messengers ...	200	0	0	138	1	2	f61	18	10	...		
Presents ...	50	0	0	13	10	0	g36	10	0	...		
Maintenance of Langalibalele ...	500	0	0	378	8	0	h121	12	0	...		
	9,163	0	0	6,689	13	8	2,521	3	10	47	17	6
Deduct excess ...	...			...			47	17	6	...		
Nett saving on Votes ...	...			...			2,473	6	4			

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

- a* Over-estimated.
b Dependent on number of journeys undertaken.
c Dependent on price of rations, &c.
d Grants of Native Education, formerly paid from this Vote, appear under Education Department.
e Under-estimated.
f, g, h, Incidental.

VOTE IV.—TREASURY, £2,497. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £12).

SALARIES, £1,597 :

Treasurer ...	700	0	0	700	0	0	...			...
Chief Clerk and Accountant ...	300	0	0	300	0	0	...			...
Clerk ...	188	0	0	187	14	2	a0	5	10	...		
Clerk ...	172	0	0	170	16	8	b1	3	4	...		
Clerk ...	117	10	0	116	13	4	c0	16	8	...		
Clerk ...	107	10	0	106	13	4	d0	16	8	...		
Native Messenger ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Carried forward ...	1,597	0	0	1,593	17	6	3	2	6	...		

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE IV.—TREASURY (*continued*).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
							Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	1,597	0	0	1,593	17	6	3	2	6	...		
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £50 (SUPPLEMENTARY, £12):												
Travelling Expenses, Treasurer ...	25	0	0	13	15	0	e11	5	0	...		
Petty Expenses, Rations, &c. ...	25	0	0	20	13	9	f4	6	3	...		
Remuneration of Officers for super- vising Impression of Stamps, (Supplementary) ...	12	0	0	2	6	8	g9	13	4	...		
TRANSPORT, £100:												
Conveyance of Specie ...	100	0	0	69	15	1	h30	4	11	...		
MISCELLANEOUS, £750:												
Crown Agents, Contribution for Office Expenses ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...			...
Commission on payment of Interest on Loan by Crown Agents ...	400	0	0	261	12	5	i138	7	7	...		
Revenue Stamps and Postage ...	150	0	0	85	16	0	j64	4	0	...		
	2,509	0	0	2,247	16	5	261	3	7	...		
Nett saving on Votes ...	...			...			261	3	7	...		

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a, b, c, d, e, f, Casual.

g Officers not appointed till October.

h i j Regulated by requirements of service.

VOTE V.—AUDIT, £1,537 10s.

SALARIES, £1,437 10s.:

Auditor ...	500	0	0	500	0	0	...		
Ditto, additional present holder ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...		
Chief Clerk ...	300	0	0	300	0	0	...		
Clerk ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...		
Clerk ...	189	10	0	188	12	10	a0	17	2
Clerk ...	136	0	0	135	16	8	b0	3	4
Native Messenger ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...		

CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £100.:

Petty Expenses, Rations, &c. ...	20	0	0	13	12	5	c6	7	7
Travelling Expenses, Auditor ...	80	0	0	42	9	3	d37	10	9
	1,537	10	0	1,492	11	2	44	18	10
Nett saving on Votes ...	...			...			44	18	10

VOTE Va.—RAILWAY AUDIT, £460.

SALARIES, £460.:

Auditor ...	340	0	0	339	13	7	e0	6	5
Clerk ...	120	0	0	118	19	1	f1	0	11
	460	0	0	458	12	8	1	7	4
Nett saving on Votes ...	...			...			1	7	4

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a, b, c, d, e, f Casual.

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).

VOTE VI.—POSTAL, £43,144 10s. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £698 17s. 7d.)

Service.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote. Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SALARIES, £4,559 10s. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £9.) :												
Postmaster-General and General Manager of Telegraphs ...	550	0	0	547	18	4	a2	1	8	...		
GENERAL POST OFFICE :												
Clerk ...	273	10	0	272	2	8	b1	7	4	...		
Clerk ...	200	0	0	186	11	2	c13	8	10	...		
Native Messenger ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Postmaster ...	300	0	0	300	0	0	...			...
Clerk ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...			...
Clerk ...	150	0	0	150	0	0	...			...
Clerk (S., £9) ...	129	0	0	127	17	1	d1	2	11	...		
Native Assistant ...	30	0	0	25	0	0	e5	0	0	...		
Ditto (additional present holder) ...	12	0	0	7	0	0	f5	0	0	...		
One Native Messenger ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Indian Postmaster ...	12	0	0	6	0	0	g6	0	0	...		
DURBAN POST OFFICE :												
Postmaster ...	375	0	0	375	0	0	...			...
Clerk ...	262	10	0	261	9	2	h1	0	10	...		
Clerk ...	184	0	0	182	11	5	i1	8	7	...		
Clerk ...	130	0	0	128	12	0	j1	8	0	...		
Clerk ...	121	10	0	120	0	0	k1	10	0	...		
Clerk ...	122	10	0	125	0	0	...			l2	10	0
Clerk ...	121	10	0	120	0	0	m1	10	0	...		
Indian Postmaster ...	24	0	0	24	0	0	...			...
BRANCH OFFICES :												
County of Pietermaritzburg—												
Richmond ...	30	0	0	30	0	0	...			...
York ...	15	0	0	15	0	0	...			...
Howick ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...			...
Caversham ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Nottingham ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Woodside ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Beaumont ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Mid Illovo ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Boston ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Camperdown ...	15	0	0	15	0	0	...			...
Thornville ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
New Leeds ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
New Hanover ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Houd Bosch Rand (Curry's) ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
The Dargle ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Edendale ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Richmond Road ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Botha's Hill ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Albert ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Umzimkulu ...	20	0	0	20	0	0	...			...
Spring Vale ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Byrnetown ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Ixopo ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
High Flats ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Ipolela ...	12	0	0	8	0	0	n4	0	0	...		
Cleveland Hill ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Noodsberg Road ...	12	0	0	11	0	0	o1	0	0	...		
Carried forward ...	3,590	10	0	3,547	1	10	45	18	2	2	10	0

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE VI.—POSTAL (*continued*).

Services.		Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted,			More than Voted.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...	3,590	10	0	3,547	1	10	45	18	2	2	10	0
County of Durban—													
Musgrave Road, Berea	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Pinetown	...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...			...
Point	...	50	0	0	50	0	0	...			...
Isipingo	...	15	0	0	15	0	0	...			...
Umgengi Village, Queen's Bridge	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Spring Grange	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Illovo	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Sydenham	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Bellair	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
County of Klip River—													
Ladysmith	...	50	0	0	50	0	0	...			...
Biggarsberg	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Newcastle	...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
Helpmakaar	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Good Hope	...	24	0	0	24	0	0	...			...
Dundee	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Mount Prospect	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Umsinga	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
De Waar	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Normandien	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Dew Drop Inn	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Cundycleugh	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Rorke's Drift	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Acton Holmes	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
County of Victoria—													
Verulam	...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...			...
Umhlali	...	15	0	0	15	0	0	...			...
Tongaat	...	15	0	0	15	0	0	...			...
Stanger	...	15	0	0	15	0	0	...			...
Avoca	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Blackburn	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Kearsney	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Mount Moreland	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Lower Tugela	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Mount Edgecombe	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Duff's Road	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Grant's Mission Station, Umvoti	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
New Guelderland	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Umpumulo	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
County of Umvoti—													
Greytown	...	50	0	0	50	0	0	...			...
Noodsberg	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Seven Oaks	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Riet Vlei	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Hermansberg	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
County of Weenen—													
Estcourt	...	35	0	0	35	0	0	...			...
Mount Moriah	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Colenso	...	15	0	0	15	0	0	...			...
Weston	...	15	0	0	15	0	0	...			...
Weenen	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Gourton (Solferina)	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Springfield	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
County of Alexandra—													
Umkomanzi	...	15	0	0	15	0	0	...			...
Umzinto	...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...			...
Ifafa	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Carried forward	...	4,511	10	0	4,458	1	10	45	18	2	2	10	0

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE VI.—POSTAL (*continued*).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.	
							Less than Voted.	More than Voted.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...	4,511	10	0	4,458	1	10	45 18 2	2 10 0
County of Alfred—								
Harding ...	21	0	0	21	0	0	...	...
Murchison, Fort Shepstone ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...	...
Staffords ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...	...
Isingolweni ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...	...
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £920:								
Horse Allowance to Postmaster, Durban ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...
Letter Stamps, Scales, and Obliterating Ink ...	45	0	0	74	10	8	...	p29 10 8
Overtime attendance, sorting Seaborne Mails ...	150	0	0	132	12	0	q17 8 0	...
Extra Clerical Assistance ...	600	0	0	599	16	2	r0 3 10	...
Petty Expenses, Rations, &c. ...	100	0	0	79	1	11	s20 18 1	...
MAILS, £36,475. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £689 17s. 7d.):								
Ocean Mails—								
Contract with Messrs. D. Currie & Co. ...	7,400	0	0	7,400	0	0	...	...
Contract with the Union Company ...	7,400	0	0	7,490	0	0	...	...
Private Ships, Letters sent by ...	40	0	0	23	0	8	t16 19 4	...
Landing Mails ...	200	0	0	144	0	0	u56 0 0	...
Speed premium ...	12,000	0	0	11,318	15	0	v681 5 0	...
Inland Mails—								
Inland Contracts ...	6,600	0	0	6,215	6	7	w384 13 5	...
Native Carriers ...	1,700	0	0	1,567	5	4	x132 14 8	...
Rations and Clothing, Native Mail Carriers ...	950	0	0	861	9	9	y88 10 3	...
Supply and Repair of Mail Bags ...	125	0	0	117	0	9	z7 19 3	...
Cost of Time and Signal Guns...	60	0	0	54	17	11	aa5 2 1	...
Account Surcharged Letters, Union Company (Supplementary) ...	339	10	2	339	10	2	...	...
Ditto, Donald Currie & Co., (Supplementary) ...	350	7	5	350	7	5	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS, £1,190.								
Ocean and other Postage ...	850	0	0	836	12	2	bb13 7 10	...
Commission on Money Orders ...	100	0	0	99	3	9	cc0 16 3	...
Postage of Official Letters ...	40	0	0	26	1	11	dd13 18 1	...
Supply of Postage Stamps ...	200	0	0	439	19	1	...	ee239 19 1
	43,843	7	7	42,629	13	1	1,485 14 3	271 19 9
Deduct excess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271 19 9	...
Nett saving on Votes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,213 14 6	...

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a One month's increase undrawn.
b, d Casual.
c Change of Officers. Clerk appointed at lower salary.
e On leave, portion of salary only drawn.
f Not drawn during leave.
g Vacant since June.
h, i, j, k, m Casual.
l Under estimate.

n Drawn from May only.
o Undrawn in January.
p Under estimated.
q to *u* Incidental.
v Dependent on contract.
w New contract and use of Railway Extension.
x to *dd* Incidental.
ee Supply of post-cards and wrappers.

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).

VOTE VII.—REGISTRY, £1,421. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £129 4s. 6d.)

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
SALARIES, £1,193 :												
Registrar of Deeds, and of Births, Marriages and Deaths ...	450	0	0	450	0	0	...			...
Ditto (additional present holder)	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
Chief Clerk ...	300	0	0	300	0	0	...			...
Ditto (additional present holder)	50	0	0	45	16	8	a4	3	4	...		
Clerk ...	166	0	0	161	12	6	b4	7	6	...		
Clerk ...	115	0	0	111	15	7	c3	4	5	...		
Native Messenger ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...

CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £28 :

Petty Expenses, Rations, &c. ...	28	0	0	8	7	3	d19	12	9	...		
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MISCELLANEOUS, £200. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £129 4s. 6d.) :

Revenue Stamps ...	329	4	6	334	4	8	...			e5	0	2
	1,550	4	6	1,523	16	8	31	8	0	5	0	2
Deduct excess ...	...			...			5	0	2			
Nett saving on Votes ...	...			...			26	7	10			

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a Eleven months drawn.

b New appointment in November at lower rate of salary.

c Over-estimated.

d, e Casual.

VOTE VIII.—SURVEY, £1,636 10s. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £344 11s. 3d.)

SALARIES, £1,291 10s. :

Surveyor-General ...	500	0	0	516	10	0	...			a16	10	0
Ditto (additional present holder)	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
Clerk and Draughtsman ...	300	0	0	300	0	0	...			...
Clerk ...	159	10	0	159	4	10	b0	5	2	...		
Clerk ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
Conservator of Crown Forests ...	120	0	0	120	0	0	...			...
Native Messenger ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...

CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £275 :

Travelling Expenses, Surveyor-General ...	50	0	0	7	10	0	c42	10	0	...		
Clerical and other Assistance ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...			...
Petty Expenses, Rations, &c. ...	25	0	0	17	14	11	d7	5	1	...		

MISCELLANEOUS, £70. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £344 11s. 3d.) :

Auctioneers' Fees on Land Sales...	20	0	0	3	3	0	e16	17	0	...		
Survey of Crown Lands ...	50	0	0	24	3	0	f25	17	0	...		
Natal and Free State Boundary Commission (Supplementary) ...	344	11	3	346	11	3	...			g2	0	0
	1,981	1	3	1,906	17	0	92	14	3	18	10	0
Deduct excess ...	...			...			18	10	0			
Nett saving on Votes ...	...			...			74	4	3			

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a Owing to payments portion of Salary made by Crown Agents.

b Casual.

c Incidental to number of journeys undertaken.

d, e, f Regulated by requirements.

g Clerical error. Amount repaid to Revenue.

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).

VOTE IX.—PUBLIC WORKS, £46,031 10s. (SUPPLEMENTARY £3,945 2s. 2d.)

Service.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SALARIES, £4,911 10s. 0d.—(SUPPLEMENTARY, £44 0s. 7d.):												
Colonial Engineer ...	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	...			...
Assistant to Colonial Engineer (S. £34 0s. 7d.) ...	439	0	7	475	13	11	...			36	13	4
Chief Clerk and Accountant ...	300	0	0	300	0	0	...			...
Draughtsman ...	160	0	0	159	7	6	60	12	6	...		
Clerk ...	197	0	0	196	17	6	60	2	6	...		
Clerk ...	116	0	0	115	5	4	70	14	8	...		
Accountant's Clerk ...	162	10	0	148	19	2	613	10	10	...		
Clerk of the Works, Pietermaritzburg ...	300	0	0	300	0	0	...			...
Clerk of the Works, Durban ...	350	0	0	350	0	0	...			...
Three Native Messengers ...	36	0	0	36	0	0	...			...
Six European Convict Guards, Durban ...	720	0	0	702	16	11	17	3	1	...		
Sixteen Native do. do. ...	240	0	0	240	0	0	...			...
Tollkeeper, Bulwer Bridge ...	150	0	0	150	0	0	...			...
Do. Incandu River Bridge ...	116	0	0	115	9	9	90	10	3	...		
Do. Sunday's River Bridge ...	115	0	0	109	0	8	5	19	4	...		
Do. Klip River Bridge ...	113	0	0	111	4	8	1	15	4	...		
Do. Ingagani Bridge ...	105	0	0	104	16	9	10	3	3	...		
Do. Tongaat River Bridge ...	106	0	0	118	1	3	...			12	1	3
FERRYMEN:												
Illovo ...	230	0	0	12	0	0	16	13	4	...		
Weenen ...				24	0	0						
Great Tugela, Upper Drift				24	0	0						
Little Tugela, do.				...								
Little Tugela, Lower Drift				24	0	0						
Mooi River (S. £10) ...				24	0	0						
Umtanvuma River ...				18	0	0						
Ungeni, Baynes' Drift...				24	0	0						
Ungeni, Morton's Drift				24	0	0						
Umzimkulu River, Lower Drift				36	0	0						
Umkomanzi River, Seven Mile Bush ...				13	6	8						
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £575:												
Travelling Expenses, Colonial Engineer and Department ...	250	0	0	189	1	6	60	18	6	...		
Petty Expenses, Rations, &c. ...	50	0	0	31	3	5	18	16	7	...		
Clothing, &c., Convict Guards, Durban ...	275	0	0	221	11	4	53	8	8	...		
TRANSPORT, £900. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £100):												
Transport of the Governor and of the Judges of the Supreme and Native High Courts (S. £100) ...	850	0	0	849	14	2	90	5	10	...		
Transport of Government Property	150	0	0	39	19	3	110	0	9	...		
WORKS AND BUILDINGS, £11,645. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £3,301 1s. 7d.):												
New Works:												
Additional Accommodation Ladysmith Gaol ...	1,200	0	0	218	14	8	981	5	4	...		
Carried forward ...	7,730	10	7	6,507	4	5	1,272	0	9	48	14	7

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE IX.—PUBLIC WORKS (*continued*).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
Brought forward ...	7,730	10	7	6,507	4	5	1,272	0	9	48	14	7
New Works (<i>continued</i>):												
New Kitchen, &c., Estcourt Gaol	150	0	0	120	13	0	s29	7	0	...		
Additions to Umsinga Gaol ...	300	0	0	372	13	8	...			t72	13	8
Stabling for Mules at Richmond, Ixopo, Harding, and Umzinto ...	350	0	0	287	16	3	u62	3	9	...		
Punts for Umkomas River at Seven Mile Bush and Baynes' Drift ...	600	0	0	486	10	5	v113	9	7	...		
Miscellaneous Works and Services	300	0	0	299	18	10	w0	1	2	...		
Cottage Hospital, Newcastle	250	0	0	...			x250	0	0	...		
Police and Telegraph Station, Van Reenen's Pass ...	600	0	0	6	2	6	y593	17	6	...		
Contribution to Corporation towards Erection of Bridge at Victoria Mills across the Umsundusi River (Supplementary)	300	0	0	300	0	0	...			...
Erection of Small-pox Hospital, Pietermaritzburg (Supplementary)	1,201	0	0	971	11	4	z229	8	8	...		
Sundry Alterations and Additions to Lunatic Asylum (Supplementary) ...	53	4	10	53	4	10	...			...
New Doors for Lunatic Asylum (Supplementary) ...	42	0	0	31	2	4	aa10	17	8	...		
Stabling for Mules at Estcourt, Ladysmith, Newcastle, Umsinga, and Greytown (Supplementary)	430	0	0	355	14	0	bb74	6	0	...		
Closing of Bushman's Pass ...	...			58	8	3	...			cc58	8	3
Maintenance and Repairs:												
Repairs to Public Buildings (Supplementary, £80) ...	2,080	0	0	2,079	12	3	dd0	7	9	...		
Maintenance and working of Brickyard, Pietermaritzburg ...	2,000	0	0	1,914	2	11	ee85	17	1	...		
Furniture, Public Buildings, (Supplementary, £40) ...	540	0	0	531	5	7	ff8	14	5	...		
Furniture, Government House ...	200	0	0	71	0	4	gg128	19	8	...		
„ „ Lunatic Asylum ...	200	0	0	150	6	5	hh49	13	7	...		
Maintenance repairs of Ferries and Punts. (Supplementary, £100) ...	420	0	0	401	1	0	ii18	19	0	...		
Purchase, Maintenance of Plant for Public Works ...	1,500	0	0	543	12	2	jj956	7	10	...		
Conservancy of Public Buildings, Pietermaritzburg ...	325	0	0	182	17	1	kk142	2	11	...		
Conservancy of Public Buildings, Durban. (Supplementary, £55)	205	0	0	187	11	4	ll17	8	8	...		
Fuel, Light, and Sundries for Government House Guard ...	30	0	0	...			mm30	0	0	...		
Maintenance of Ground round Government Buildings. (Supplementary, £50) ...	150	0	0	120	2	7	nn29	17	5	...		
Fireproof Safes for Government Offices ...	100	0	0	...			oo100	0	0	...		
Renewal of Punt, Lower Tugela ...	350	0	0	...			pp350	0	0	...		
Additional Furniture, Custom House ...	100	0	0	77	5	3	qq22	14	9	...		
Urinal, Native Messengers' Quarters, Durban. (Supplementary, £2 10s. 9d.) ...	22	10	9	22	10	9	...			...
Carried forward ...	20,529	6	2	16,132	7	6	4,576	15	2	179	16	6

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE IX.—PUBLIC WORKS (*continued*).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.			More than Voted		
Brought forward ...	20,529	6	2	16,132	7	6	4,576	15	2	179	16	6
Maintenance and Repairs (<i>continued</i>) :												
Urinal, Native Messengers' Quarters, Newcastle. (Supplementary) ...	32	0	0	31	19	8	rr	0	0	4	...	...
Urinal, Native Messengers' Quarters, Verulam. (Supplementary)	30	0	0	28	10	2	ss	1	9	10	...	...
Renewal of Stables for Mounted Police, Harding. (Supplementary) ...	170	0	0	158	0	0	tt	12	0	0	...	...
Fitting Post and Telegraph Offices, Durban. (Supplementary) ...	482	6	0	481	13	6	uu	0	12	6	...	...
Fitting Post and Telegraph Offices, Newcastle. (Supplementary) ...	20	0	0	18	14	11	vv	1	5	1	...	...
Alterations to new Stamp Room. (Supplementary) ...	27	0	0	27	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarters for Native Police and Messengers, Newcastle. (Supplementary) ...	97	0	0	96	16	0	ww	0	4	0	...	...
Quarters for Native Police and Messengers, and Indian Police, Verulam. (Supplementary) ...	65	0	0	58	16	11	xx	6	3	1	...	...
Repairs to Epidemic Hospital, Durban. (Supplementary) ...	24	0	0	0	4	9	yy	23	15	3	...	...
Purchase of Iron Buildings from Indian Immigration Trust Board	...	...	...	71	0	8	...	...	zz	71	0	8
Office and Lock-up, Ipoela Division	...	...	...	526	2	5	...	...	aaa	526	2	5
Natal Mounted Police Barracks, Greytown ..	...	...	...	18	8	8	...	...	bbb	18	8	8
Laying on water Lunatic Asylum	...	...	...	106	8	9	...	...	ccc	106	8	9
ROADS, STREETS, AND BRIDGES, £28,000. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £500) :												
Repairs, Maintenance and Improvement of Roads and Bridges throughout the Colony	} 28,500 0 0 28,315 14 8 ddd184 5 4 ...											
County of Pietermaritzburg ...												
Upper Umkomanzi ...												
Durban ...												
Alexandra ...												
Alfred ...												
Klip River ...												
Newcastle. (Supplementary £500) ...												
Inanda... ..												
Lower Tugela ...												
Umvoti ...												
Weenen ...												
Purchase and Maintenance of Plant for up-keep of Roads and Bridges ...												
Maintenance and Repairs of Bridges generally throughout the Colony ...												
	49,976	12	2	46,071	18	7	4,806	10	7	901	17	0
Deduct excess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	901	17	0	...	...	...
Nett saving on Votes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,904	13	7	...	...	...

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE IX.

- a* December salary paid in that month, Assistant leaving for England.
b, c, d Casual.
e Change of Clerks.
f, g Casual.
h New appointment.
i, j Casual.
k Portion of salary for 1884 not paid till 1885.
l Punt not put on Umkomanzi as soon as expected.
m, n, o Regulated by requirement of service.
p Casual.
q Dependent on rates of transport and amount of stores to be carried.
r Work commenced late in year.
s Not completed.
t See explanations under Public Works Loan, letter "m."
u Incidental.
v Spent during 1884.
w Casual.
x Undrawn.
y Work not commenced, as no tenders were received within the Vote.
z Over-estimated.
aa Casual.
bb Tenders lower than Estimate.
cc Necessary work authorised by His Excellency in Council.
dd, ee, ff, gg, hh, ii Casual.
jj Over-estimate. So many works not being carried on as anticipated.
kk Low tenders received.
ll Casual.
mm No Guard.
nn Casual.
oo None purchased.
pp Constructed and paid for in 1884.
qq, rr, ss Casual.
tt Work not completed.
uu, vv, ww, xx Casual.
yy Over-estimated.
zz These Buildings were authorised to be bought from the Indian Immigration Trust Board, who no longer required them.
aaa, bbb, ccc These amounts were classed under the same Department and Vote as last year, but were transferred by Vote to the Public Works Loan.
ddd Incidental.

VOTE X.—CUSTOMS, £4,595 10s. 0d. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £120).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.	More than Voted.	
SALARIES, £4,210 10s. 0d. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £120):									
Collector of Customs ...	600	0	0	600	0	0	...	...
Ditto (additional present holder)...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...
Chief Clerk ...	300	0	0	300	0	0	...	...
Do. (additional present holder) ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...
Do. additional Warehouse Keeper	50	0	0	50	0	0	...	...
Clerk ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...	...
Clerk ...	197	10	0	195	16	8	<i>a</i> 1 13 4	...	
Clerk ...	120	0	0	117	10	0	<i>b</i> 2 10 0	...	
Supervisor and Locker, Pietermaritzburg ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...
First Landing Waiter and Searcher	300	0	0	300	0	0	...	...
Do. (additional present holder) (Supplementary)	50	0	0	45	16	8	<i>c</i> 4 3 4	...	
Second do. ...	200	0	0	198	5	8	<i>d</i> 1 14 4	...	
Third do. ...	212	10	0	200	0	0	<i>e</i> 12 10 0	...	
Fourth do. ...	162	10	0	69	3	4	<i>f</i> 93 6 8	...	
First Locker and Tide Waiter ...	150	0	0	150	0	0	...	...
Second do. ...	150	0	0	150	0	0	...	...
Third do. ...	150	0	0	150	0	0	...	...
Seven Extra Tide Waiters	756	0	0	756	0	0	...	...
Two European Watchmen and Boatmen ...	168	0	0	168	0	0	...	...
Carried forward ...	4,066	10	0	3,950	12	4	115 17 8	...	

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE X.—CUSTOMS (*continued*).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
							Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	4,066	10	0	3,950	12	4	115	17	8	...		
SALARIES (<i>continued</i>) :												
Four Native Boatmen ...	72	0	0	...			g72	0	0	...		
Native Messenger (S. £12) ...	24	0	0	22	0	0	h2	0	0	...		
Officer, Umzimkulu River (S. £10) ...	120	0	0	120	0	0	...			...
Do. Incandu Bridge (Supplementary) ...	36	0	0	33	0	0	i3	0	0	...		
Do. Van Recnen's Pass (Supplementary) ...	12	0	0	11	0	0	j1	0	0	...		
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £385.												
Travelling Expenses of Collector and Clerks on Duty ...	70	0	0	11	5	0	k58	15	0	...		
Rations, &c., for Native Messengers and Boatmen ...	50	0	0	12	13	6	l37	6	0	...		
Uniform for Tidewaiters and Clothing for Watchmen ...	110	0	0	99	4	0	m10	16	0	...		
Boats and Oars ...	25	0	0	...			n25	0	0	...		
Petty Expenses, Durban ...	25	0	0	2	16	6	o22	3	6	...		
Do. Pietermaritzburg ...	5	0	0	...			p5	0	0	...		
Casual Clerical Assistance ...	100	0	0	16	2	7	q83	17	5	...		
Inspections under Law 15, 1884 ...	...			3	2	9	...			r3	2	9
	4,715	10	0	4,281	16	8	436	16	1	3	2	9
Deduct excess ...	...			...			3	2	9			
Nett Saving on Votes ...	...			...			433	13	4			

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

- a. Casual.
- b. Over-estimated.
- c. Eleven months drawn.
- d. Casual.
- e. Increase not drawn.
- f. Pay drawn from June.
- g. None employed.
- h. Over-estimated.
- i, j. Not drawn in January.
- k to q. Casual.
- r. No provision made.

VOTE XI.—EXCISE, £3,192 10s. 0d. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £6).

SALARIES, £2,292 10s. 0d. :

Controller of Excise ...	350	0	0	350	0	0	...		
Clerk ...	162	10	0	161	9	2	a1	0	10
Keeper, Public Warehouse, Durban	160	0	0	151	16	6	b8	3	6
Do. Pietermaritzburg	120	0	0	120	0	0	...		
Five Excise Surveyors ...	850	0	0	676	13	4	c173	6	8
Five Excise Surveyors ...	650	0	0	517	10	0	d132	10	0

CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £900 :

Travelling Allowance, Controller of Excise ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...		
Horse Allowance to Surveyors ...	300	0	0	240	0	0	e60	0	0
Carried forward ...	2,692	10	0	2,317	9	0	375	1	0

EXPENDITURE (continued).

VOTE XI.—EXCISE (continued).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.	More than Voted.	
Brought forward ...	2,692	10	0	2,317	9	0	375	1	0
CONTINGENT, &c., EXPENSES (continued) :									
Lodging Allowance to Surveyors	180	0	0	140	0	0	f40	0	0
Native Assistants ...	100	0	0	85	0	0	g15	0	0
Gauging Instruments ...	60	0	0	12	17	4	h47	2	8
Petty Expenses, Rations, &c. ...	100	0	0	68	2	6	i31	17	6
Removal Allowance of Excise Surveyors ...	60	0	0	1	5	0	j58	15	0
RENT (SUPPLEMENTARY, £6) :									
Public Warehouse (Supplementary)	6	0	0	6	0	0	...	...	...
	3,198	10	0	2,630	13	10	567	16	2
Nett Saving on Votes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	16	2

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

- a. Casual.
- b. Permanent appointment made in March.
- c, d. Four only employed.
- e, f. Contingent on do.
- h, i, j. Regulated by requirements of Service.

VOTE XII.—SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS, £5,619. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £36 13s. 4d.)

SALARIES, £5,184. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £16 13s. 4d.):

Chief Justice (under Law 7, 1883)	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	...	...
First Puisne Judge ...	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	...	...
Second do. ...	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	...	...
Master and Registrar ...	450	0	0	445	16	8	a4	3 4
Clerk, Master's Office ...	140	0	0	137	10	0	b2	10 0
Clerk, Registrar's Office...	195	0	0	193	3	2	c1	16 10
Zulu Interpreter ...	265	0	0	261	18	6	d3	1 6
Secretary to Chief Justice and Librarian Judge's Law Library (S. £16 13s. 4d.) ...	116	13	4	112	5	11	e4	7 5
Usher and Messenger ...	110	0	0	110	0	0	...	...
Two Native Messengers...	24	0	0	24	0	0	...	...
Hindustani Interpreter ...	200	0	0	130	13	0	f69	7 0
Tamil do. ...	200	0	0	...	...	...	g200	0 0
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £435. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £20):								
Judges' Travelling Expenses ...	250	0	0	235	0	0	h15	0 0
Interpretation other than Zulu ...	25	0	0	38	17	6	...	i13 17 6
Petty Expenses ...	15	0	0	12	15	4	j2	4 8
Rations and Clothing, Native Messenger ...	20	0	0	15	16	5	k4	3 7
Copies of Law Reports (S. £20) ...	45	0	0	45	0	0	...	...
Law Books, Judge's Library ...	100	0	0	98	14	8	l1	5 4
	5,655	13	4	5,361	11	2	307	19 8
Reduct excess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	17 6
Nett saving on Votes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	2 2

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE XII.

- a* Increase not drawn.
b, c, d Casual.
e Consequent on acting appointments.
f Appointment from May.
g No officer appointed.
h, j, k, l Casual.
i Consequent on *g*; also interpretations in French, Chinese, and Norwegian.

VOTE XIII.—NATIVE HIGH COURT, £2,052. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £25.)

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.	More than Voted.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SALARIES, £1,182.									
Judge	800	0	0	800	0	0	...		...
Registrar	250	0	0	250	0	0	...		...
European Messenger	96	0	0	96	0	0	...		...
Native Sergeant	24	0	0	24	0	0	...		...
Native Messenger	12	0	0	12	0	0	...		...
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £460. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £25) :									
Travelling Expenses, Judge and Registrar (S. £25)	375	0	0	359	6	0	a15 14 0		...
Expenses European Assessors	30	0	0	0	0	0	b30 0 0		...
Do. Native do.	40	0	0	12	0	0	c28 0 0		...
Petty Expenses, Rations, &c.	40	0	0	23	3	2	d16 16 10		...
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, £410 :									
Expenses of Witnesses	250	0	0	284	8	4	...	e34 8 4	
Serving Criminal Summonses, &c.	150	0	0	172	4	1	...	f22 4 1	
Criminal Punishments	10	0	0	0	2	6	g9 17 6	...	
	2,077	0	0	2,033	4	1	100 8 4	56 12 5	
Deduct excess ... ..	...			...			56 12 5		
Nett saving on Votes ... ..	...			...			43 15 11		

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

- a* to *g* These call for no special explanation.

VOTE XIV.—SHERIFF, £905.

SALARIES, £250 :											
Sheriff	...	...	...	250	0	0	250	0	0	...	...
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £100 :											
Sheriff in lieu of Expenses in connection with Executions	...			100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, £555 :											
Criminal Punishments	...	...		5	0	0	0	10	0	a4 10 0	...
Criminal Summonses, &c.	...			550	0	0	493	19	6	b56 0 6	...
				<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>	
				905	0	0	844	9	6	60 10 6	...
										<hr/>	
Nett Saving on Votes	...			...			...			60 10 6	...

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

- a* and *b* Casual.

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).

VOTE XV.—ATTORNEY GENERAL, £3,420 6s. 8d. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £24 9s. 8d.)

Service.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
SALARIES, £1,995 6s. 8d.:												
Attorney-General	700	0	0	700	0	0	...			...
Do., (additional present holder) ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
Clerk	262	10	0	259	7	6	a3	2	6	...		
Clerk	120	16	8	120	0	0	b0	16	8	...		
Native Messenger	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Clerk of the Peace, Pietermaritzburg	150	0	0	150	0	0	...			...
Assistant Clerk of the Peace and Prosecutor Native High Court, &c.	150	0	0	150	0	0	...			...
Clerk of the Peace, Durban	250	0	0	250	0	0	...			...
Ditto Verulam	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
Ditto Klip River and Weenen Counties	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
Assistant do., Weenen and Klip River, to reside at Estcourt ...	50	0	0	31	16	5	c18	3	7	...		
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £275:												
Travelling Expenses of Attorney-General and Clerks	250	0	0	223	10	3	d26	9	9	...		
Petty Expenses, including Rations to Native Messenger... ..	25	0	0	14	5	7	e10	14	5	...		
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, £1,150. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £24 9s. 8d.):												
Expenses of Witnesses	1,000	0	0	795	11	0	f204	9	0	...		
Law Expenses (£24 9s. 8d.)	124	9	8	151	7	9	...			g26	18	1
Defence of Prisoners charged with capital offences	50	0	0	42	0	0	h8	0	0	...		
	3,444	16	4	3,199	18	6	271	15	11	26	18	1
Deduct Excess ... ..	...			...			26	18	1			
Nett Saving on Votes ... ..	...			...			244	17	10			

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a b Casual.

c Appointment made in April.

d to h Regulated by requirements of Service.

VOTE XVI.—RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, PIETERMARITZBURG, £9,560 10s. 0d.

(SUPPLEMENTARY, £11 12s. 6d.).

SALARIES, R. M. OFFICE, £1,784 (SUPPLEMENTARY, £10).

Resident Magistrate	500	0	0	500	0	0	...			...
Clerk	245	0	0	243	3	2	a1	16	10	...		
Clerk	200	0	0	200	0	0	...			...
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter	126	0	0	125	0	0	b1	0	0	...		
Clerk and Indian Interpreter	120	0	0	120	0	0	...			...
Messenger	125	0	0	125	0	0	...			...
Carried forward	1,316	0	0	1,313	3	2	2	16	10	...		

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE XVI.—R.M., PIETERMARITZBURG (*continued*).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote. Less than Voted,			More than Voted.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	1,316	0	0	1,313	3	2	2	16	10	...		
SALARIES (<i>continued</i>) :												
Two Native Constables...	27	0	0	27	0	0	...			...
District Surgeon ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...			...
Inspector of Passenger Conveyances	12	0	0	2	0	0	c10	0	0	...		
Native Messengers ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Inspector of Licenses (Supplementary) ...	10	0	0	10	0	0	...			...
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £67.												
Clothing and Rations for Native Police ...	50	0	0	38	14	4	d11	5	8	...		
Petty Expenses ...	17	0	0	12	17	6	e4	2	6	...		
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, £150.												
Expenses of Witnesses ...	120	0	0	118	2	1	f1	17	11	...		
Serving of Criminal Summonses ...	30	0	0	29	16	0	g0	4	0	...		
SALARIES, LUNATIC ASYLUM, £3,939.												
Resident Surgeon ...	400	0	0	400	0	0	...			...
Keeper ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...			...
Matron ...	60	0	0	18	0	0	h42	0	0	...		
Three European Male Attendants	258	0	0	234	10	0	i23	10	0	...		
One do. Female do.	48	0	0	48	0	0	...			...
Kitchen Indian ...	18	0	0	18	0	0	...			...
Four Indian Male Attendants	75	0	0	75	0	0	...			...
Two Indian Washermen	36	0	0	36	0	0	...			...
Indian Cook ...	45	0	0	45	0	0	...			...
One Assistant Cook ...	18	0	0	18	0	0	...			...
Indian Female Attendant	18	0	0	...			j18	0	0	...		
Twelve Native Guards ...	153	0	0	151	11	5	k1	8	7	...		
MISCELLANEOUS, £2,610.												
Books, &c., for Lunatic Asylum ...	10	0	0	9	2	0	l0	18	0	...		
Provisions and Clothing, Lunatic Asylum ...	2,600	0	0	2,134	7	4	m465	12	8	...		
SALARIES, GAOL, £3,837 10s. 0d. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £1 12s. 6d).												
Superintendent ...	250	0	0	250	0	0	...			...
Matron ...	60	0	0	60	0	0	...			...
Seven European Turnkeys	767	10	0	765	16	7	n1	13	5	...		
Eight Native Turnkeys (S. £1 12s. 6d.) ...	121	12	6	121	9	2	o0	3	4	...		
MISCELLANEOUS, £2,640.												
Provisions, Clothing, &c. ...	2,500	0	0	2,198	16	5	p301	3	7	...		
Cotton, Oil, &c. ...	50	0	0	34	14	3	q15	5	9	...		
Medicines ...	90	0	0	27	1	3	r62	18	9	...		
	9,572	2	6	8,609	1	6	963	1	0			
Nett Saving on Votes ...	...			...			963	1	0			

EXPENDITURE (continued).

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE XVI.

- a and b. Casual.
- c. Number of Passenger Conveyances have been reduced.
- d to g. Incidental.
- h. No Matron. Duties performed by a female.
- i. Over-estimated.
- j. None employed.
- k, l. Casual.
- m. Dependent on number of inmates at Asylum.
- n, o. Casual.
- p, q, r. Dependent on number of prisoners in gaol.

VOTE XVII.—RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, UMGENI DIVISION, £1,430. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £15.)

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
							Less			More		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
. SALARIES, £1,069.												
Resident Magistrate ...	450	0	0	450	0	0	...			...
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	175	0	0	154	19	5	a20	0	7	...		
Do. Do. ...	140	0	0	140	1	1	...			b0	1	1
Messenger ...	84	0	0	84	0	0	...			...
Six Native Constables ...	75	0	0	75	0	0	...			...
Three Field Cornets ...	45	0	0	45	0	0	...			...
District Surgeon ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £221.												
Travelling Expenses, Resident Magistrate ...	50	0	0	33	15	0	c16	5	0	...		
Horse Allowance, Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...			...
Travelling Expenses, Field Cornets	40	0	0	35	10	0	d4	10	0	...		
Clothing and Rations, Native Police	70	0	0	52	14	9	e17	5	3	...		
Indian Interpretation ...	24	0	0	24	0	0	...			...
Petty Expenses ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, £130. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £15.)												
Expenses of Witnesses ...	80	0	0	73	0	0	f7	0	0	...		
Serving of Criminal Summonses (S. £15.) ...	65	0	0	61	1	3	g3	18	9	...		
RENT, £10.												
Branch Courts...	10	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	...		
	1,445	0	0	1,370	1	6	74	19	7	0	1	1
Deduct excess ...	...			...			0	1	1			
Nett saving on Votes ...	...			...			74	18	6			

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

- a Over-estimated.
- b Casual.
- c, d Regulated by number of journeys undertaken.
- e, f, g, h Regulated by requirements of Service.

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE XVIII.—RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, LION'S RIVER DIVISION, £1,351 10s.
(SUPPLEMENTARY, £5.)

Service.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote. Less than Voted.			More than Voted		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SALARIES, £933 10s. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £5.)												
Resident Magistrate ...	400	0	0	400	0	0	...			...
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	172	10	0	170	13	2	a1	16	10	...		
Indian Interpreter ...	72	0	0	72	0	0	...			...
Messenger and European Constable	84	0	0	84	0	0	...			...
Six Native Constables ...	75	0	0	75	0	0	...			...
Two Field Cornets ...	30	0	0	30	0	0	...			...
District Surgeon ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
Inspector of Passenger Conveyance (Supplementary) ...	5	0	0	5	0	0	...			...
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £175.												
Travelling Expenses, Resident Magistrate ...	50	0	0	50	0	0	...			...
Horse Allowance, Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...			...
Travelling Expenses, Field Cornets	25	0	0	14	0	0	b11	0	0	...		
Clothing and Rations, Native Police	70	0	0	70	11	11	...			c0	11	11
Petty Expenses ...	5	0	0	4	13	3	d0	6	9	...		
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, £120.												
Expenses of Witnesses ...	70	0	0	49	6	3	e20	13	9	...		
Serving Criminal Summonses, &c.	50	0	0	49	17	0	f0	3	0	...		
MISCELLANEOUS, £25.												
Provisions, Lock-up ...	25	0	0	26	5	8	...			g1	5	8
RENT, £105.												
Resident Magistrate's Office ...	90	0	0	90	0	0	...			...
Branch Courts... ...	15	0	0	15	0	0	...			...
	1,363	10	0	1,331	7	3	34	0	4	1	17	7
Deduct excess ...	...			...			1	17	7			
Nett saving on Votes ...	...			...			32	2	9			

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a to g Call for no particular explanation.

VOTE XIX.—RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, DURBAN. £11,223. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £10).

SALARIES, R. M. OFFICE, £2,146 10s.
(SUPPLEMENTARY, £10):

Resident Magistrate ...	500	0	0	515	9	1	...			a15	9	1
Chief Clerk ...	247	10	0	225	0	0	b22	10	0	...		
Do. (additional as Registrar, Circuit Court) ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...			...
Clerk ...	175	0	0	170	8	4	c4	11	8	...		
Clerk ...	140	0	0	139	3	4	d0	16	8	...		
Clerk ...	110	0	0	101	9	11	e8	10	1	...		
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	150	0	0	150	0	0	...			...
Carried forward ...	1,347	10	0	1,326	10	8	36	8	5	15	9	1

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE XIX.—R.M., DURBAN (*continued*).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
Brought forward	1,347	10	0	1,326	10	8	36	8	5	15	9	1
SALARIES (<i>continued</i>) :												
Clerk and Indian Interpreter	60	0	0	30	0	0	f30	0	0	...		
Messenger	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
European Constable	96	0	0	96	0	0	...			...
Indian Constable and Interpreter	60	0	0	60	0	0	...			...
Three Native Constables	39	0	0	39	0	0	...			...
District Surgeon	200	0	0	200	0	0	...			...
Licence Inspector. (Supplementary)	10	0	0	10	0	0	...			...
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £108 :												
Clothing and Rations, Native Police	50	0	0	33	7	6	g16	12	6	...		
Petty Expenses	10	0	0	9	8	10	h0	11	2	...		
Allowance Assistant Magistrate, Durban	36	0	0	3	0	0	i33	0	0	...		
Allowance Clerk, Assistant Magistrate	12	0	0	1	0	0	j11	0	0	...		
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, £136 :												
Expenses of Witnesses	100	0	0	65	16	0	k34	4	0	...		
Serving Criminal Summonses, &c.	36	0	0	41	15	0	...			l5	15	0
SALARIES—HOSPITAL, £594 :												
Superintendent	150	0	0	150	0	0	...			...
Matron	60	0	0	60	0	0	...			...
Two Nurses	129	0	0	101	0	0	m28	0	0	...		
Dispenser	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
Attendants and Cook	140	0	0	103	1	11	n36	18	1	...		
Two Native Assistants	15	0	0	11	18	0	o3	2	0	...		
MISCELLANEOUS, £2,850 :												
Provisions, Clothing, &c., Hospital	2,500	0	0	1,773	19	0	p726	1	0	...		
New Furniture	50	0	0	25	10	0	q24	10	0	...		
Medicines and Instruments	300	0	0	219	11	6	r80	8	6	...		
SALARIES—GAOL, £1,552 10s. :												
Superintendent	250	0	0	250	0	0	...			...
Matron	60	0	0	60	0	0	...			...
Eight European Turnkeys	936	10	0	913	5	10	s23	4	2	...		
Ten Native do.	156	0	0	156	0	0	...			...
Indian Interpreter	30	0	0	30	0	0	...			...
Two female Turnkeys	120	0	0	72	0	0	t48	0	0	...		
MISCELLANEOUS, £4,080 :												
Provisions, Clothing, Cotton Oil, &c.	4,080	0	0	2,320	16	7	u1,759	3	5	...		
Deduct excess	11,233	0	0	8,363	0	10	2,891	3	3	21	4	1
Nett saving on Votes	...			...			2,869	19	2			

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE XIX.

- a Portion of lapsed Votes for 1884.
 b Increase not drawn.
 c, d Casual.
 e New appointment made in April at reduced salary.
 f Half salary only drawn.
 g, h, k Regulated as required by service.
 i, j Discontinued during year. One payment made during January for December, 1884.
 l, m, n, o Incidental.
 p, q, r, u Contingent on number of patients and prisoners, and price of rations, &c.
 s, t Over-estimated.

VOTE XX.—RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, UMLAZI DIVISION, £2,078.

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.	More than Voted.	
SALARIES, £1,412.									
Resident Magistrate	450	0	0	450	0	0	...	...
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter	175	0	0	176	0	10	...	a1	0 10
Clerk and Indian do.	150	0	0	150	0	0	...	...
Messenger	84	0	0	84	0	0	...	...
European Constable	84	0	0	84	0	0	...	...
Constable at Pinetown	30	0	0	...	...	...	130	0	0
European Constable at Isipingo	84	0	0	84	0	0	...	...
Two Indian Constables	48	0	0	48	0	0	...	...
Native Sergeant	18	0	0	18	0	0	...	...
Twelve Native Constables	144	0	0	144	0	0	...	...
Three Field Cornets	45	0	0	30	0	0	e15	0	0
District Surgeon	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £330.									
Travelling Expenses, Resident Magistrate	50	0	0	50	0	0	...	...
Horse Allowance, Clerk and Zulu Interpreter	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...
Travelling Expenses, Field Cornets	50	0	0	49	10	0	d0	10	0
Clothing and Rations, Native Police	200	0	0	136	0	3	e63	19	9
Petty Expenses	5	0	0	2	4	3	f2	15	9
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, £190.									
Expenses of Witnesses	60	0	0	47	14	3	g12	5	9
Serving of Criminal Summonses	130	0	0	79	9	0	h50	11	0
RENT, £146.									
Branch Courts, Lock-up, Isipingo, and Quarters for Indian Constable, Durban	50	0	0	48	10	0	i1	10	0
Office and Court Room	96	0	0	96	0	0	...	...
	2,078	0	0	1,902	8	7	176	12	3
Deduct Excess ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	10
Nett Saving on Votes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	£175	11	5

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

- a. Casual.
 b. Vacant.
 c. Two only employed.
 d to i. Incidental on requirements of Service and price of provisions.

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).

VOTE XXI.—RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, KLIP RIVER DIVISION, £2,102 10s. 0d.

(SUPPLEMENTARY, £70).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.			More than Voted		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SALARIES, £1,270 10s. 0d.												
Resident Magistrate ...	450	0	0	450	0	0	...			...
Clerk ...	162	10	0	161	9	2	a	1	0	10	...	
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	120	0	0	120	0	0	...			...
European Constable ...	84	0	0	84	0	0	...			...
Gaoler ...	84	0	0	84	0	0	...			...
Nine Native Constables ...	111	0	0	110	4	6	b	0	15	6	...	
Two Native Turnkeys ...	24	0	0	24	0	0	...			...
Two Field Cornets ...	75	0	0	75	0	0	...			...
District Surgeon ...	100	0	0	99	9	3	c	0	10	9	...	
Indian Constable and Interpreter	60	0	0	49	7	8	d	10	12	4	...	
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £294.												
Travelling Expenses, Resident Magistrate ...	50	0	0	50	0	0	...			...
Horse Allowance, Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...			...
Travelling Expenses, Field Cornets	50	0	0	38	0	0	e	12	0	0	...	
Clothing and Rations, Native Police	140	0	0	116	1	5	f	23	18	7	...	
Dutch Interpretation ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...			...
Petty Expenses ...	5	0	0	4	4	3	g	0	15	9	...	
Allowance for Rations, Indian Interpreter ...	12	0	0	9	18	8	h	2	1	4	...	
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, £120. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £70).												
Expenses of Witnesses (S. £40) ...	100	0	0	82	6	6	i	17	13	6	...	
Serving of Criminal Summonses, &c. (S. £30) ...	90	0	0	67	17	6	j	22	2	6	...	
MISCELLANEOUS, £400.												
Provisions, Clothing, Cotton, Oil, &c., Gaol ...	400	0	0	430	17	5	...			k	30	17 5
RENT, £18.												
Branch Courts ...	18	0	0	18	0	0	...			...
	2,172	10	0	2,111	16	4		91	11	1	30	17 5
Deduct Excess ...	...			...				30	17	5		
Nett Saving on Votes ...	...			...				60	13	8		

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a, b, c. Casual.

d. Vacant part of the year.

e, f, g. Call for no particular explanation.

h. Contingent on d.

i, j, k. Regulated by requirement of Service.

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE XXII.—RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, NEWCASTLE DIVISION, £1,999 10s.
(SUPPLEMENTARY, £53 6s. 8d.)

Service.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote. More than Voted.			Less than Voted.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SALARIES, £1,215 10s. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £3 6s. 8d.)												
Resident Magistrate ...	450	0	0	450	0	0	...			...
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	185	10	0	182	8	7	a3	1	5	...		
Clerk (S., £3 6s. 8d.) ...	123	6	8	123	6	8	...			...
European Constable ...	84	0	0	84	0	0	...			...
Gaoler ...	84	0	0	84	0	0	...			...
Twelve Native Constables ...	147	0	0	147	0	0	...			...
Three Field Cornets ...	45	0	0	40	19	0	b4	1	0	...		
District Surgeon ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £266.												
Travelling Expenses Resident Magistrate ...	50	0	0	50	0	0	...			...
Allowance Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...			...
Travelling Expenses, Field Cornets ...	36	0	0	32	10	0	c3	10	0	...		
Clothing and Rations, Native Police ...	150	0	0	113	3	6	d36	16	6	...		
Petty Expenses ...	5	0	0	2	1	6	e2	18	6	...		
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, £100. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £50.)												
Expenses of Witnesses (S. £30) ...	80	0	0	75	5	6	f4	14	6	...		
Serving of Criminal Summonses (S., £20) ...	70	0	0	69	8	6	g0	11	6	...		
MISCELLANEOUS, £400.												
Provisions, Clothing, Cotton, Oil, &c., Gaol ...	400	0	0	332	11	6	h67	8	6	...		
RENT, £18.												
Branch Courts...	18	0	0	18	0	0	...			...
	2,052	16	8	1,929	14	9	123	1	11			
Nett saving on Votes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	1	11			

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a to h These items speak for themselves, and call for no special explanation.

VOTE XXIII.—RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, INANDA DIVISION, £2,384.
(SUPPLEMENTARY, £95.)

SALARIES, £1,506.

Resident Magistrate ...	450	0	0	450	0	0	...			...
Clerk ...	157	0	0	157	16	3	...			a0	16	3
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	150	0	0	150	0	0	...			...
Clerk and Indian Interpreter ...	150	0	0	100	0	0	b50	0	0	...		
Clerk and Creole French Interpreter ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
European Constable ...	84	0	0	84	0	0	...			...
Gaoler ...	84	0	0	84	0	0	...			...
Three Indian Constables ...	48	0	0	48	0	0	...			...
Ten Native Constables ...	141	0	0	142	5	0	...			c1	5	0
Carried forward ...	1,364	0	0	1,316	1	3	50	0	0	2	1	3

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).Vote XXIII.—R.M., INANDA (*continued*).

Service.	Vote.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Vote.					
			More than Voted.			Less than Voted.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	1,364 0 0	1,316 1 3	50	0	0	2	1	3
SALARIES (<i>continued</i>) :								
Native Warder ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	...			...
Two Field Cornets ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	...			...
District Surgeon ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	...			...
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £260.								
Travelling Expenses, Resident Magistrate ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	...			...
Horse Allowance, Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	...			...
Travelling Expenses, Field Cornets	30 0 0	25 10 0	d	4	10	0		
Clothing and Rations, Native Police	150 0 0	128 7 3	e	21	12	9		
Petty Expenses	5 0 0	4 8 8	f	0	11	4		
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, £200. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £95.)								
Expenses of Witnesses (S., £15) ...	95 0 0	93 0 3	g	1	19	9		
Serving of Criminal Summonses (S., £80) ...	200 0 0	216 15 6	...			h	16	15 6
MISCELLANEOUS, £400.								
Provisions, Clothing, Cotton, Oil, &c., Gaol ...	400 0 0	334 12 4	i	65	7	8		
RENT, £18.								
Branch Courts...	18 0 0	18 0 0	...			...
	2,479 0 0	2,353 15 3	144	1	6	18	16	9
Deduct excess	...	...	18	16	9			
Nett saving on Votes	...	...	125	4	9			

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

- a Under-estimated.
b New appointment at £100.
c Under-estimated.
d to i Incidental.

Vote XXIV.—RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, LOWER TUGELA DIVISION, £1,627.

(SUPPLEMENTARY, £68 10s.)

SALARIES, £1,218. (Supplementary, £18 10s.)

Resident Magistrate ...	450 0 0	450 0 0	...			...
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	212 10 0	211 9 2	a	1	0	10		
Clerk and Indian do. ...	120 0 0	120 0 0	...			...
European Constable ...	84 0 0	84 0 0	...			...
Gaoler (S. £18 10s.) ...	84 0 0	84 0 0	...			...
Fourteen Native Constables ...	171 0 0	171 0 0	...			...
One Field Cornet ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...			...
District Surgeon ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	...			...
Carried forward ...	1,236 10 0	1,235 9 2	1	0	10	...		

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE XXIV.—R.M., LOWER TUGELA (*continued*).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	1,236	10	0	1,235	9	2	1	0	10	...		
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £235.												
Travelling Expenses, Resident Magistrate	50	0	0	43	15	0	66	5	0	...		
Horse Allowance, Clerk and Zulu Interpreter	25	0	0	25	0	0	...			...
Travelling Expenses, Field Cornets	15	0	0	15	0	0	...			...
Clothing and Rations, Native Police	140	0	0	113	17	8	26	2	4	...		
Petty Expenses	5	0	0	0	18	3	4	1	9	...		
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, £70.												
Expenses of Witnesses	35	0	0	37	6	6	...			2	6	6
Serving of Criminal Summonses	35	0	0	32	15	0	7	5	0	...		
MISCELLANEOUS, £80. (Supplementary, £50.)												
Clothing Prisoners, Cotton, Oil, &c., Gaol (S. £50)	130	0	0	134	0	0	...			4	0	0
RENT, £24.												
Rooms in which to hold Branch Courts	24	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	...		
	1,695	10	0	1,650	1	7	51	14	11	6	6	6
Deduct Excess	...			...			6 6 6					
Nett Saving on Votes	...			...			£45 8 5					

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a to h Call for no particular explanation.

VOTE XXV.—RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, UMVOTI COUNTY, £2,033.

SALARIES, £1,308.

Resident Magistrate ...	450	0	0	450	0	0	...			...
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...			...
Clerk ...	120	0	0	119	3	4	a0	16	8	...		
European Constable ...	84	0	0	84	0	0	...			...
Gaoler ...	84	0	0	84	0	0	...			...
Indian Constable and Interpreter...	60	0	0	60	0	0	...			...
Eleven Native Constables ...	135	0	0	135	0	0	...			...
Five Field Cornets ...	75	0	0	75	0	0	...			...
District Surgeon ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...

CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £287.

Travelling Expenses, Resident Magistrate ...	50	0	0	50	0	0	...			...
Horse Allowance, Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...			...
Travelling Expenses, Field Cornets	35	0	0	34	0	0	b1	0	0	...		
Carried forward ...	1,418	0	0	1,416	3	4	1	16	8	...		

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE XXV.—R.M., UMWOTI (*continued*).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.	More than Voted.	
Brought forward ...	1,418	0	0	1,416	3	4	1	16	8
CONTINGENT, &c., EXPENSES (<i>continued</i>) :									
Clothing and Rations, Native Police ...	135	0	0	101	3	10	c33	16	2
Rations, Indian Interpreter and Constable ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...
Dutch Interpretation ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...	...
Petty Expenses ...	5	0	0	4	14	0	d0	6	0
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, £110.									
Expenses of Witnesses...	50	0	0	18	13	0	e31	7	0
Serving of Criminal Summonses...	60	0	0	46	8	6	f13	11	6
MISCELLANEOUS, £320.									
Provisions, Clothing, Cotton, Oil, &c., Gaol ...	320	0	0	292	9	0	g27	11	0
RENT, £8.									
Branch Courts ...	8	0	0	8	0	0	...	...	...
	2,033	0	0	1,924	11	8	108	8	4
Nett Saving on Votes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	8	4

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a to g These Items speak for themselves.

VOTE XXVI.—RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, WEENEN COUNTY, £2,438 10s. 4d. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £20).

SALARIES, £1,259 10s. 4d. :

Resident Magistrate ...	450	0	0	450	0	0	...	...
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	200	0	0	198	19	2	a1	0
Clerk ...	126	10	4	125	13	5	b0	16
Clerk and Indian Interpreter ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...
Field Commandant ...	20	0	0	11	13	4	c8	6
Three Field-cornets ...	45	0	0	45	0	0	...	...
District Surgeon ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...
European Constable ...	84	0	0	84	0	0	...	...
Gaoler ...	42	0	0	42	0	0	...	...
Twelve Native Constables ...	147	0	0	147	0	0	...	...
Turnkey, Gaol ...	20	0	0	20	0	0	...	...

CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £270:

Travelling Expenses, Resident Magistrate ...	50	0	0	45	0	0	d5	0
Horse Allowance, Clerk and Zulu Interpreter...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...
Travelling Expenses, Field-cornets	45	0	0	39	0	0	e6	0
Clothing and Rations, Native Police	120	0	0	89	0	2	f30	19
Petty Expenses ...	5	0	0	1	13	6	g3	6
Interpretation, other than Zulu and Hindustani ...	25	0	0	8	2	0	h16	18
Carried forward ...	1,529	10	4	1,457	1	7	72	8

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE XXVI.—WEENEN (*continued*).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.	More than Voted.	
Brought forward ...	1,529	10	4	1,457	1	7	72	8	9
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, £100. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £20) :									
Expenses of Witnesses. (Supplementary, £20) ...	60	0	0	57	5	6	2	14	6
Serving Criminal Summonses ...	60	0	0	20	14	0	39	6	0
MISCELLANEOUS, £200 :									
Provisions, Clothing, Cotton, Oil, &c., Gaol ...	800	0	0	680	8	7	119	11	5
RENT, £9 :									
Magistrate's Office ...	9	0	0	...	...	...	79	0	0
	2,458	10	4	2,215	9	8	243	0	8
Nett saving on Votes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	0	8

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

- a, b* Casual.
c Retired.
d to *k* Incidental on requirements of service.
l Government have a building of their own, and do not require to hire.

VOTE XXVII.—ADMINISTRATOR OF NATIVE LAW AND BORDER AGENT, UPPER TUGELA, £465.

SALARIES, £375 :

Administrator of Native Law ...	300	0	0	300	0	0	...	...
Six Native Constables ...	75	0	0	73	13	7	a1	6

CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £80 :

Clothing and Rations for Native Police ...	75	0	0	52	6	8	b22	13
Petty Expenses ...	5	0	0	0	8	0	c4	12

MISCELLANEOUS, £10 :

Provisions, Clothing, &c., Gaol ...	10	0	0	3	5	4	d6	14
	465	0	0	429	13	7	35	6
Nett saving on Votes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	6

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

- a* to *d* Call for no particular explanation.

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).

VOTE XXVIII.—RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, ALEXANDRA COUNTY, £1,733. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £5).

Service.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote. Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SALARIES, £1,203 :												
Resident Magistrate ...	450	0	0	450	0	0	...			...
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	175	0	0	170	15	4	a4	4	8	...		
Clerk and Indian Interpreter ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
European Constable ...	84	0	0	84	0	0	...			...
Gaoler ...	84	0	0	84	0	0	...			...
Twelve Native Constables ...	147	0	0	147	0	0	...			...
Two Indian Constables ..	48	0	0	48	0	0	...			...
Field-cornet ...	15	0	0	15	0	0	...			...
District Surgeon ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...

CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £255:

Travelling Expenses, Resident Magistrate ..	50	0	0	47	10	0	b2	10	0	...		
Horse Allowance, Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...			...
Travelling Expenses, Field-cornets	15	0	0	12	10	0	c2	10	0	...		
Clothing and Rations, Native and Indian Police ...	160	0	0	111	18	7	d48	1	5	...		
Petty Expenses ...	5	0	0	0	12	0	e4	8	0	...		

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, £75.
(SUPPLEMENTARY, £5) :

Expenses of Witnesses. (Supplementary, £5)...	20	0	0	23	1	0	...			f3	1	0
Serving Criminal Summonses	60	0	0	57	8	9	g2	11	3	...		

MISCELLANEOUS, £200 :

Provisions, Clothing, Cotton, Oil, &c., Gaol ...	200	0	0	205	8	7	...			h5	8	7
	1,738	0	0	1,682	4	3	64	5	4	8	9	7
Deduct excess ...	...			...			8	9	7			
Nett saving on Votes ...	...			...			55	15	9			

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a Over-estimated.

b to h Regulated by requirements of service.

VOTE XXIX.—RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, ALFRED COUNTY, £1,302. (SUPPLEMENTARY, 10s).

SALARIES, £979 :

Resident Magistrate ...	450	0	0	450	0	0	...			...
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...			...
European Constable and Gaoler ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
Eight Native Constables ...	99	0	0	99	0	0	...			...
Two Field-cornets ...	30	0	0	30	0	0	...			...
District Surgeon ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
Carried forward ...	979	0	0	979	0	0	...			...

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE XXIX.—R.M., ALFRED (*continued*).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.	More than Voted.	
Brought forward ...	979	0	0	979	0	0	...	...
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £170:									
Traveling Expenses, Resident Magistrate ...	50	0	0	50	0	0	...	...
Horse Allowance, Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...
Travelling Expenses, Field-cornets	15	0	0	13	0	0	a2	0	0
Clothing and rations, Native Police	75	0	0	76	8	8	...	b1	8 8
Petty Expenses ...	5	0	0	0	18	6	c4	1	6
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, £50:									
Expenses of Witnesses...	35	0	0	16	7	6	d18	12	6
Serving Criminal Summonses, &c.	15	0	0	3	1	0	e11	19	0
MISCELLANEOUS, £100:									
Provisions, Clothing, Cotton, Oil, &c., Gaol ...	100	0	0	98	4	4	f1	15	8
RENT, £3. (SUPPLEMENTARY, 10s.):									
Branch Courts. (Supplementary, 10s.) ...	3	10	0	3	0	0	0	10	0
	1,302	10	0	1,265	0	0	38	18	8
Deduct excess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	8
Nett saving on Votes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	10	0

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a to f Speak for themselves.

VOTE XXX.—RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, UPPER UMKOMANZI DIVISION, £1,462.

SALARIES, £1,132.

Resident Magistrate ...	450	0	0	450	0	0	...	...
Do. (additional present holder) ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...	...
European Constable ...	84	0	0	84	0	0	...	...
Gaoler ...	84	0	0	84	0	0	...	...
Eight Native Constables ...	99	0	0	99	0	0	...	...
One Field Cornet ...	15	0	0	15	0	0	...	...
District Surgeon ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...

CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £195.

Travelling Expenses, Resident Magistrate ...	50	0	0	31	5	0	n18	15	0
Horse Allowance, Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...
Indian Interpretation ...	20	0	0	20	0	0	...	...
Travelling Expenses, Field Cornet	15	0	0	15	0	0	...	...
Clothing and Rations, Native Police	80	0	0	62	17	7	b17	2	5
Petty Expenses ...	5	0	0	0	17	0	c4	3	0
Carried forward ...	1,327	0	0	1,286	19	7	40	0	5

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE XXX.—R.M., UPPER UMKOMANZI (*continued*).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted,	More than Voted.	
Brought forward ...	1,327	0	0	1,286	19	7	40	0	5
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, £50.									
Expenses of Witnesses ...	25	0	0	8	9	8	d16	10	4
Serving Criminal Summonses, &c.	25	0	0	12	11	6	e12	8	6
MISCELLANEOUS, £85.									
Provisions, Clothing, Cotton, Oil, &c., Gaol ...	85	0	0	60	8	11	f24	11	1
	1,462	0	0	1,368	9	8	93	10	4
Nett Saving on Votes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	10	4

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a to f. Regulated by requirements of Service.

VOTE XXXI.—RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, IXOPO DIVISION, £1,416.

SALARIES, £982.

Resident Magistrate ...	400	0	0	400	0	0	...	...
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...	...
District Surgeon ...	100	0	0	81	19	9	a18	0
European Constable ...	84	0	0	84	0	0	...	...
Gaoler ...	84	0	0	84	0	0	...	...
Eight Native Constables ...	99	0	0	99	0	0	...	...
Field Cornet ...	15	0	0	15	0	0	...	...

CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES,
£194.

Travelling Expenses, Resident Magistrate ...	50	0	0	45	0	0	b5	0
Horse Allowance, Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...
Travelling Allowance, Field Cornet	14	0	0	12	0	0	c2	0
Clothing and Rations, Native Police	100	0	0	63	14	2	d36	5
Petty Expenses ...	5	0	0	3	6	3	e1	13

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, £90.

Expenses of Witnesses ...	50	0	0	29	4	6	f20	15
Serving of Criminal Summonses, &c.	40	0	0	18	0	6	g21	19

MISCELLANEOUS, £150.

Provisions, Clothing, Cotton, Oil, &c., Gaol ...	150	0	0	100	2	7	h49	17
	1,416	0	0	1,260	7	9	155	12
Nett Saving on Votes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£155	12

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a. Vacant for two months after death of late District Surgeon.
b to h. Call for no particular explanation.

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).

VOTE XXXII.—RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, UMSINGA DIVISION, £1,430.

Service.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote. Less than Voted.			More than Voted		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SALARIES, £1,035.												
Resident Magistrate ...	400	0	0	400	0	0	...			...
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	195	0	0	175	0	0	a20	0	0	...		
Clerk ...	115	0	0	105	16	8	b9	3	4	...		
District Surgeon ...	100	0	0	81	16	6	c18	3	6	...		
European Constable and Gaoler ...	84	0	0	84	0	0	...			...
Nine Native Constables...	111	0	0	111	0	0	...			...
Two Field Cornets ...	30	0	0	30	0	0	...			...
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £185												
Travelling Expenses, Resident Magistrate ...	50	0	0	50	0	0	...			...
Horse Allowance, Clerk and Zulu Interpreter ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...			...
Clothing and Rations, Native Police	90	0	0	82	17	8	d7	2	4	...		
Travelling Expenses, Field Cornets	15	0	0	10	0	0	e5	0	0	...		
Petty Expenses ...	5	0	0	1	19	0	f3	1	0	...		
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, £60.												
Witness' Expenses ...	20	0	0	20	6	6	...			g0	6	6
Serving Criminal Summonses ...	40	0	0	34	15	0	h5	5	0	...		
MISCELLANEOUS, £150.												
Provisions, Clothing, Cotton, Oil, &c., Gaol ...	150	0	0	135	9	7	i14	10	5	...		
	1,430	0	0	1,348	0	11	82	5	7	0	6	6
Deduct excess ...	...			...			0	6	6			
Nett saving on Votes ...	...			...			81	19	1			

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a, b Over-estimated.

c No appointment. District Surgeon paid for Services as required.

d to i Incidental.

VOTE XXXIII.—ADMINISTRATOR OF NATIVE LAW, PAKADA LOCATION, £496.

SALARIES, £375.

Administrator of Native Law ...	300	0	0	300	0	0	...		
Six Native Constables ...	75	0	0	75	0	0	...		

CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £70.

Clothing and Rations, Native Police	65	0	0	62	16	0	a2	4	0
Petty Expenses ...	5	0	0	0	12	0	b4	8	0

MISCELLANEOUS, £15.

Provisions, Lock-up ...	15	0	0	10	3	0	c4	17	0
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RENT, £36.

Administrator's Office and Lock-up	36	0	0	36	0	0	...		
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	496	0	0	484	11	0	11	9	0
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Nett saving on Votes			11	9	0
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EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a to c Casual.

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).

VOTE XXXIV.—ADMINISTRATOR OF NATIVE LAW, IPOLELA, £511.

(SUPPLEMENTARY, £5.)

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SALARIES, £411.												
Administrator of Native Law ...	300	0	0	300	0	0	...			...
Nine Native Constables ...	111	0	0	111	0	0	...			...
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £65.												
Clothing and Rations, Native Police ...	60	0	0	50	19	0	a9	1	0	...		
Petty Expenses ...	5	0	0	3	19	6	b1	0	6	...		
MISCELLANEOUS, £35. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £5.)												
Provisions, Clothing, &c., Gaol, (S. £5) ...	40	0	0	30	4	0	c9	16	0	...		
	516	0	0	496	2	6	19	17	6	...		
Nett Saving on Votes ...	...			...			19	17	6			

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a to c Casual

VOTE XXXV.—ADMINISTRATOR OF NATIVE LAW AND BORDER AGENT, TUGELA DIVISION, £558.

SALARIES, £475.

Administrator of Native Law ...	300	0	0	300	0	0	...	...
Clerk for Immigration purposes ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...
Six Native Constables ...	75	0	0	75	0	0	...	...

CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £73.

Clothing and Rations, Native Police	48	0	0	48	0	0	...	...
Petty Expenses ...	5	0	0	4	4	3	a0	15 9
Travelling Expenses ...	20	0	0	10	0	0	b10	0 0

MISCELLANEOUS, £10.

Provisions, Lock-up ...	10	0	0	4	4	1	c5	15 11
	558	0	0	541	8	4	16	11 8

Nett Saving on Votes ... £16 11 8

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a. to c. Casual

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).

VOTE XXXVI.—IMMIGRATION, £17,864.

Service.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote. More than Voted.			Less than Voted.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD:												
SALARIES, £1,124.												
Secretary and Manager...	350	0	0	350	0	0	...			...
Clerk and Assistant Manager ...	250	0	0	250	0	0	...			...
One Native Attendant at Dépôt ...	24	0	0	24	0	0	...			...
Agent in London ...	500	0	0	375	0	0	a125	0	0	...		
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £640.												
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses of London Agency ...	250	0	0	187	10	0	b62	10	0	...		
Advertising do. ...	100	0	0	...			c100	0	0	...		
Office Rent do. ...	120	0	0	90	0	0	d30	0	0	...		
Travelling Expenses, Members and Secretary of the Board ...	120	0	0	85	15	0	e34	5	0	...		
Petty Expenses of Dépôt, &c. ...	50	0	0	10	0	0	f40	0	0	...		
SERVICES, £5,000.												
European Immigration...	5,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	g4,000	0	0	...		
INDIAN AND AFRICAN IMMIGRATION:												
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £250.												
Contribution to Departmental Expenses, Law 12, 1872 ...	250	0	0	250	0	0	...			...
SERVICES, £10,850.												
Indian Immigration, Law 20, 1874	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	...			...
Indian Return Passages ...	250	0	0	66	18	0	h183	2	0	...		
African Immigration ...	500	0	0	...			i500	0	0	...		
Half Maintenance, Quarantine Station ...	30	0	0	24	0	0	j6	0	0	...		
One-third Printing, Stationery, Dépôt, and Office Furniture ...	70	0	0	38	2	6	k31	17	6	...		
	17,864	0	0	12,751	5	6	5,112	14	6	...		
Nett Saving on Votes ...	...			...			5,112	14	6			

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a, b, d. Overdrawn in 1884.

c. None required.

e, f. Incidental.

g. The Land and European Immigration Board did not apply for this amount to be transferred to their credit.

h to k. Regulated by requirements of Service.

VOTE XXXVII.—EDUCATION, £20,235. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £1,406.)

SALARIES, £9,675.

Superintending Inspector of Schools ...	600	0	0	575	0	0	a25	0	0	...		
Head Masters, High Schools ...	1,000	0	0	946	10	1	b53	9	11	...		
Do. Model Primary Schools for Boys	700	0	0	700	0	0	...			...
Head Mistresses do. do. for Girls	550	0	0	550	0	0	...			...
Head Masters, Primary Country Schools ...	1,625	0	0	1,197	0	2	c427	19	10	...		
Assistants in High Schools ...	750	0	0	747	2	2	d2	17	10	...		
Carried forward ...	5,225	0	0	4,715	12	5	509	7	7	...		

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE XXXVII.—EDUCATION (*continued*).

Service.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote More than Voted.			Less than Voted.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	5,225	0	0	4,715	12	5	509	7	7	...		
SALARIES (<i>continued</i>) :												
Do., and Pupil Teachers in Model Primary Schools ...	3,500	0	0	3,422	9	3	e77	10	9	...		
Do., do., in Primary Schools ...	650	0	0	460	16	2	f189	3	10	...		
Secretary, Council of Education ...	300	0	0	283	6	8	g16	13	4	...		
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £7,210. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £40).												
Allowance in Lieu of Quarters to Head Teachers ...	300	0	0	187	10	0	h112	10	0	...		
Apparatus, Books, Stationery, Drill, Cleaning, and Petty Expenses ...	1,300	0	0	1,261	14	10	i38	5	2	...		
Travelling Expenses of Inspector	200	0	0	200	0	0	...			...
Grants in Aid, including Payments for Attendance and Education Results ...	3,800	0	0	3,773	12	4	j26	7	8	...		
Travelling Expenses of Members of Council of Education (S. £40)	140	0	0	140	0	0	...			...
Nine Bursaries, £40 each ...	360	0	0	280	0	0	k80	0	0	...		
Exhibitions for Universities ...	600	0	0	300	0	0	l300	0	0	...		
Introduction of Teachers ...	150	0	0	44	2	0	m105	18	0	...		
Contingencies ...	300	0	0	289	7	5	n10	12	7	...		
Allowance in Lieu of Quarters to Head Masters ...	50	0	0	...			o50	0	0	...		
Travelling Expenses of Inspector of Schools ...	50	0	0	50	0	0	...			...
MISCELLANEOUS, £3,350. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £1,366).												
Rent, High School, Maritzburg ...	150	0	0	150	0	0	...			...
Do. Durban ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
Furniture for Government Schools	500	0	0	186	13	2	p313	6	10	...		
Repairs and Improvements to Buildings and Grounds of Government Schools ...	600	0	0	599	11	2	q0	8	10	...		
Additions to Government Schools	500	0	0	326	13	0	r173	7	0	...		
Grant for Indian Education, &c....	1,500	0	0	1,461	4	3	s38	15	9	...		
Do., Native do. (Supplementary)...	1,366	0	0	489	17	8	t876	2	4	...		
	21,641	0	0	18,722	10	4	2,918	9	8	...		
Nett Saving on Votes ...	...			...			£2,918	9	8			

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

- a. Half salary for November not paid till 1886 by Crown Agents.
b. Absence on leave of Head Master, High School, Pietermaritzburg.
c. Provision made for Master at New School, which was not ready.
d, e. Casual.
f. Same reason as c.
g. Salary drawn at rate of £100 per annum for December, consequent on acting appointment.
h. Contingent on b.
i, j. Casual.
k. Only seven Bursars.
l. Full number of Exhibitioners not reached.
m. No vacancies to fill.
n. Casual.
o. Over-estimate.
p. New Schools not completed.
q, r, s. Over-estimate.
t. System not yet developed. Over-estimate.

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).

VOTE XXXVIII.—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, £5,285. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £170.)

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
							Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SALARIES, £1,600. SUPPLEMENTARY, £20):												
Speaker	400	0	0	400	0	0	...			...
Clerk	400	0	0	370	16	8	a29	3	4	...		
Clerk Assistant and Librarian ...	300	0	0	285	8	4	b14	11	8	...		
Shorthand Reporter	300	0	0	300	0	0	...			...
Usher	150	0	0	150	0	0	...			...
Door-Keeper	30	0	0	19	11	2	c10	8	10	...		
Messenger	20	0	0	20	0	0	...			...
Second Door-Keeper. (Supplementary)	20	0	0	19	3	4	d0	16	8	...		
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £2,070. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £50):												
Expenses of Members at 20s. per diem each	2,000	0	0	1,594	0	0	e606	0	0	...		
Sessional Clerk. (Supplementary £50)	120	0	0	60	16	6	f59	3	6	...		
MISCELLANEOUS, £1,615. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £100):												
Printing and Bookbinding	1,100	0	0	855	6	2	g244	13	10	...		
Furniture Repairs, &c. (Supplementary, £100)	150	0	0	150	13	7	...			h0	13	7
Petty Expenses	125	0	0	74	13	5	i50	6	7	...		
Stationery	60	0	0	48	2	3	j11	17	9	...		
Voters' List and Pay of Polling Officers	70	0	0	63	6	0	k6	14	0	...		
Expenses of Witnesses	50	0	0	87	16	4	...			l37	16	4
Books for Library, &c.	160	0	0	78	18	2	m81	1	10	...		
	5,455	0	0	4,378	11	11	1,114	18	0	38	9	11
Deduct excess ... ..	...			...			38	9	11	...		
Nett saving on Votes ... ..	...			...			1,076	8	1	...		

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a, b Over-estimated.

c, d, e, f Contingent on duration of Session.

g to m Regulated by requirement of service.

VOTE XXXIX.—COLONIAL DEFENCE, £60,799 2s. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £3,409 18s. 9d.)
VOLUNTEERS, £10,344. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £1,350.)

SALARIES, £908:

Commandant	150	0	0	150	0	0	...		
Adjutant	250	0	0	250	0	0	...		
Staff Clerk	150	0	0	150	0	0	...		
Storekeeper and Armourer	250	0	0	250	0	0	...		
Caretaker and Keeper, Volunteer and Mounted Police Magazine, Pietermaritzburg	24	0	0	24	0	0	...		
Caretaker, Reserve Magazine, Durban	24	0	0	22	0	0	a2	0	0
Carried forward	848	0	0	846	0	0	2	0	0

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE XXXIX.—COLONIAL DEFENCE (*continued*).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.	More than Voted.	
Brought forward ...	848	0	0	846	0	0	2	0	0
SALARIES (<i>continued</i>) :									
Artillery Drill Instructor ...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...		...
Infantry do. ...	36	0	0	31	12	11	b4	7	1
Native Messenger ...	12	0	0	11	4	10	c0	15	2
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £150:									
Petty Expenses, Rations, &c. ...	25	0	0	20	10	9	d4	9	3
Travelling Expenses Armourer, &c. ...	25	0	0	6	10	0	e18	10	0
Allowance in lieu of Travelling Expenses Commandant ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...		...
TRANSPORT, £300 :									
Ammunition, Stores, Targets, &c. ...	250	0	0	196	9	6	f53	10	6
Reserve Arms, Colonial Defence...	50	0	0	3	11	9	g46	8	3
MISCELLANEOUS, £8,786. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £1,350) :									
Arms and Equipment. (Supplementary, £450) ...	1,450	0	0	891	10	11	h558	9	1
Pay and Capitation Tax. (Supplementary, £600) ...	3,600	0	0	3,599	9	0	i0	11	0
Ammunition, Tents, Targets, &c. ...	476	0	0	443	15	7	j32	4	5
Prizes ...	160	0	0	125	5	0	k34	15	0
Allowance to Remount Fund. (Supplementary, £250) ...	650	0	0	646	0	0	l4	0	9
Allowance to Caretakers, Reserve Arms ...	200	0	0	198	19	2	m1	0	10
Grants to Cadet Corps. (Supplementary, £50) ...	100	0	0	46	0	0	n54	0	0
Allowance for Horses, £10 each, to efficient Mounted Volunteers	3,500	0	0	3,499	0	0	o1	0	0
RENT, £200 :									
Drill Shed, Pietermaritzburg ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...		...
Do. Durban ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...		...
NATAL MOUNTED POLICE, £44,955 2s. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £25.)									
SALARIES, £40,955 2s.									
Commandant ...	550	0	0	550	0	0	...		...
Two Inspectors ...	770	0	0	765	16	8	p4	3	4
Four Sub-Inspectors ...	1,110	0	0	1,077	13	6	q32	6	6
One Do. and Adjutant ...	297	10	0	296	13	4	r0	16	8
One Pay and Quartermaster, with rank of Sub-Inspector ...	270	0	0	269	3	4	s0	16	8
Sergeant-Major ...	182	10	0	182	10	0	...		...
Ten Sergeants... ..	1,646	2	0	1,560	4	0	t85	18	0
Seventeen Corporals ...	2,447	12	0	2,271	12	0	u176	0	0
Two hundred and sixty-four Privates	31,221	8	0	31,342	12	0	...		v121 4 0
Increased Pay for Eight Men on re-enrolment after 3 years' Service	1,460	0	0	1,492	9	6	...		w32 9 6
Twenty-five natives of all ranks, including allowance for rations...	500	0	0	471	4	0	x28	16	0
Native Detectives ...	500	0	0	50	19	0	y449	1	0
Carried forward ...	52,649	2	0	51,208	16	9	1,593	18	9
								153	13 6

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE XXXIX.—COLONIAL DEFENCE (*continued*).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.	More than Voted.	
Brought forward ...	52,649	2	0	51,208	16	9	1,593	18	9
N.M.P. (<i>continued</i>) :									
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £1,070									
Petty Expenses ...	50	0	0	42	1	9	z7	18	3
Passage of Recruits ...	800	0	0	...			aa800	0	0
Allowance to Natal Mounted Police when on Outpost Duty ...	200	0	0	144	15	0	bb55	5	0
Medical Inspection of Recruits ...	20	0	0	...			cc20	0	0
TRANSPORT, £700.									
Stores, &c. ...	700	0	0	518	5	9	dd181	14	3
MISCELLANEOUS, £1,650.									
Arms and Ammunition ...	100	0	0	99	6	3	ee0	13	9
Compensation for Horses ...	500	0	0	954	10	0	...	ff454	10
Rewards and Secret Service Money ...	50	0	0	...			gg50	0	0
Uniforms and Blankets for Natives ...	100	0	0	98	3	11	hh1	16	1
Accountrements, Tents, &c. ...	900	0	0	848	9	8	ii51	10	4
RENT, £580. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £25.)									
Mounted Police Barracks, Pietermaritzburg ...	180	0	0	160	0	0	jj20	0	0
Rent of Buildings for N.M.P. when on Outpost Duty (S., £25) ...	425	0	0	423	13	2	kk1	6	10
IMPERIAL TROOPS, £5,500. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £2,034 18s. 9d.)									
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Allowance to Her Majesty's Troops	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	...		...
Ditto for Import Duties to do., (S., £1,850) ..	2,850	0	0	2,830	5	0	ll19	15	0
Rebate of Customs Duties on Goods supplied to Troops in the Colony (S., £184 18s. 9d) ..	684	18	9	684	18	9	...		...
	64,209	0	9	62,013	6	0	2,803	18	3
Deduct excess ...	...			...			608	3	6
Nett saving on Votes ...	...			...			2,195	14	9

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE

- a* No pay drawn during January.
b to *e* Incidental.
f to *o* Call for no particular explanation.
p Casual.
q Retirement of a Sub-Inspector and new appointment.
r, *s* Vacancies not always filled up.
t, *u* Casual.
v, *w* Under-estimate.
x, *y* Not always up to full number.
y, Discontinued early in 1885.
z, *bb* Casual.
aa, *cc* Recruits from England not required.
dd Incidental.
ee, *hh*, *kk* Casual.
ff This amount was voted under Miscellaneous Department, which has lapsed.
gg, *ii* Casual.
jj Rent reduced.
ll Casual.

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).

VOTE XL.—POLICE, £2,500.

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.	More than Voted.	
Native Police for Magistracies ...	2,000	0	0	1,659	1	4	340	18	8
Rural Police ...	500	0	0	358	8	3	141	11	9
	2,500	0	0	2,017	9	7	482	10	5
Nett saving on Votes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	482	10	5

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

The Expenditure under this Vote is contingent on the number of Patrolling Police attached to each Magistracy.

VOTE XLI.—CONTROL AND SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION, £5,706. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £75.)

SALARIES, £1,061:

Controller of Arms and Ammunition	...	...	...	400	0	0	400	0	0	...	...
Clerk	...	...	...	110	0	0	104	3	4	a5	16 8
Gunpowder Officer, Pietermaritzburg	...	...	...	60	0	0	60	0	0	...	...
Gunpowder Officer, Durban	...	...	...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...
Do. Ladysmith	...	...	...	20	0	0	20	0	0	...	...
Do. Newcastle	...	...	...	20	0	0	20	0	0	...	...
Do. Greytown	...	...	...	20	0	0	20	0	0	...	...
Do. Umzinto	...	...	...	20	0	0	20	0	0	...	...
Do. Estcourt	...	...	...	15	0	0	15	0	0	...	...
Do. Stanger	...	...	...	10	0	0	5	1	7	b4	18 5
Do. Ixopo	...	...	...	10	0	0	5	1	7	c4	18 5
Caretaker of Magazine, Durban	...	...	...	108	0	0	108	0	0	...	...
Do. Pietermaritzburg	...	...	...	84	0	0	84	0	0	...	...
Four Native Guards, Magazine, Durban	...	...	...	48	0	0	48	0	0	...	...
Two Native Guards, Magazine, Pietermaritzburg	...	...	...	24	0	0	24	0	0	...	...
Native Messenger	...	...	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...	...
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £170:											
Travelling Expenses of Controller	...	...	...	50	0	0	26	5	0	d23	15 0
Do. Members	...	...	...	40	0	0	17	10	0	e22	10 0
of Firearms Board	...	...	...	70	0	0	56	6	7	f13	13 5
Clothing and Rations, Native Messenger and Guards	...	...	...	10	0	0	0	18	0	g9	2 0
Petty Expenses	...	...	...					

AMMUNITION, £4,000:

Supply of Gunpowder and Ammunition, Rifles and Carbines ...	4,000	0	0	2,276	15	0	h1,723	5	0
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MISCELLANEOUS, £475. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £75):

Registering and Stamping Firearms ...	100	0	0	40	1	8	i59	18	4
Requisites for Magazines ...	40	0	0	10	19	0	j29	1	0
Office Furniture ...	10	0	0	...	...	...	k10	0	0
Repairs to Gunpowder Magazine and Caretaker's Cottage ...	100	0	0	58	15	1	l41	4	11
For distribution amongst Rifle Associations in the Colony. (Supplementary, £75) ...	300	0	0	276	16	6	m23	3	6
	5,781	0	0	3,809	13	4	1,971	6	8

Nett saving on Votes	1,971	6	8	...
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EXPENDITURE (*continued*).

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE XLI.

a Over-estimated.*b, c* These officers are not paid a fixed salary, but a percentage on their sales.*d* to *g* and *i* to *m* Regulated according to requirements of service.*h* Saving owing to decrease of importations.

VOTE XLII.—PENSIONS, £5,340 5s. 7d. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £73 5s. 4d).

Service.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote. Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Hon. Major Erskine, late Colonial Secretary ...	500	0	0	500	0	0	...			...
F. Becker, late Postmaster-General	175	0	0	175	0	0	...			...
E. Lee, late First Clerk, Treasury	155	0	0	155	0	0	...			...
J. H. B. Moreland, late Landing Surveyor, Customs Department	130	0	0	130	0	0	...			...
Rev. W. Nisbett, late Government Teacher, Pietermaritzburg ...	110	0	0	...			<i>a</i> 110	0	0	...		
P. Paterson, late Civil Engineer ...	50	0	0	54	3	4	...			<i>b</i> 4	3	4
R. Lyon, late Librarian, Legislative Council ...	26	13	0	26	13	0	...			...
J. T. Nel, late Field Commandant, Umvoti County ...	8	6	8	...			<i>c</i> 8	6	8	...		
E. Hillier, late Turnkey, Pietermaritzburg Gaol ...	21	16	9	20	0	7	<i>d</i> 1	16	2	...		
J. B. Fitzpatrick, late Clerk and Coolie Interpreter, Richmond ...	16	0	0	16	0	0	...			...
W. P. Anderson, late Pilot, Port Establishment ...	60	0	0	60	0	0	...			...
R. Lesslie, late Tidewaiter, Customs Department ...	33	14	8	33	14	8	...			...
Wilson Wood, late First Landing Waiter, Customs Department ...	157	10	0	91	17	6	<i>e</i> 65	12	6	...		
James Perrin, late First Clerk, Secretary for Native Affairs ...	170	12	6	170	12	8	...			<i>f</i> 0	0	2
John Bird, late Colonial Treasurer	423	8	3	423	8	3	...			...
W. Hodge, late Pilot, Port Establishment ...	135	0	7	135	0	7	...			...
J. Miller, late Gaoler, Verulam ...	33	12	0	33	12	0	...			...
Sir T. Shepstone, late Secretary for Native Affairs ...	533	6	8	533	6	10	...			<i>g</i> 0	0	2
J. O'Mahoney, late First Landing Waiter, Customs ...	130	13	10	44	14	7	<i>h</i> 85	19	3	...		
W. MacFarlane, late Speaker, Legislative Council ...	300	0	0	300	0	0	...			...
W. J. D. Moodie, late Resident Magistrate, Klip River ...	262	10	0	262	10	0	...			...
J. Howe, late Gaoler, Klip River...	22	8	0	22	8	0	...			...
R. B. Struthers, late Controller of Excise ...	93	6	8	93	6	8	...			...
Sir H. L. Phillips, late Puisne Judge ...	800	0	0	800	0	0	...			...
A. Clarence, late Sheriff ...	198	6	8	198	6	8	...			...
J. Maughan, late Warder, Durban Gaol ...	25	15	6	30	1	0	...			<i>i</i> 4	5	6
P. Foster, late Gaoler, Verulam ...	50	8	0	50	8	0	...			...
A. Airth, late Port Captain ...	125	0	0	125	0	0	...			...
J. P. Symons, late Auditor ...	400	0	0	366	13	4	<i>j</i> 33	6	8	...		
Carried forward ...	5,148	9	9	4,851	17	8	305	1	3	8	9	2

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE XLII.—PENSIONS (*continued*).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
Brought forward ...	5,148	9	9	4,851	17	8	305	1	3	8	9	2
W. G. Evans, late First Clerk and Draughtsman, Public Works ...	149	15	10	149	15	10	...			...
J. Raymond, late Gaoler, Umvoti	42	0	0	31	10	0	11	10	0	...		
P. Toohey, late Wharf Constable, Point (Supplementary) ...	17	19	10	17	18	4	10	1	6	...		
L. B. Freyneau, late Stoker, "Fore-runner" (Supplementary) ...	12	11	6	...			12	11	6	...		
J. Burne, late Messenger and Constable, Stanger (Supplementary)	42	14	0	...			42	14	0	...		
	5,413	10	11	5,051	1	10	370	18	3	8	9	2
Deduct Excess ...	...			...			8	9	2			
Nett Saving on Votes ...	...			...			£362	9	1			

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

- a. This Pensioner is dead.
 b. Lapsed 1884.
 c. This Pensioner is dead.
 d. Not drawn for December.
 e. This Pensioner is dead.
 f, g, l. Casual.
 h. This Pensioner died 3rd February, 1885.
 i. Lapsed 1884.
 j. Not drawn in December.
 k. Last quarter not drawn.
 m, n. Not claimed.

VOTE XLIII.—GRANTS AND GRATUITIES, £4,731 15s. 0d. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £171 13s. 4d).

Grey's Hospital ...	2,100	0	0	2,523	0	11	...	a423	0	11
Pietermaritzburg Benevolent Society ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...	...
Durban Benevolent Society ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...	...
Botanic Gardens, Durban (including Meteorological Observations) ...	350	0	0	350	0	0	...	...
Botanic Gardens, Pietermaritzburg	350	0	0	350	0	0	...	...
Pietermaritzburg Agricultural Society ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...
Umvoti Agricultural Society ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...
Klip River Agricultural Society ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...
Weenen Agricultural Society ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...
Richmond Agricultural Society ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...
Durban Public Library and Reading Room ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...
Verulam Mechanics' Institute ...	50	0	0	50	0	0	...	...
Pinetown Reading Room ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...
Greytown do. ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...
Ladysmith do. ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...
Newcastle do. (S. £12 10s.)	37	10	0	37	10	0	...	...
Ixopo do. ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...
Natal Rifle Association (for Central Rifle Competition) ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...	...
Natal Society ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...
Richmond Literary Institute ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...
Carried forward ...	4,312	10	0	4,735	10	11	...	423	0	11

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE XLIII.—GRANTS AND GRATUITIES (*continued*).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
Brought forward ...	4,312	10	0	4,735	10	11	...			423	0	11
Estcourt Library ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...			...
Isipingo do. ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...			...
J. Curry, late Labourer, Public Works ...	54	15	0	54	15	0	...			...
J. Green, do. ...	36	10	0	...			b36	10	0	...		
C. Bartlett, do. ...	36	10	0	33	10	0	c3	0	0	...		
J. Hewitt, do. ...	36	10	0	36	10	0	...			...
Rev. R. Craig, late Minister Dutch Reformed Church, Weenen ...	42	10	0	42	10	0	...			...
Curator, Natal Society Museum ...	25	0	0	...			d25	0	0	...		
Stanger Public Library ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...			...
Ipolela do. (Supplementary) ...	10	0	0	10	0	0	...			...
Howick Library ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...			...
Umzinto do. (Supplementary) ...	12	0	0	...			e12	0	0	...		
Payment on the English system of Marks to long-sentenced prisoners on being discharged ...	100	0	0	5	3	3	f94	16	9	...		
Mrs. Kretzschmar, Widow of the late District Surgeon, Verulam (Supplementary) ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
Mrs. Greer, widow of the late District Surgeon, Ixopo (Supplementary) ...	...			50	0	0	...			g50	0	0
Widow of the late G. Foster, Plate-layer, Natal Government Railway (Supplementary) ...	33	0	0	33	0	0	...			...
Widow of the late D. Kennedy, Secretary, Council of Education (Supplementary) ...	...			50	0	0	...			h50	0	0
J. S. Boshoff, late Field Commandant, Weenen County (Supplementary) ...	4	3	4	...			i4	3	4	...		
	4,903	8	4	5,250	19	2	175	10	1	523	0	11
Deduct less than Voted ...	...			...			...			175	10	1
Expenditure over Estimate ...	...			...			...			£347	10	10

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

- a. Expenditure incurred by Crown Agents. This amount has been recovered.
 b. Died in 1884.
 c. Undrawn in December.
 d, e, i. Unclaimed.
 f. Dependent on number of good marks obtained by prisoners.
 g, h. Authorised by Executive Council.

VOTE XLIV.—PUBLIC DEBT, £191,271. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £444 6s. 6d.)

INTEREST, £173,033.

Harbour Works Loan ...	4,410	0	0	4,506	0	0	...	a96	0	0
Coolie Loan (Law 15, 1864) ...	4,116	0	0	4,218	0	0	...	b102	0	0
Consolidated Loan (Law 16, 1871) ...	8,305	0	0	8,392	10	0	...	c87	10	0
Indian Immigration Trust Board, (Law 1, 1876) ...	2,250	0	0	2,317	10	0	...	d67	10	0
Do. (Law 19, 1876) ...	2,250	0	0	2,250	0	0	...	...
Carried forward ...	21,331	0	0	21,684	0	0	...	353	0	0

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE XLIV.—PUBLIC DEBT (*continued*).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	21,331	0	0	21,684	0	0	...			353	0	0
INTEREST (<i>continued</i>) :												
Railway Loan (Law 5, 1875) ...	54,000	0	0	54,157	10	0	...			e157	10	0
New Railway Loan (Law 35, 1880) ...	75,302	0	0	68,042	0	0	f7,260	0	0	...		
Savings Bank Deposit (Law 11, 1882) ...	1,350	0	0	1,874	18	7	...			g524	18	7
Supreme Court Deposits ...	850	0	0	779	17	1	h70	2	11	...		
Premium Bills of Exchange ...	200	0	0	17	3	9	i182	16	3	...		
New Loan, 1884 ...	20,000	0	0	4,707	13	3	j15,292	6	9	...		
General Loan, Law 10, 1882 ...	...			18,912	12	5	...			k18,912	12	5
Inscribed Stock and Debentures ... }	...			...			...			...
REPAYMENT OF LOANS, £18,238.												
Harbour Works Loan Sinking Fund	2,205	0	0	2,205	0	0	...			...
Coolie Loan do.	1,372	0	0	1,372	0	0	...			...
Consolidated do.	1,661	0	0	1,661	0	0	...			...
Indian Immigration Trust Board do.	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	...			...
Railway Loan do.	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	...			...
INSCRIPTION OF STOCK, £4446s. 6d. (Sup.)												
Stamping Stock Certificates, and legal expenses connected with Inscription of Stock (Sup.) ...	444	6	6	1,647	14	9	...			l1,203	8	3
	191,715	6	6	190,061	9	10	22,805	5	11	21,151	9	3
Deduct more than Voted ...	...			...			21,151	9	3	...		
Nett saving on Votes ...	...			...			1,653	16	8	...		

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a to c Lapsed Votes 1884 and 1885.

f Consequent on conversion and inscription of Stock under Law 10, 1882.

g Under-estimated.

h, i Incidental.

j Loan not all negotiated.

k No provision made for interest under Loan Law, 1882.

l Contingent on amount of stock inscribed.

VOTE XLV.—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, £1,875.

SALARIES, £1,500 :

Veterinary Surgeon of the Colony	300	0	0	300	0	0	...		
Sheep Inspectors County of Pietermaritzburg—Wards 2, 3, and 4	150	0	0	150	0	0	...		
Sheep Inspectors County of Pietermaritzburg—Wards 1 and 6 ...	150	0	0	150	0	0	...		
County of Umvoti—Wards 1, 2, and 3 ...	150	0	0	150	0	0	...		
County of Umvoti—Ward 4 ...	150	0	0	150	0	0	...		
County of Weenen—Wards 1 and 2	150	0	0	150	0	0	...		
Do. do 3 ...	150	0	0	150	0	0	...		
Colenso Bulwer Bridge...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...		
Upper Umkomanzi Division ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...		
Ixopo ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...		
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £375 :									
Cost of Sheep Dipping at Colenso	300	0	0	223	9	6	a76	10	6
Travelling Expenses, Veterinary Surgeon ...	75	0	0	26	17	6	b48	2	6
	1,875	0	0	1,750	7	0	124	13	0
Nett saving on Votes ...	...			...			124	13	0

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE XLV.

a, b These expenses are regulated by requirements of service.

VOTE XLVI.—NATAL OBSERVATORY, £366. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £40).

Service.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
							Less than Voted.			More than Voted		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SALARIES, £556 :												
Superintendent	400	0	0	400	0	0	...			...
Clerk	144	0	0	110	0	0	a34	0	0	...		
Native	12	0	0	11	0	0	b1	0	0	...		
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £110. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £40) :												
Stationery, Repairs, Petty Ex- penses, Computing. (Supple- mentary, £24)	124	0	0	120	7	8	c3	12	4	...		
Rations, Native Messengers	10	0	0	4	16	9	d5	3	3	...		
Electrical Batteries. (Supple- mentary)	16	0	0	18	18	0	...			e2	18	0
	706	0	0	665	2	5	43	15	7	2	18	0
Deduct excess	...			...			2	18	0			
Nett saving on Votes	...			...			40	17	7			

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a New appointment at £120 from 1st January.

b Vacant during February.

c, d Casual.

e Under-estimated.

VOTE XLVII.—MISCELLANEOUS, £9,805. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £1,589 14s. 6d.)

SALARIES, £250:

Chaplain, English Church, Pieter- maritzburg	100	0	0	100	0	0	...		...
Minister, Dutch Reformed Church, Umvoti	150	0	0	150	0	0	...		...

CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES,
£9,555. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £1,589
14s. 6d.) :

Hire of Special Constables, Convey- ance of Prisoners, &c. ...	300	0	0	182	0	6	117	19	6	...		
Government Gazette and Printing	1,800	0	0	1,369	2	5	430	17	7	...		
Stationery	1,300	0	0	1,802	7	2	...			a502	7	2
Bookbinding	200	0	0	158	15	11	41	4	1	...		
Subscriptions to and Printing in Colonial Newspapers... ..	60	0	0	49	4	2	10	15	10	...		
Inspection and destruction of Glan- dered Horses	25	0	0	...			25	0	0	...		
Carried forward	3,935	0	0	3,811	10	2	625	17	0	502	7	2

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE XLVII.—MISCELLANEOUS (*continued*).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted,			More than Voted.		
Brought forward ...	3,935	0	0	3,811	10	2	625	17	0	502	7	2
CONTINGENT, &c., EXPENSES (<i>continued</i>) :												
Indian and other Translations, (Supplementary, £20) ...	40	0	0	32	8	6	7	11	6	...		
Expenditure under Dog Tax Law, (No. 27, 1875) ...	1,800	0	0	1,454	14	3	345	5	9	...		
Travelling Expenses Licensing Boards ...	150	0	0	113	10	0	36	10	0	...		
Remuneration of Officers acting for other Officers ...	50	0	0	19	15	9	30	4	3	...		
Commissions of Enquiry, and Allowance to Members and Clerks. (Supplementary, £1,000) ...	1,400	0	0	1,503	11	7	...			6103	11	7
Clerical Assistance in the several Departments ...	300	0	0	116	0	11	183	19	1	...		
Fees to Surgeons not in Government employ ...	100	0	0	29	18	0	70	2	0	...		
Travelling Expenses of District and other Surgeons ...	250	0	0	242	15	0	7	5	0	...		
Travelling Expenses of Officers of Government, and Removal Allowance ...	300	0	0	182	0	11	117	19	1	...		
Fees for Inspection of Cattle arriving by Sea. (Supplementary £3 4s. 6d.) ...	33	4	6	33	4	6	...			...
Ocean Telegrams ...	2,000	0	0	947	19	9	1,052	0	3	...		
Burial of Paupers ...	20	0	0	9	11	0	10	9	0	...		
Supply of Blankets to Native Messengers and Constables in the Colony ...	350	0	0	0	1	3	349	18	9	...		
Care of Military Graveyards ...	50	0	0	48	11	11	1	8	1	...		
Enclosing Military Graveyards, Rorke's Drift. (Supplementary £50) ...	100	0	0	96	4	6	3	15	6	...		
Examination of Lunatics, Medical Fees for, (Supplementary) ...	35	0	0	25	4	0	9	16	0	...		
Harding Detachment, N.M.P., and Remounting Detachment. (Supplementary) ...	459	10	0	...			459	10	0	...		
Cabinet of Drugs for Medical Board. (Supplementary) ...	7	0	0	...			7	0	0	...		
Contingencies... ..	15	0	0	5	9	3	9	10	9	...		
	11,394	14	6	8,672	11	3	3,328	2	0	605	18	9
Deduct excess... ..	...			...			605	18	9			
Nett saving on Votes ... ..	...			...			2,722	3	3			

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a Forms, &c., printed at Home instead of in the Colony, and formerly charged to Printing Vote.

b Increased number of Commissions.

The other Items speak for themselves, and are operated upon according to requirement of Service.

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).

VOTE XLVIII.—TELEGRAPH, £11,788 10s. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £358 18s. 7d.)

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.	More than Voted.	
SALARIES, £4,985 10s. :									
Consulting Engineer	150	0	0	150	0	0	...	...
Pietermaritzburg—									
Inspector and Mechanician ...	312	10	0	310	8	4	a2 1 8	...	
Clerk	200	0	0	199	3	4	b0 16 8	...	
Clerk	180	0	0	164	1	5	c15 18 7	...	
Clerk	180	0	0	179	3	4	d0 16 8	...	
Clerk	180	0	0	170	0	0	e10 0 0	...	
Clerk (Counter)	160	0	0	103	6	8	f56 13 4	...	
Clerk	180	0	0	...			g180 0 0	...	
Accountant	180	0	0	145	3	10	h34 16 2	...	
Sub-Inspector	170	0	0	169	3	4	i0 16 8	...	
Five Messengers	192	0	0	182	4	6	j9 15 6	...	
Linemen	450	0	0	373	9	8	k76 10 4	...	
Durban—									
Clerk in Charge	262	10	0	258	19	5	l3 10 7	...	
Clerk	237	10	0	236	9	2	m1 0 10	...	
Clerk	190	0	0	189	3	4	n0 16 8	...	
Clerk	180	0	0	172	10	0	o7 10 0	...	
Clerk	180	0	0	64	6	7	p115 13 5	...	
Clerk (Counter)	180	0	0	166	13	4	q13 6 8	...	
Five Messengers	192	0	0	156	0	0	r36 0 0	...	
The Point—									
Clerk	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...
Messenger	24	0	0	18	0	0	s6 0 0	...	
Verulam—									
Clerk	125	0	0	125	0	0	...	...
Messenger	24	0	0	18	0	0	t6 0 0	...	
Stanger—									
Clerk	26	0	0	21	2	3	u4 17 9	...	
Messenger	24	0	0	24	0	0	...	...
Pinetown—									
Clerk	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...
Messenger	24	0	0	18	0	0	v6 0 0	...	
Estcourt—									
Clerk	115	0	0	115	0	0	...	...
Messenger	24	0	0	21	10	0	w2 10 0	...	
Ladysmith—									
Clerk	130	0	0	128	6	8	x1 13 4	...	
Messenger	24	0	0	24	0	0	...	...
Newcastle—									
Clerk	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...
Do. (additional present holder) ..	30	0	0	30	0	0	...	...
Messenger and Assistant ...	60	0	0	60	0	0	...	...
Richmond—									
Clerk	120	0	0	109	3	11	y10 16 1	...	
Messenger	24	0	0	21	0	0	z3 0 0	...	
Ixopo—									
Clerk	30	0	0	30	0	0	...	...

CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES, £370.
(SUPPLEMENTARY £18.)

Battery and Instrument Material...	150	0	0	18	10	10	aa131 9 2	...
Carried forward ..	5,135	10	0	4,396	19	11	738 10 1	...

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE XLVIII.—TELEGRAPH (*continued*).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.		More than Voted.	
Brought forward ...	5,135	10	0	4,396	19	11	738	10	1	...
CONTINGENT, &c., EXPENSES (<i>continued</i>) :										
Petty Expenses, including Date Stamp, Obliterating Ink, &c. ...	75	0	0	23	1	1	bb51	18	11	...
Percentage to Stationmasters for forwarding Paid Messages ...	120	0	0	101	15	8	cc18	4	4	...
Porterage, and Disbursements recovered in Revenue ...	25	0	0	0	15	2	dd24	4	10	...
Extra Allowance to Clerk whilst acting at Stanger (Sup.) ...	18	0	0	18	0	0	...			...
MAINTENANCE, £1,000. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £200.)										
Maintenance of Line, at an average cost of 60s. per mile (S. £200)...	1,200	0	0	1,161	6	9	ee38	13	3	...
MISCELLANEOUS, £5,265. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £136 18s. 7d.)										
Subsidy Ocean Telegraph ...	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	...			...
Contribution to International Telegraph Convention, Berne ...	15	0	0	13	7	0	ff1	13	0	...
Stationery, Printing, and Stamps...	250	0	0	175	8	6	gg74	11	6	...
Second Line to Stamford Hill (Supplementary) ...	136	18	7	138	8	6	...		hh1	9 11
RENT, £168. (SUPPLEMENTARY £4.)										
Offices (S. £4.) ...	172	0	0	172	0	0	...		...
	12,147	8	7	11,201	2	7	947	15	11	1 9 11
Deduct excess ...	...			...			1	9	11	
Nett saving on Votes ...	...			...			946	6	0	

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

- a, b, d* Casual.
c Clerk on leave one month without pay.
e Over-estimate.
f Vacant portion of year.
g Vacant.
h Vacant one month; also Clerk on leave one month without pay.
i Casual.
j Four only employed first three months.
k Over-estimated.
l to n Casual.
o Change in staff.
p Vacant during portion of year.
q Change in staff.
r One Messengership vacant.
s, t, v Native employed instead of European.
u, w, x Casual.
y, z Over-estimate.
aa, bb, cc, dd Over-estimate. Regulated by requirements of Service.
ee, ff, gg Casual.
hh Under-estimate.

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).

VOTE XLIX.—SPECIAL PAYMENTS, £170. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £9,616 2s. 1d.)

Service.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
Preparing Duplicate Plans and Specifications of Patents (S, £5)	15	0	0	12	12	6	a	2	7	6	...	...
Vaccine Lymph ...	10	0	0	15	0	0	...	...	...	b	5	0 0
Compilation of the Annals of the Colony ...	150	0	0	150	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenses in procuring Evidence of Meeting held for the purpose of Recruiting Men to proceed to Zululand (Supplementary) ...	3	11	6	3	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaccination Law (Supplementary)	1,000	0	0	802	7	8	c	197	12	4	...	...
Precautionary Measures against Spread of Small-pox (Supplementary) ...	500	0	0	411	2	0	d	88	18	0	...	...
Reward for Catching a Horse Thief, Maso (Supplementary) ...	4	10	0	4	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keep of two Destitute Children, Maddocks (Supplementary) ...	30	0	0	29	2	0	e	0	18	0	...	...
Half Share Quarantine Expenses, Durban (Supplementary) ...	80	9	10	80	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colonial Exhibition Commission (Supplementary) ...	3,000	0	0	398	10	8	f	2,601	9	4	...	...
Survey Fees, Defining Road through Farm "Rehnoster Fontein" (Supplementary) ...	4	4	0	4	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valuation of Lot 7, Block K, Estcourt (Supplementary) ...	2	2	0	2	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valuation of Lot 1, Block 6, Dundee (Supplementary) ...	0	10	6	0	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerk of Peace, Fee for Winding up Estate of P. McKenzie, deceased (Supplementary) ...	2	2	0	2	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonus to A. Nicholas, X Distillery, for Erection of Locked Receiver (Supplementary) ...	50	0	0	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenses of Volunteer Officers attending Board of Officers (Supplementary) ...	45	0	0	42	0	0	g	3	0	0	...	...
Lapsed Money Order Claimed (Supplementary) ...	11	9	0	0	11	9	h	10	17	3	...	...
Reward to Umkowane for Apprehension of Horse Thief, Ipolela (Supplementary) ...	2	0	0	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passage from India of Mr. and Mrs. Ruffe, Hindustani Interpreter, Supreme Court (Supplementary)	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Refund of Customs on Stores for use of Eastern Telegraph Company (Supplementary) ...	22	11	3	...	...	...	i	22	11	3	...	...
Rebate of Customs on Telegraph and Telephone Materials of Transvaal Government (Supplementary) ...	7	19	6	...	...	...	j	7	19	6	...	...
Purchase of Stamped Cheques (Supplementary) ...	75	0	0	11	4	0	k	63	16	0	...	...
Carried forward ...	5,116	9	7	2,122	0	5	2,999	9	2	5	0	0

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE XLIX.—SPECIAL PAYMENTS (*continued*).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
Brought forward ...	5,116	9	7	2,122	0	5	2,999	9	2	5	0	0
Refund of Customs on Damaged Dhol re-shipped to India (Supplementary) ...	32	19	10	...			32	19	10	...		
South African Exhibition (Supplementary) ...	100	0	0	...			m100	0	0	...		
Union S.S. Co., Gratuity in consideration of losses incurred in 1882-3, carrying out the Quarantine Regulations (Supplementary) ...	1,600	0	0	1,600	0	0	...			...
D. Currie & Co., Gratuity in consideration of losses incurred in 1882-3, carrying out the Quarantine Regulations (Supplementary) ...	1,600	0	0	...			n1,600	0	0	...		
Funeral Expenses of late Mr. Swinford, Stationmaster, Umbilo, N.G.R. (Supplementary) ...	12	12	0	12	12	0	...			...
Experimental Borings for Coal to be made at Eland's Laagte and elsewhere (Supplementary) ...	250	0	0	157	17	10	o92	2	2	...		
Medical and Funeral Expenses, late G. Foster, Platelayer, N.G. Railways (Supplementary) ...	34	5	0	34	5	0	...			...
Passages to England of the Widow and Children of the late G. Foster (Supplementary) ...	40	0	0	51	19	9	...			p11	19	9
Medical and other Expenses incurred by Trooper Brown, injured at Volunteer Encampment (Supplementary) ...	6	19	9	6	19	9	...			...
Portion of amount of Bond estreated R. V. C. Troy remitted to Mr. W. E. Shepstone (Supplementary) ...	75	0	0	75	0	0	...			...
Refund of Advance, Surveyor-General, Survey of Pietermaritzburg (Supplementary) ...	6	19	0	6	19	0	...			...
Refund of Advance, Protector of Immigrants (Supplementary) ...	480	0	0	480	0	0	...			...
Do., Mr. McLeod, Salary Advanced (Supplementary) ...	77	11	7	77	11	7	...			...
Do., Manager Grey's Hospital, Salary (Supplementary) ...	35	0	0	35	0	0	...			...
Do., Sub-Manager Telegraphs, on Account of Cable Messages (Supplementary) ...	203	1	9	203	1	9	...			...
Do., Postmaster-General, on Account of Stolen Stamps (Supplementary) ...	40	3	7	40	3	7	...			...
Measures for Prevention of Smuggling (Supplementary) ...	75	0	0	...			q75	0	0	...		
Reward for Catching a Gaol Thief E. Criddick, Compensation for Injury received whilst Colouring Legislative Council Room ...	...			1	0	0	...			r1	0	0
	...			6	0	0	...			s6	0	0
Carried forward ...	9,786	2	1	4,910	10	8	4,899	11	2	23	19	9

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE XLIX.—SPECIAL PAYMENTS (*continued*).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
Brought forward ...	9,786	2	1	4,910	10	8	4,899	11	2	23	19	9
Passage to England of Captain Nicholls, Assistant Colonial Engineer ...	...			44	2	0	...			44	2	0
Refund of Customs Duties, Law 2, 1885 ...	...			30	0	0	...			30	0	0
	9,786	2	1	4,984	12	8	4,899	11	2	98	1	9
Deduct Excess ...	...			...			98	1	9			
Nett Saving on Votes ...	...			...			£4,801	9	5			

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

- a, c, d, e, g,* Casual.
b, Under-estimated.
f, All Accounts could not be rendered before close of year.
h, Wrong amount voted.
i, j, l, m, n, Not applied for.
k, Government Departments do not require to use Stamped Cheques.
o, Incidental.
p, Under-estimated.
q, No Expenses incurred.
r, s, t, u, Authorised by Executive Council.

VOTE L.—RAILWAYS, £199,964. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £3,665 12s. 10d.)

Railways. (Supplementary, £3,665 12s. 10d.) ...	203,629	12	10	229,048	17	2	...	25,419	4	4
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VOTE LI.—HARBOUR BOARD, £28,720 9s. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £7,185 15s. 5d.)

Harbour Board. (Supplementary, £7,185 15s. 5d.) ...	35,906	4	5	40,629	13	8	...	4,723	9	3
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VOTE LII.—PUBLIC WORKS LOAN, £64,950. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £60,558 6s. 8d.)

Trigonometrical Survey of Natal, Primary Triangulation ...	2,000	0	0	1,999	13	9	a0	6	3	...
Trigonometrical Survey of Natal, Subsidiary Triangulation. (Supplementary, £304) ...	1,704	0	0	1,656	11	10	b47	8	2	...
Continuation of Works at Umzimkulu ...	2,000	0	0	1,697	7	7	c302	12	5	...
Office and Lock-up for Administrator of Native Law, Lower Tugela ...	650	0	0	187	7	6	d462	12	6	...
Payment to Durban Corporation, to aid in building Barracks, being the equivalent for War Department Lands... ..	1,500	0	0	...			e1,500	0	0	...
Erection of School and Master's House, Pinetown ...	1,500	0	0	215	12	5	f1,284	7	7	...
Carried forward ...	9,354	0	0	5,756	13	1	3,597	6	11	...

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE LII.—PUBLIC WORKS LOAN (*continued*).

Services.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.	More than Voted.	
Brought forward ...	9,354	0	0	5,756	13	1	3,597	6	11
Erection of School and Master's House, Estcourt ...	1,500	0	0	6	12	0	g1,493	8	0
Telegraph Line to Greytown ...	2,700	0	0	1,218	4	9	h1,481	15	3
Do. Umzinto ...	3,700	0	0	1,279	10	0	i2,420	10	0
Houses for Resident Magistrates, Umzinto and Ixopo. (Supplementary) ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...	...	...
Bridge over Sunday's River. (Supplementary) ...	34	1	0	31	15	0	j2	6	0
Trigonometrical Survey of Natal, Primary Triangulation (expended 1884). (Supplementary) ...	1,999	19	11	1,999	19	11	...	...	...
Continuation of Works at Umzimkulu (expended 1884). (Supplementary) ...	1,497	0	2	1,497	0	5	...	...	...
Government Primary School, Richmond (expended 1884). (Supplementary) ...	2,766	4	2	2,766	4	2	...	...	...
New Court House, Estcourt, (expended 1884). (Supplementary) ...	1,284	17	0	1,284	17	0	...	...	...
Laying on Water to Lunatic Asylum. (Supplementary) ...	544	17	0	121	10	3	k423	6	9
Laying on Water, Lunatic Asylum, (expended 1884.) (Supplementary) ...	353	11	4	353	11	4	...	...	...
Office and Lock-up, Ipoela Division. (Supplementary) ...	781	8	3	720	14	5	l60	13	10
Additions to Umsinga Gaol. (Supplementary) ...	192	15	9	313	3	10	...	m120	8
Additions to Ladysmith Gaol. (Supplementary) ...	120	0	0	72	4	0	n47	16	0
Natal Mounted Police Barracks, Greytown. (Supplementary) ...	21	3	7	19	8	8	o1	14	11
Natal Mounted Police Barracks, Greytown, (expended 1884.) (Supplementary) ...	1,978	16	5	1,978	16	5	...	...	...
Well for do. (Supplementary) ...	50	0	0	50	0	0	...	...	...
Additions to Observatory. (Supplementary) ...	264	7	3	264	7	3	...	...	...
Additions to Stanger Gaol. (Supplementary) ...	350	0	0	...	...	...	p350	0	0
For purchase of Farm Nolens Volens. (Supplementary) ...	1,600	0	0	1,593	13	6	q6	6	6
Expenses in connection with Law 35, 1880 ...	...	...	...	26	0	2	...	r26	0
HARBOUR WORKS, £48,000. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £63,321 17s. 2d.):									
Extension of North Pier ...	19,000	0	0	18,614	10	5	s385	9	7
Do. of South Pier. (Supplementary, £5,000) ...	13,000	0	0	12,979	1	0	t20	19	0
Wharf Extension ...	14,000	0	0	...	...	...	u14,000	0	0
Removal of Rock from Bluff Channel ...	3,000	0	0	531	8	3	v2,468	11	9
Quarry ...	3,000	0	0	2,873	4	7	w126	15	5
Carried forward ...	83,293	2	1	56,552	10	5	26,886	19	11
							146	8	3

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).VOTE LII.—PUBLIC WORKS LOAN (*continued*).

Service.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	More than Voted.			Less than Voted.		
Brought forward ...	83,293	2	1	56,552	10	5	26,886	19	11	146	8	3
Extension of Levelled Area. (Supplementary, £150) ...	1,150	0	0	1,032	5	0	x117	15	0	...		
New House for Port Captain. (Supplementary) ...	1,171	17	2	1,089	15	2	y82	2	0	...		
New Slip transferred from Vote for Wharf Extension. (Supplementary) ...	3,000	0	0	2,819	8	11	z180	11	1	...		
South Pier (1884 expenditure, re-voted for Transfer to Loan Account.) (Supplementary) ...	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	...			...
Balance in excess of Funds, Law 35, 1885 ...	...			5,859	1	9	...			aa5,859	1	9
NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £30,893 7s. 5d) :												
Repairs to Viaducts and Bridges. (Supplementary) ...	20,966	5	2	15,701	18	4	bb5,264	6	10	...		
Construction of roads of approach to certain Stations on the Lady-smith Extension. (Supplementary) ...	1,829	0	0	...			cc1,829	0	0	...		
Repairs to Viaducts and Bridges, (expended 1884). (Supplementary) ...	8,098	2	3	8,098	2	3	...			...
Compensation, &c., under old Railway Loan ...	...			363	5	4	...			dd363	5	4
	125,508	6	8	97,516	7	2	34,360	14	10	6,368	15	4
Deduct excess ...	...			...			6,368	15	4			
Nett saving on Votes ...	...			...			27,991	19	6			

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND VOTE.

a, b, c Casual.

d Temporary Buildings only erected.

e No payment made.

f, g Works not completed.

h, i Line not completed.

j Casual.

k Over-estimated.

l Incidental.

m (See Public Works also for this item). £300 was voted under Works and Buildings, and a Supplementary Vote under this Vote of £192 15s. 9d. In the absence of any information it was taken that the latter amount was merely a transfer of a portion of the Vote £300, and the transfer made accordingly in the books. The amount thus drawn was repaid to the Treasury under "Sums Refunded,"—£40,596 9s. 5d. The total actual cost of this work is £493 1s. 9d. for the year.

n Same explanation as m.

o, q Casual.

p Undrawn.

r No provision made.

s to aa Vide Harbour Board Appropriation Account.

bb to dd Vide Railways do.

SUMS REFUNDED.

Pound Sales (Supplementary) ..	125	0	10	181	0	3	...	55	19	5
Fines Remitted ...	...			34	14	0	...	34	14	0
Over-payment of Stamp Duty (Supplementary) ...	233	15	0	274	5	0	...	40	10	0
Do. to Treasury (Supplementary) ...	38	16	4	106	17	10	...	68	1	6
Sundry Fines Remitted (Supplementary) ...	107	18	10	110	1	4	...	2	2	6
Carried forward ...	505	11	0	706	18	5	...	201	7	5

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).SUMS REFUNDED (*continued*).

Service.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote More than Voted.			Less than Voted.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	505	11	0	706	18	5	...			201	7	5
SUMS REFUNDED (<i>continued</i>):												
Transfer Dues (Supplementary) ...	32	8	1	83	5	7	...			50	17	6
Additional Income Tax, 1d. ...	...			1	12	8	...			1	12	8
Duty paid by the Corporation of Pietermaritzburg on Transfer of Botanical Gardens and Park in Trust (Supplementary) ...	85	6	5	85	6	5	...			...
Half Commission on Sale of Postage Stamps (paid to Postmaster, Pietermaritzburg) (Supplementary) ...	60	7	10	60	7	10	...			...
Repaid to Trooper A. H. Brady, N.M.P., on recovery of a Revolver which had been lost by him (Supplementary) ...	2	15	6	2	15	6	...			...
Instalment on Land Sales, due to Newcastle Local Board (Supplementary) ...	580	4	0	580	4	0	...			...
Do., do., Ladysmith do. (Supplementary) ...	130	4	0	130	8	0	...			0	4	0
Refund to Harbour Board on Fishing Licenses granted by the Resident Magistrate, Inanda Division (Supplementary) ...	6	0	0	6	0	0	..			...
Fines Collected on Account of the Protector of Immigrants (Supplementary) ...	10	0	0	10	0	0	...			...
Clerk of Court, Durban, surcharge removed ...	...			8	2	8	...			8	2	8
	1,412	16	10	1,675	1	1	...			262	4	3

ADVANCES MADE.

Chairman, Coolie Commission ...	...	100	0	0	...	...
Do. Exhibition Commission ...	...	1,000	0	0	...	...
Do. Land and Immigration Commission ...	...	100	0	0	...	...
Natal Mounted Police ...	...	421	1	3	...	...
A. Ruffe, Passage of Servants and Advance ...	...	44	8	10	...	...
Great Coats for various Departments ...	...	488	18	4	...	...
Cost of Telegram sent on behalf of a private Firm (amount recovered) ...	...	10	0	0	...	...
On Account of Loan Law 44, 1884 ...	...	205,000	0	0	...	...
Collector of Customs Account, Law 2, 1885 ...	...	20	0	0	...	...
Colonial Engineer Account Legislative Council Building ...	...	20	0	0	...	...
Chairman, Durban Committee, South African Exhibition ...	...	100	0	0	...	...
Resident Magistrate, Weenen, Law 10, 1877 ...	...	15	0	0	...	...
		207,319	8	5	...	...

EXPENDITURE (*continued*).

DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN.

Service.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
Master, Supreme Court, at Interest	...			3,216	7	9	...			...
Do. not at Interest	...			3,849	13	8	...			...
Registrar, Supreme Court	...			454	18	11		
General Deposits	...			68	10	0		
				£7,589	10	4		

SAVINGS' BANK.

Withdrawals	...			33,497	4	1		
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REMITTANCES.

Postmaster - General Account												
Money Orders	...			10,973	10	5		
Treasurer and Crown Agents	...			52,267	5	6		
Do. Colonial Banks	...			6,000	0	0	...			...
Family Remittances, Natal Government Railways	...			356	8	0	...			...
Sundry	...			21	0	0	...			...
				£69,618	3	11						
LOCAL MONEY ORDERS	...			4,055	3	3	...			...
PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT	...			5	0	0	...			...
PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF MAURITIUS GOVERNMENT	...			743	16	2	...			...
PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF CAPE GOVERNMENT	...			2,817	8	10	...			...
PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF ST. HELENA GOVERNMENT	...			5	10	0	...			...
LAND AND EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION BOARD	...			2,156	16	9	...			...
INDIAN IMMIGRATION TRUST BOARD...	...			11,012	12	4	...			...
INVESTMENT ACCOUNT, TEMPORARY	...			332,838	7	1	...			...
SAVINGS' BANK INVESTMENT ACCOUNT	...			700	0	0	...			...
INDIAN IMMIGRATION TRUST BOARD INVESTMENT ACCOUNT	...			27	5	0	...			...
LADYSMITH RAILWAY EXTENSION LOAN	...			206,865	2	8	...			...
NATAL LOAN LAW No. 44, 1884	...			5,129	8	5	...			...
INTEREST ON PERRY'S GUARANTEE FUND	...			1,394	16	4	...			...
TOWNSHIP FUNDS, NORTH BARROW...	...			29	16	7	...			...

RECAPITULATION

AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1885.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
1.	His Excellency the Governor	5,277	0	0	4,814	8	8	487	11	4	...		
	Supplementary	25	0	0							...		
2.	Colonial Secretary	2,711	10	0	2,650	15	1	60	14	11	...		
3.	Secretary for Native Affairs	9,163	0	0	6,689	13	8	2,473	6	4	...		
4.	Treasury	2,497	0	0	2,247	16	5	261	3	7	...		
	Supplementary	12	0	0							...		
5.	Audit	1,537	10	0	1,492	11	2	44	18	10	...		
5a	Railway Audit	460	0	0	458	12	8	1	7	4	...		
6.	Postal	43,144	10	0	42,629	13	1	1,213	14	6	...		
	Supplementary	698	17	7							...		
7.	Registry	1,421	0	0	1,523	16	8	26	7	10	...		
	Supplementary	129	4	6							...		
8.	Survey	1,636	10	0	1,906	17	0	74	4	3	...		
	Supplementary	344	11	3							...		
9.	Public Works	46,031	10	0	46,071	18	7	3,904	13	7	...		
	Supplementary	3,945	2	2							...		
10.	Customs	4,595	10	0	4,281	16	8	433	13	4	...		
	Supplementary	120	0	0							...		
11.	Excise	3,192	10	0	2,630	13	10	567	16	2	...		
	Supplementary	6	0	0							...		
12.	Supreme and Circuit Courts	5,619	0	0	5,361	11	2	294	2	2	...		
	Supplementary	36	13	4							...		
13.	Native High Court	2,052	0	0	2,033	4	1	43	15	11	...		
	Supplementary	25	0	0							...		
14.	Sheriff	905	0	0	844	9	6	60	10	6	...		
15.	Attorney-General	3,420	6	8	3,199	18	6	244	17	10	...		
	Supplementary	24	9	8							...		
16.	Resident Magistrate, Maritzburg	9,560	10	0	8,609	1	6	963	1	0	...		
	Supplementary	11	12	6							...		
17.	„ „ Umgeni	1,430	0	0	1,370	1	6	74	18	6	...		
	Supplementary	15	0	0							...		
18.	„ „ Lion's River	1,358	10	0	1,331	7	3	32	2	9	...		
	Supplementary	5	0	0							...		
19.	„ „ Durban	11,223	0	0	8,363	0	10	2,869	19	2	...		
	Supplementary	10	0	0							...		
20.	„ „ Umlazi	2,078	0	0	1,902	8	7	175	11	5	...		
21.	„ „ Klip River	2,102	10	0	2,111	16	4	60	13	8	...		
	Supplementary	70	0	0							...		
22.	„ „ Newcastle	1,999	10	0	1,929	14	9	123	1	11	...		
	Supplementary	53	6	8							...		
23.	„ „ Inanda	2,384	0	0	2,353	15	3	125	4	9	...		
	Supplementary	95	0	0							...		
24.	„ „ Lower Tugela	1,627	0	0	1,650	1	7	45	8	5	...		
	Supplementary	68	10	0							...		
25.	„ „ Umvoti	2,033	0	0	1,924	11	8	108	8	4	...		
26.	„ „ Weenen	2,438	10	4	2,215	9	8	243	0	8	...		
	Supplementary	20	0	0							...		
27.	Administrator of Native Law and Border Agent, Upper Tugela	465	0	0	429	13	7	35	6	5	...		
28.	Resident Magistrate, Alexandra	1,733	0	0	1,682	4	3	55	15	9	...		
	Supplementary	5	0	0							...		
29.	„ „ Alfred	1,302	0	0	1,265	0	0	37	10	0	...		
	Supplementary	0	10	0							...		
30.	„ „ Up. Umkomas	1,462	0	0	1,368	9	8	93	10	4	...		
31.	„ „ Ixopo	1,416	0	0	1,260	7	9	155	12	3	...		
32.	„ „ Umsinga	1,430	0	0	1,348	0	11	81	19	1	...		
Carried forward		185,427	4	8	169,953	1	10	15,474	2	10	...		

**RECAPITULATION AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ESTIMATED AND
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1885** (*continued*).

No. of Vote.	Service.	Vote.			Expenditure.			Expenditure compared with Vote.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	...	185,427	4 8	169,953	1 10		15,474	2 10		...		
33.	Administrator, Native Law, Pakada	496	0 0		484	11 0		11	9 0		...		
34.	„ „ Ipoela	511	0 0		496	2 6		19	17 6		...		
	Supplementary	5	0 0										
35.	„ „ Tugela	558	0 0		541	8 4		16	11 8		...		
36.	Immigration	17,864	0 0		12,751	5 6		5,112	14 6		...		
37.	Education	20,235	0 0		18,722	10 4		2,918	9 8		...		
	Supplementary	1,406	0 0										
38.	Legislative Council	5,285	0 0		4,378	11 11		1,076	8 1		...		
	Supplementary	170	0 0										
39.	Colonial Defence	60,799	2 0		62,013	6 0		2,195	14 9		...		
	Supplementary	3,409	18 9										
40.	Native Police Force	2,500	0 0		2,017	9 7		482	10 5		...		
41.	Control and Sale of Arms and				3,809	13 4		1,971	6 8		...		
	Ammunition	5,706	0 0										
	Supplementary	75	0 0		5,051	1 10		362	9 1		...		
42.	Pensions	5,340	5 7										
	Supplementary	73	5 4		5,250	19 2		...			347	10 10	
43.	Grants and Gratuities	4,731	15 0										
	Supplementary	171	13 4		190,061	9 10		1,653	16 8		...		
44.	Public Debt	191,271	0 0										
	Supplementary	444	6 6		1,750	7 0		124	13 0		...		
45.	Veterinary Department	1,875	0 0										
46.	Natal Observatory	666	0 0		665	2 5		40	17 7		...		
	Supplementary	40	0 0										
47.	Miscellaneous	9,805	0 0		8,672	11 3		2,722	3 3		...		
	Supplementary	1,589	14 6										
51.	Harbour Board	28,720	9 0		40,629	13 8		...			4,723	9 3	
	Supplementary	7,185	15 5										
48.	Telegraphs	11,788	10 0		11,201	2 7		946	6 0		...		
	Supplementary	358	18 7										
50.	Railways	199,964	0 0		229,048	17 2		...			25,419	4 4	
	Supplementary	3,665	12 10										
49.	Special Payments	170	0 0		4,984	12 8		4,801	9 5		262	4 3	
	Supplementary	9,616	2 1										
52.	Sums Refunded	...			1,675	1 1		...			...
	Supplementary	1,412	16 10		...			...			...
Total		...	783,337	10 5	774,158	19 0		39,931	0 1	30,752	8 8		
Votes chargeable to Loan Funds:—													
	Works under Public Works Loan	16,950	0 0		21,554	6 2		9,738	15 11		...		
	Supplementary	14,343	2 1										
	Natal Government Railways—				24,163	5 11		6,730	1 6		...		
	Supplementary	30,893	7 5										
	Harbour Works	48,000	0 0		51,798	15 1		11,523	2 1		...		
	Supplementary	15,321	17 2										
Total		...	908,845	17 1	871,675	6 2		67,922	19 7		...		
Deduct more than Voted		...	...		...			30,752	8 8				
Nett saving on Votes		...	...		...			37,170	10 11				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY OF NATAL DURING THE YEARS 1885 AND 1884, AND SHOWING INCREASE OR DECREASE UNDER EACH HEAD THEREOF.

No. of Vote.	Service.	1884.			1885.			Increase.			Decrease.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1.	His Excellency the Governor ...	4,962	4	10	4,814	8	8	...	...	...	147	16	2
2.	Colonial Secretary ...	2,574	11	5	2,650	15	1	75	3	8	...	...	...
3.	Secretary for Native Affairs ...	6,954	13	1	6,689	13	8	...	...	...	264	19	5
4.	Treasurer ...	2,067	6	7	2,247	16	5	180	9	10	...	...	...
5.	Audit ...	1,453	14	2	1,492	11	2	38	17	0	...	...	...
5a.	Sub-Auditor for Railway purposes	428	12	7	458	12	8	30	0	1	...	...	...
6.	Postal ...	44,229	2	8	42,629	13	1	...	...	...	1,599	9	7
7.	Registry ...	1,261	7	0	1,523	16	8	262	9	8	...	...	...
8.	Survey ...	3,903	5	0	1,906	17	0	...	...	...	1,996	8	0
9.	Public Works ...	51,073	4	8	46,071	18	7	...	...	...	5,001	6	1
10.	Customs ...	4,068	13	4	4,281	16	8	213	3	4	...	...	...
11.	Excise ...	2,699	15	8	2,630	13	10	...	...	...	69	1	10
12.	Supreme and Circuit Courts ...	4,957	8	9	5,361	11	2	404	2	5	...	...	...
13.	Native High Court ...	2,000	7	4	2,033	4	1	32	16	9	...	...	...
14.	Sheriff ...	929	17	0	844	9	6	...	...	...	84	7	6
15.	Attorney-General ...	3,169	16	6	3,199	18	6	30	2	0	...	...	...
16.	Resident Magistrate, Maritzburg...	8,671	1	9	8,609	1	6	...	...	...	62	0	3
17.	„ „ Umgeni ...	1,310	13	7	1,370	1	6	59	7	11	...	...	...
18.	„ „ Lion's River ...	1,303	3	9	1,331	7	3	28	3	6	...	...	...
19.	„ „ Durban ...	9,249	9	3	8,263	0	10	...	...	...	886	8	5
20.	„ „ Umlazi ...	1,937	4	6	1,902	8	7	...	...	...	34	15	11
21.	„ „ Klip River ...	1,933	13	7	2,111	16	4	178	2	9	...	...	...
22.	„ „ Newcastle ...	1,877	14	10	1,929	14	9	51	19	11	...	...	...
23.	„ „ Inanda ...	2,270	17	6	2,353	15	3	82	17	9	...	...	...
24.	„ „ Lower Tugela ...	1,596	10	11	1,650	1	7	53	10	8	...	...	...
25.	„ „ Umvoti ...	1,916	15	11	1,924	11	8	7	15	9	...	...	...
26.	„ „ Weenen ...	2,277	2	10	2,215	9	8	...	...	...	61	13	2
27.	Administrator of Native Law and Border Agent, Upper Tugela ...	438	3	0	429	13	7	...	...	...	8	9	5
28.	Resident Magistrate, Alexandra ...	1,687	12	1	1,682	4	3	...	...	...	5	7	10
29.	„ „ Alfred ...	1,246	2	9	1,265	0	0	18	17	3	...	...	...
30.	„ „ Upper Umkomas ...	1,395	3	7	1,368	9	8	...	...	...	26	13	11
31.	„ „ Ixopo ...	1,315	11	10	1,260	7	9	...	...	...	55	4	1
32.	„ „ Umsinga ...	1,347	2	2	1,348	0	11	0	18	9	...	...	...
33.	Administrator of Native Law, Pakada ...	486	7	6	484	11	0	...	...	...	1	16	6
34.	Administrator of Native Law, Ipoela	485	0	7	496	2	6	11	1	11	...	...	...
35.	„ „ „ and Border Agent, Lower Tugela ...	556	10	9	541	8	4	...	...	...	15	2	5
36.	Immigration ...	18,634	0	3	12,751	5	6	...	...	...	5,882	14	9
37.	Education ...	20,225	6	9	18,722	10	4	...	...	...	1,502	16	5
38.	Legislative Council ...	5,809	5	5	4,378	11	11	...	...	...	1,430	13	6
39.	Colonial Defence ...	58,149	6	2	62,013	6	0	3,863	19	10	...	...	...
40.	Native Police Force ...	1,063	18	7	2,017	9	7	953	11	0	...	...	...
41.	Control and Sale of Arms and Ammunition ...	4,158	18	4	3,809	13	4	...	...	...	349	5	0
42.	Pensions ...	5,269	4	0	5,051	1	10	...	...	...	218	2	2
43.	Grants and Gratuities ...	6,605	3	5	5,250	19	2	...	...	...	1,354	4	3
44.	Public Debt ...	97,313	10	11	190,061	9	10	92,747	18	11	...	...	...
45.	Miscellaneous ...	11,501	14	9	8,672	11	3	...	...	...	2,829	3	6
51.	Harbour Board ...	45,244	7	6	40,629	13	8	...	...	...	4,614	13	10
48.	Telegraphs ...	9,997	18	3	11,201	2	7	1,203	4	4	...	...	...
50.	Railways ...	238,110	13	3	229,048	17	2	...	...	...	9,061	16	1
49.	Special Payments ...	4,361	10	7	4,984	12	8	623	2	1	...	...	...
52.	Sums Refunded ...	1,046	16	10	1,675	1	1	628	4	3	...	...	...
45.	Veterinary Department ...	...	...	...	1,750	7	0	1,750	7	0	...	...	...
46.	Natal Observatory ...	...	...	...	665	2	5	665	2	5	...	...	...
		707,527	18	3	774,158	19	0	104,195	10	9	37,564	10	0
Works under Public Works Loan...		39,280	11	10	97,516	7	2	58,235	15	4	...	...	...
Total ...		746,808	10	1	871,675	6	2	162,431	6	1	37,564	10	0
Deduct decrease ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	37,564	10	0	...	...	...
Increase on the year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	124,866	16	1	...	...	...

NATAL HARBOUR BOARD.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT OF SUMS VOTED FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1885.

Departments.	Voted.			Expended.			Cr. Balance.			Dr. Balance.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT :												
Secretary ...	400	0	0	400	0	0	...			...
First Clerk and Accountant ...	300	0	0	300	0	0	...			...
Second Clerk ...	175	0	0	175	0	0	...			...
Office Boy ...	36	0	0	36	0	0	...			...
Native Messenger ...	18	0	0	18	0	0	...			...
Rations and Clothing for do. ...	10	0	0	3	0	3	6	19	9	...		
Rent ...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
Printing, Advertising, &c. ...	125	0	0	79	2	0	45	18	0	...		
Stationery and Account Books ...	75	0	0	59	6	2	15	13	10	...		
Petty Expenses ...	50	0	0	23	4	4	26	15	8	...		
PORT DEPARTMENT :												
Port Captain ...	500	0	0	500	0	0	...			...
Clerk ...	150	0	0	150	0	0	...			...
Signalman ...	144	0	0	144	0	0	...			...
Carpenter ...	158	8	0	158	8	0	...			...
First Pilot ...	233	15	0	233	15	0	...			...
Second Pilot ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...			...
Third Pilot ...	190	0	0	190	0	0	...			...
Shore Boat ...	25	0	0	27	14	3	...			2	14	3
Petty Expenses ...	50	0	0	51	8	5	...			4	8	5
Port Captain's House Allowance...	66	13	4	75	0	0	...			8	6	8
Pilots' Clothing ...	100	0	0	102	12	10	...			2	12	10
RESIDENT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT :												
Resident Engineer ...	900	0	0	900	0	0	...			...
Assistants, Foremen, Storekeeper, Clerks, Timekeepers ...	2,250	0	0	2,191	16	3	58	3	9	...		
Stationery, Petty Expenses, &c.,...	100	0	0	99	14	2	0	5	10	...		
WHARFMASTER'S DEPARTMENT :												
Wharfmaster ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...			...
Surveyor of Vessels ...	50	0	0	50	0	0	...			...
Wharfmaster's House Allowance...	72	0	0	72	0	0	...			...
Lighting Lamps, and New Lamps	200	0	0	196	6	4	3	13	8	...		
Petty Expenses ...	20	0	0	9	0	0	11	0	0	...		
WATER POLICE DEPARTMENT :												
Superintendent ...	297	10	0	297	10	0	...			...
Three European Constables ...	390	0	0	386	7	0	3	13	0	...		
Ten Native Constables ...	180	0	0	179	14	0	0	6	0	...		
Rations for Natives ...	72	0	0	48	19	8	23	0	4	...		
Clothing ...	92	0	0	86	5	11	5	14	1	...		
Maintenance of Boats ...	25	0	0	21	14	7	3	5	5	...		
Petty Expenses ...	20	0	0	17	12	9	2	7	3	...		
Constable's House Allowance ...	18	0	0	18	0	0	...			...
SIGNAL STATION :												
Signalman ...	120	0	0	120	0	0	...			...
Assistant (Indian) ...	15	0	0	10	16	0	4	4	0	...		
Rations and Clothing ...	10	0	0	8	13	1	1	6	11	...		
Flags, Bunting, Gear, &c. ...	25	0	0	24	13	0	0	7	0	...		
ROCKET STATION :												
Caretaker ...	60	0	0	60	0	0	...			...
Assistant ...	18	0	0	18	0	0	...			...
Lights ...	30	0	0	25	12	4	4	7	8	...		
Maintenance ...	50	0	0	44	3	4	5	16	8	...		
Rations and Clothing ...	10	0	0	8	6	9	1	13	3	...		
Carried forward ...	8,331	6	4	8,124	16	5	224	12	1	18	2	2

NATAL HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

Departments.			Voted.			Expended.			Cr. Balance.			Dr. Balance.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Brought forward			...	8,331	6	4	8,124	16	5	224	12	1	18	2	2
"FORERUNNER":															
Master	200	0	0	200	0	0	...			...
First Engineer	250	0	0	250	0	0	...			...
Second Engineer	165	0	0	165	0	0	...			...
Mate and Pilot	120	0	0	120	0	0	...			...
Stokers	312	0	0	320	19	4	21	0	8	...		
Fuel, Oil, Warps, Gear, &c.	2,000	0	0	1,989	12	6	10	7	6	...		
"CHURCHILL":															
Master	275	0	0	275	0	0	...			...
First Engineer	250	0	0	250	0	0	...			...
Second Engineer	150	0	0	150	0	0	...			...
Mate	120	0	0	120	0	0	...			...
Stokers	300	0	0	300	0	0	...			...
Night Attendance			11	6	0	...			11	6	0
Fuel, Oil, Warps, Gear, &c.	1,340	0	0	1,337	15	8	2	4	4	...		
LIGHTHOUSE.															
First Keeper	165	0	0	165	0	0	...			...
Second Keeper	137	10	0	137	10	0	...			...
Occasional Help	10	0	0	10	18	2	...			0	18	2
Indian Assistant	16	16	0	15	17	0	0	19	0	...		
Rations and Clothing	25	0	0	14	15	9	10	4	3	...		
Oil and Stores	200	0	0	195	3	6	4	16	6	...		
PORT CREW.															
Native and other Boatmen	831	0	0	790	12	1	40	7	11	...		
Rations and Clothing	312	0	0	314	16	5	...			2	16	5
Passage Money	75	0	0	...			75	0	0	...		
LIFEBOAT.															
Coxswain, Crew, Slip, Gnar, &c....	200	0	0	212	10	0	...			12	10	0
SOLICITOR.															
Law Charges	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			...
HEALTH OFFICER.															
Health Officer	200	0	0	200	0	0	...			...
DREDGER No. 1.															
Cost of Working	2,800	0	0	2,504	15	6	295	4	6	...		
Towages	900	0	0	574	11	2	325	8	10	...		
DREDGER No. 2.															
Hull, Pump, &c.,	4,180	0	0	4,079	10	1	100	9	11	...		
Working	650	0	0	...			650	0	0	...		
DEPOSIT OF SPOIL.															
Wrought Iron, Side Tips, Crane, Staging, &c.,	3,458	0	0	3,439	16	5	18	3	7	...		
Wages, Fuel, Oil, &c.	1,132	10	0	1,192	7	1	...			59	17	1
MOORINGS.															
Renewing and Relaying	720	0	0	776	1	11	...			56	1	11
CONSERVANCY.															
General	670	0	0	689	18	11	...			19	18	11
Wharf Repairs	1,100	0	0	1,112	10	7	...			12	10	7
SPECIAL PAYMENT.															
W. Hodge, ex-Pilot, rent	34	0	0	34	0	0	...			...
CONTINGENT EXPENDITURE.															
Contingencies (see Schedule annexed)	1,700	0	0	1,814	16	3	...			114	16	3
MISCELLANEOUS.															
Repairing Roads	300	0	0	210	14	0	89	6	0	...		
Sodding Cemetery	500	0	0	418	1	11	81	18	1	...		
Shipping Master's Clerk	33	11	7	33	11	7	...			...
Quarantine	122	7	9	122	7	9	...			...
Law 18, 1883...	4	16	7	4	16	7	...			...
Carried forward			...	34,420	18	3	32,779	12	7	1,950	3	2	308	17	6

NATAL HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).

Departments.			Voted.			Expended.			Cr. Balance.			Dr. Balance.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Brought forward			...	34,420	18	3	32,779	12	7	1,950	3	2	308	17	6
MISCELLANEOUS (<i>continued</i>) :															
Arbitrator, Raw's Property			...	77	10	3	77	10	3	...	...		
Refunds			...	350	0	0	640	11	0	...	290 11 0				
ORDINARY VOTES...			...	34,848	8	6	33,497	13	10	1,950	3	2	599	8	6
FOR WHICH THERE ARE NO VOTES.															
DERELICT ANCHORS			...	...	...	108	6	11							
DAMAGED CEMENT			...	...	...	236	0	3							
						344	7	2							
NEW NORTH PIER			...	19,000	0	0	18,614	10	5	385	9	7	...		
SOUTH BREAKWATER			...	13,000	0	0	12,979	1	0	20	19	0	...		
REMOVAL OF ROCK			...	3,000	0	0	531	8	3	2,468	11	9	...		
QUARRY			...	3,000	0	0	2,873	4	7	126	15	5	...		
LEVELLED AREA			...	1,150	0	0	1,032	5	0	117	15	0	...		
SLIP...			...	3,000	0	0	2,819	8	11	180	11	1	...		
PORT CAPTAIN'S HOUSE			...	1,171	17	2	1,089	15	2	82	2	0	...		
WHARF EXTENSION			...	14,000	0	0	...	...	...	14,000	0	0	...		
			57,321 17 2			39,939 13 4			17,382 3 10			...			
ABSTRACT.															
ORDINARY			...	34,848	8	6	33,497	13	10	1,950	3	2	599	8	6
PERMANENT WORKS			...	57,321	17	2	39,939	13	4	17,382	3	10	...		
EXPENDITURE, no Votes			...	...			344	7	2	...	344 7 2				
			92,170 5 8			73,781 14 4			19,332 7 0			943 15 8			
									943 15 8						
									£18,388 11 4						

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE OVERDRAWN VOTES, AS SHOWN IN THE ABOVE ACCOUNTS.

	£	s.	d.
PORT DEPARTMENT :			
Shore Boat	2	14	3
Casual.			
Petty Expenses	4	8	5
Stationery supplied to Shipping Master's Office, charged against this Vote.			
Port Captain, House Allowance	8	6	8
Completion of Port Captain's House delayed one month longer than was anticipated.			
Pilots' Clothing	2	12	10
Casual.			
"CHURCHILL" :			
Night Attendance	11	6	0
Extra pay to the Crew of the Tug whilst at the Outer Anchorage during rough weather protecting the Shipping.			
PORT CREW :			
Rations and Clothing	2	16	5
Incidental.			
LIFE BOAT :			
Coxswain, Crew, Slip, Gear, &c.	12	10	0
Renewal of air-tight Chambers, made in the Colony, being more expensive than if they had been imported.			
DEPOSIT OF SPOIL :			
Wages, Fuel, Oil, &c.	59	17	1

NATAL HARBOUR BOARD (*continued*).DEPOSIT OF SPOIL (*continued*) :

Dredger No. 1 and the deposit of spoil were worked together by the same men, and it was found impossible to separate the charges. On Dredger No. 1 there is an unexpended balance of Vote of £295 4s. 6d., against which this increase of £59 17s. 1d. should have been charged.

MOORINGS :

Renewing and Relaying	...	...	...	...	...	56	1	11
Regulated by requirements.								

CONSERVANCY :

General	...	...	...	...	...	19	13	11
Wharf Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	7

The extension of the West Wharf not having been undertaken, repairs to a large extent on the old Wharf and Ships' Moorings were found necessary.

Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	114	16	3
Casual.								

Refunds	290	11	0
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	---

The total amount £640 11s., accounted for as a payment, was the amount realised on the sale of Stores and Old Iron, and Rents and Fines deducted from wages paid to Europeans and Natives. This amount, £640 11s., was paid into the Treasury as part of the Board's collections.

EXPENDITURE UNDER CONTINGENCIES VOTE 1885.

	£	s.	d.
Sheers	39	0	7
Fire-engine, Building, Hose, Brigade, &c.	343	1	6
Time Ball	23	15	6
Rope Store	221	7	3
Removing obstructions from fair-way...	145	6	7
Removing Night Soil	141	0	2
Surveying Addington, Point, Bluff, &c.	184	1	10
Printing Port Regulations	24	10	10
Do. Chairman's Minute, 1884	54	0	0
Drags for use on Wharfs	16	16	3
Cablegrams, Advertising, &c.	75	18	1
Tide Gauge	17	16	7
Safes for Secretary's Office	97	0	11
Arbitration (Leases)	39	12	6
Tidal Reductions	61	15	7
General average "Altmere"	32	2	0
Corporation Siding	20	17	5
Departure of Governor Bulwer	4	11	11
Badges	2	19	0
Model of Works	12	15	10
Blinds for Secretary's Office	3	14	10
Gangway on Wharf	8	4	5
Floats	3	0	0
Sir John Rennie's Work	11	4	0
Photos and Plans of Works	30	0	0
Desk for Board Room	17	11	10
Removing Old Slip	11	17	4
"Forerunner's" Tracings	11	5	9
Licenses' Badges	4	10	0
Stamped Cheques	4	3	4
Desk for Superintendent Water Police	2	11	8
Land Gauges	1	6	10
Brand's passage to England...	15	2	6
Bureau Veritas	3	3	0
Notice Board	2	12	6
Compensation for Cancelling License	4	0	0
Repairs, Water Police Station	10	14	9
Collecting Stores	18	17	6
Sundries	92	5	8
	£1,814	16	3

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

ACCOUNTS FOR 1885.

AUDITOR,

I have the honour to forward the undermentioned statements showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Natal Government Railways for the Year 1885, viz. :—

1. Statement of Receipts compared with the Estimate for the year.
2. Statement of Revenue received during the year compared with that received during 1884.
3. Statement of Disbursements compared with the Vote.
4. Statement of Disbursements on account of the Vote for 1885 compared with those of 1884.
5. Statement of Balances at 31st December, 1885.
6. Statement of Advances outstanding on 31st December, 1885.
7. Statement of Traffic Outstandings on 31st December, 1885.
8. Statement of Miscellaneous Accounts outstanding on 31st December, 1885.

I have this year made an alteration in the form of the Statements of Receipts and Disbursements, which has the advantage of showing all the details of the amounts against each vote, and thus obviates the necessity of explanations.

The total Receipts for the year amount to £173,864 17s. 5d., of which amount £148,569 14s. 5d. is on account of Revenue, the balance being other receipts.

The amount received this year falls short of the Estimate by £86,430 5s. 7d., which is partly caused by the fact that the Estcourt Extension was not open, and, as subsequent experience has shown, the said Estimate was far too sanguine.

Other Receipts amounting to £25,295 3s., which are detailed in the Statement, bring up the total to £173,864 17s. 5d.

Compared with 1884 the Receipts show an increase of £1,862 12s. 5d.

The Expenditure for the year chargeable to Revenue amounts to £190,960 13s. 3d., and the Vote is £203,629 12s. 10d., thus leaving an amount unexpended of £12,668 19s. 7d.

There are a few items in excess of the vote, of which cartage £7,626 9s. 3d. was not provided for in the vote, but as it is as much an item of Expenditure as the wages of the Traffic Department, it will have to appear as an over-payment.

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS (*continued*).

The item of £54 14s. 8d. excess in the Wages Vote of the Store Department is caused by the work done for Construction, as the arrangement made provided for a Storeman and Coolies, but did not allow for the work to be done to clear ships, &c. There is a saving of £68 7s. 4d. in the Office Staff Vote.

The Vote for Stores shows a considerable excess, but which is partly accounted for by an error which occurred, through which a large indent for Permanent Way material was duplicated, resulting in the supply of £2,000 worth of material which was not required. The Stock on hand is £18,372 3s. 1d. more than on the 1st January, 1885.

The amounts for the Turntable and the conversion of Brakes, £2,940 3s. 3d., were voted in 1884, but lapsed, and I conclude will now be covered by a Supplementary Vote.

Other payments which will be found detailed in the Annexures to the Statement bring up the total to £282,564 19s. 7d.

	£	s.	d.
The result of the year 1885 is thus—that the Revenue amounts to ...	148,569	14	5
And the Expenditure to be charged against it to ...	190,960	13	3
Leaving a deficit of ...	42,390	18	10

Which is exclusive of all Interest charges.

The Total Disbursements amount to ...	282,564	19	7
From which must be deducted Loan Expenditure ...	16,596	4	8
Making ...	265,968	14	11

To which is added Interest on the amount spent on the Line to Howick, viz.:

£279,000 at 5 per cent....	13,950	0	0
Making ...	279,918	14	11
The total Receipts being ...	173,864	17	5
Leaving ...	£106,053	17	6

Exclusive of Sinking Fund to be made up from the General Revenue.

The bad debts and losses for the year are—

	£	s.	d.
Lost at Umbilo Station...	6	1	7
Advance to platelayer Foster, killed ...	48	9	6
Seymour Kisch & Co. ...	6	16	2
Wooley & Co....	2	4	2
	£63	11	5

	£	s.	d.
Compensation Claims were paid amounting to ...	374	4	11
And Salvage recovered to the amount of ...	238	11	0
Leaving a nett payment of ...	£135	13	11

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS (*continued*).

The Stock Accounts show the following balances—

						1884.			1885.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	18,600	18	2	19,511	3	11
Coal	...	...	...	...	...	8,056	11	0	7,006	9	9
Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	16	4	2,522	6	10
Locomotive Coal	...	...	...	...	...	1,127	17	1	3,162	4	9
Do. Stock	...	...	...	...	...	5,027	7	0	5,510	14	8
Maintenance Stock	...	...	...	...	...	3,977	18	5	19,950	11	2
						£39,291	8	0	£57,663	11	1

The Railway Department has this year adopted the principle laid down by this Department of appropriating the Expenditure to the Vote, and the Books are compared monthly.

The work of the Audit Department has been carried on as well as circumstances permit, but has been greatly impeded by the unsuitability and unhealthiness of the office provided.

A. CLARE SEWELL,

Sub-Auditor for Railway Purposes.

March 6, 1886.

No. 1

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST
DECEMBER, 1885.

Head of Revenue.	Estimate.			Receipts.			Less.			More.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Passenger and Parcels Traffic	70,000	0	0	45,585	5	10	24,414	14	2
Goods Traffic (See Annexure No. 1)	162,000	0	0	100,802	4	5	61,697	15	7
Mails and	}	..	0	0	{ 1,350 0 0 }			{ ... }			{ ... }	
Miscellaneous Revenue					{ 3,000 0 0 }			{ 1,332 4 2 }			{ 317 15 10 }	
(See Annexure No. 2)
	235,000	0	0	148,569	14	5	86,430	5	7
Construction	19,692	2	11	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Receipts (See Annex-
ure No. 3)	4,899	1	1	...	...	...
Advances	181	5	0	...	...	...
Salvage	238	11	0	...	...	...
Crown Agents' Credits	284	3	0	...	...	...
							173,864	17	5			

A. CLARE SEWELL,

Sub-Auditor for Railway Purposes.

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS (*continued*).

RECEIPTS.

ANNEXURE No. 1.—GOODS TRAFFIC.

	£	s.	d.
General Traffic	80,310	14	2
Ladysmith Extension Traffic	4,012	15	11
Hire of Trucks to Perry & Co.	2,407	0	0
Carriage of Material for Perry & Co.	10,811	2	1
War Department Traffic	2,760	12	3
	<u>100,302</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>

ANNEXURE No. 2.—MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

	£	s.	d.
School Grant	40	0	0
Maintenance of siding at Mount Edgecombe	40	0	0
Rent of Refreshment Rooms	400	0	0
Rent of Goods Sheds, Pietermaritzburg	169	5	0
Rent of Platelayers' and Inspectors' Houses	651	14	8
Conveyance of Mails	1,350	0	0
Hire of Lamps	5	4	6
Right of Advertising	26	0	0
	<u>2,682</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>

ANNEXURE No. 3.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

	£	s.	d.
Per Locomotive Department	523	4	1
„ Maintenance do.	475	5	6
„ Stores do.	77	9	10
„ Traffic do.	12	16	10
Clothing	228	0	4
	<u>1,316</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>7</u>

WORK PERFORMED FOR PERRY & COMPANY.

Per Locomotive Department	2,929	2	7
„ Maintenance do.	163	13	5
„ Traffic do.	186	4	6
„ Stores do.	19	17	9
	<u>3,298</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>

WAGES RETURNED.

Fire Brigade	...	...	...	...	1	17	6		
Maintenance Department		...	...	...	41	5	10		
Locomotive	do.	...	...	...	11	10	11		
Traffic	do.	...	...	...	79	15	1		
Stores	do.	...	...	...	1	13	2		
Police	do.	...	...	...	1	12	0		
								137	14 6
Hospital Fees Refunded	...	...	...	...				2	15 0
Stamps on Cheques Refunded	...	...	...	...				5	0 0
Fees on Indians transferred refunded	...	...	...	...				6	0 0
Funeral and other Expenses, Platelayer Foster		...	...	...				119	4 9
Funeral Expenses, Stationmaster, Umbilo...		...	...	...				12	12 0
								4,899	1 1

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS (*continued*).

No. 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE OF THE NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS RECEIVED DURING THE YEARS 1885 AND 1884, AND SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE UNDER EACH HEAD THEREOF.

Service.	1885.			1884.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Passenger and Parcels ...	45,585	5	10	46,552	16	6	...	...	...	967	10	8
Goods ...	100,302	4	5	94,248	2	6	6,054	1	11	...	...	...
Mails ...	1,350	0	0	1,262	10	0	87	10	0	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Revenue ...	1,332	4	2	4,643	13	0	...	...	...	3,311	8	10
	148,569	14	5	146,707	2	0	6,141	11	11	4,278	19	6
	146,707	2	0	...	...	...	4,278	19	6	...	...	...
	1,862	12	5	...	...	...	1,862	12	5	...	...	...

A. CLARE SEWELL,
Sub-Auditor for Railway Purposes.

No. 3.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT OF SUMS VOTED UNDER LAW 29, 1884, VOTE L., AND SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY LAW 16, 1885.

Service.	Vote.			Expenditure.			'Less than Voted.			More than Voted.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT, £30,729. (SUPPLEMENTARY, £95 6s. 2d.)												
District Engineer of Maintenance	500	0	0	500	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Draughtsman...	250	0	0	250	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Office Staff, including Messengers (see Annexure No. 1) ...	520	0	0	513	3	5	6	16	7	...	...	...
Three Permanent Way Inspectors (see Annexure No. 2) S. £95 6s. 2d. ...	875	6	2	875	16	2	...	...	...	0	10	0
Foreman of Shops ...	300	0	0	300	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timekeepers, Gangers, Labourers, and Artisans, including Over- time (see Annexure No. 3) ...	22,179	0	0	20,172	7	8	2,006	12	4	...	...	...
Ballast, Hospital Charges, Medical Fees, Travelling and Miscella- neous Expenditure (see An- nexure No. 4) ...	6,200	0	0	4,023	13	11	2,176	6	1	...	...	...
LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT, £50,000.												
Locomotive Superintendent ...	500	0	0	500	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Office Staff, Foreman Inspectors, and Messengers (Annexure No. 5) ...	2,720	0	0	2,404	0	0	316	0	0	...	...	...
Running Department Wages, in- cluding Overtime (Annexure No. 6) ...	14,000	0	0	33,918	12	4	12,081	7	8	...	...	...
Works, Carriage and Wagon Department, including Over- time (Annexure No. 6) ...	32,000	0	0									
Water Arrangements and Gear, Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses (see Annexure No. 7)	780	0	0	716	17	1	63	2	11	...	...	...
Carried forward ...	80,824	6	2	64,174	10	7	16,650	5	7	0	10	0

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS—(continued).

Service.	1885.			1884.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	80,824	6	2	64,174	10	7	16,650	5	7	0	10	0
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT, £40,000.												
Three Superintendents (see Annexure No. 8) ...	1,050	0	0	1,050	0	0	...			...
Stationmasters and Clerks in charge (Annexure No. 9) ...	6,080	0	0	13,067	10	9	2,712	9	3	...		
Clerks and Checkers (Annexure No. 10) ...	9,700	0	0									
Line and Platform Inspectors (Annexure No. 11) ...	1,080	0	0	864	11	7	215	8	5	...		
Ticket Collectors, Guards, Shunters and Night Inspectors, including Overtime (Annexure No. 12) ...	5,290	0	0	5,054	6	9	235	13	3	...		
Labourers, Indian Clerks, and Messengers (Annexure No. 13) ...	15,500	0	0	13,455	6	1	2,044	13	11	...		
Hospital Charges, Medical Fees, Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses (See Annexure No. 14) ...	1,300	0	0	779	1	8	520	18	4	...		
Cartage at Durban and Pietermaritzburg ...	...			7,626	9	3	...			7,626	9	3
GENERAL CHARGES, £12,735 (SUPPLEMENTARY, £233 6s. 8d.)												
General Manager (S. £233 6s. 8d.) ...	1,233	6	8	1,233	6	8	...			...
Assistant Manager ...	500	0	0	80	0	0	420	0	0	...		
Office Staff, including Messengers (See Annexure No. 15) ...	608	0	0	513	2	7	94	17	5	...		
Chief Accountant ...	500	0	0	420	0	0	80	0	0	...		
Cashier ...	350	0	0	350	0	0	...			...
Bookkeeper ...	250	0	0	250	0	0	...			...
Office Staff, including Messengers (See Annexure No. 16) ...	842	0	0	657	5	4	184	14	8	...		
Station Inspector ...	250	0	0	250	0	0	...			...
General Storekeeper ...	350	0	0	350	0	0	...			...
Office Staff, including Messengers (See Annexure No. 17) ...	504	0	0	435	12	8	68	7	4	...		
Storemen, Coal Keeper, and Labourers (See Annexure No. 18) ...	897	0	0	951	14	8	...			54	14	8
Indian and Native Labour Superintendent ...	400	0	0	400	0	0	...			...
Office Staff, Dispenser, and Messengers (See Annexure No. 19) ...	324	0	0	324	0	0	...			...
Indian Teacher and Clerks, Sanitary and General Expenses (See Annexure No. 20) ...	1,050	0	0	880	16	10	169	3	2	...		
Police Inspector ...	175	0	0	175	0	0	...			...
European and other Constables (See Annexure No. 21) ...	1,000	0	0	906	8	2	93	11	10	...		
Hospital Charges, Medical Fees, Fire Brigade, Compensation, Travelling, and Miscellaneous Expenses (Annexure No. 22) ...	2,600	0	0	1,315	18	10	1,284	1	2	...		
Contribution to Superannuation Fund ...	1,000	0	0	75	6	4	924	13	8	...		
Commission on Payment of Interest on Loan ...	135	0	0	135	0	0	...			...
Carried forward ...	138,792	12	10	115,775	8	9	25,698	18	0	7,681	13	11

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS—(continued).

Service.	1885.			1884.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	133,792	12	10	115,775	8	9	25,698	18	0	7,681	13	11
GENERAL STORES, STATION- ERY, FUEL, ADVERTISING, AND CLOTHING (SEE AN- NEXURE No. 23). S. £3,337 ...	63,837	0	0	67,628	5	10	...			3,791	5	10
SPECIAL CAPITAL EXPEN- DITURE (SEE ANNEXURE No. 24) ...	6,000	0	0	4,616	15	5	1,383	4	7	...		
Turn-table, Durban ...	...			324	5	4	...			324	5	4
Conversion of Brakes to Automatic System ...	...			2,366	19	8	...			2,366	19	8
Turntable, Pietermaritzburg ...	...			248	18	3	...			248	18	3
Total Expenditure under Vote	203,629	12	10	190,960	13	3	27,082	2	7	14,413	3	0
Deduct more than Voted ...	...			...			14,413	3	0			
Nett Saving on the Vote ...	...			...			12,668	19	7			
EXPENDITURE UNDER LOAN LAW 44, 1884:												
Repairs of Viaducts and Bridges and Permanent measures connec- ted therewith and part Workshops, Durban (See Annexure No. 25)	20,966	5	2	16,596	4	8	4,370	0	6	...		
OTHER PAYMENTS:												
CONSTRUCTION. [Refunded from Loan] Annexure No. 26 ...	...			20,248	0	2	...			...
Advances to Artisans by Crown Agents (Annexure No. 27) ...	...			602	11	6	...			...
Interest on Loan of 1875, charged to General Revenue ...	...			54,157	10	0	...			...
				282,564	19	7	...			...
REMITTANCES TO TREASURY ...	...			15,000	0	0	...			...
				297,564	19	7	...			...
SUMMARY.												
Payments as per Cash Book ...	...			174,829	7	3	...			...
Do. per Crown Agents... ..	...			122,735	12	4	...			...
				£297,564	19	7	...			...

A. CLARE SEWELL,
Sub-Auditor for Railway Purposes.

6th March, 1886.

ANNEXURE No. 1.

Maintenance Department.—Office Staff, including Messengers.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bookkeeper ...	200	0	0			
1st Clerk ...	200	0	0			
1 Assistant Clerk ...	71	15	0			
4 Messengers ...	41	8	5			
				513	3	5

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS (*continued*).

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charged to Bridge (extra assistance)—						
1 Draughtsman	200	0	0			
1 do.	168	0	0			
Bookkeeper, 3s. 4d. per day						
Temporary Draughtsman	166	0	0			

ANNEXURE No. 2.

Maintenance Department.—Three Permanent Way Inspectors.

Chapman, W., Durban	276	0	0			
Bevis, W. H., Pinetown	276	0	0			
Thompson, A., Pietermaritzburg	228	0	0			
Dally, B., Extension part of year	95	16	2			
					875	16 2

ANNEXURE No. 3.

Maintenance Department.—Timekeepers, Gangers, Labourers, and Artizans, including Overtime.

Wages	23,108	14	2			
Overtime	1,951	2	0			
Rations	2,960	10	9			
Night Allowances	811	3	6			
Medical Fees for Indians	135	17	4			
Instalments do.	986	5	8			
Firewood	991	8				
Platelayers' Expenses from England	402	13	7			
Passages time-expired men to England	29	8	0			
Labour supplied by Contract	334	10	10			
Stone to be recharged below	55	4	6			
Legal Expenses do.	21	6	2			
Charged to other Votes as under—					31,788	4 7
Capital Expenditure	1,444	12	3			
Construction	4,588	16	6			
Repairs of Viaducts and Bridges	4,868	6	2			
Turntable, Durban... ..	324	5	4			
Do. Pietermaritzburg	248	18	3			
General Charges, Miscellaneous Expenditure	38	15	6			
New Workshops	102	2	11			
					11,615	16 11
Nett Expenditure under Vote					20,172	7 8

ANNEXURE No. 4.

Maintenance Department.—Ballast, Hospital Charges, Medical Fees, Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenditure.

Ballast... ..	3,404	13	10			
Hospital Charges	32	3	6			
Travelling Allowances	276	18	10			
Levelling Pine Terrace	24	7	8			
Legal Expenses	3	6	4			
Drain at Umgeni	21	11	3			
Sanitary	13	16	5			
Repairs	0	15	6			
Red Cutting, North Coast Line	6	17	6			
Consulting Engineer, Proportion of Salary and Fees	239	3	1			
					4,023	13 11

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS (*continued*).

ANNEXURE No. 5.

Locomotive Department.—Office Staff, Foreman, Inspector and Messengers.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st Clerk	200	0	0			
2nd Clerk	162	0	0			
Junior Clerks (3)	202	0	0			
Draughtsman	204	0	0			
1 Timekeeper	128	0	0			
2 Gatekeepers	216	0	0			
Storekeeper	144	0	0			
Loco. Foreman	325	0	0			
Carriage do.	300	0	0			
District Loco. Foreman, Pietermaritzburg	240	0	0			
Inspecting Driver	240	0	0			
Messengers (2)	43	0	0			
				2,404	0	0

ANNEXURE No. 6.

Locomotive Department, Running Department, Wages, including overtime. Works, Carriage and Wagon Department, including overtime.

Wages... ..	35,839	1	7			
Overtime	4,323	2	10			
Rations	793	16	7			
Medical Fees, Indians' Protector	43	1	2			
Fuel	302	12	10			
Night Allowances	267	1	6			
Instalments Indians Passage Money	108	0	0			
Expenses of Imported Artizans and Firemen	321	4	1			
Passage Time-expired men to England	29	8	0			
				42,027	8	7
Charged to other Votes as under—						
Construction	6,467	18	0			
Automatic Brakes, conversion of old system	1,218	0	3			
Bridges, Repairs to	383	5	0			
New Shops, Loan Expenditure	39	13	0			
				8,108	16	3
Nett Expenditure under Vote				33,918	12	4

ANNEXURE No. 7.

Locomotive Department. Water arrangements and Gear, Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses.

Travelling Allowances	165	1	0			
Sanitary Expenditure	34	11	8			
Legal Expenses	1	1	4			
Water arrangements	235	7	0			
Medical and Hospital Fees	41	13	0			
Consulting Engineer's Fees, and proportion of salary... ..	239	3	1			
				716	17	1

ANNEXURE, No. 8.

Traffic Department. Three Superintendents.

Durban District	350	0	0			
Pietermaritzburg District	350	0	0			
Estcourt District	350	0	0			
				1,050	0	0

With house accommodation or allowance in lieu thereof.

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS (*continued*).

ANNEXURE No. 9.

Traffic Department, Station Masters and Clerks in charge.

							£	s.	d.
1 at (per annum)	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	0	0
1 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	0	0
1 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	0	0
7 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	0	0
3 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	0	0
6 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	0	0
11 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	0	0
1 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	0	0
1 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	0	0
32									

ANNEXURE No. 10.

Traffic Department, Clerks and Checkers.

1 at (per annum)	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	0	0
1 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	0	0
1 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	0	0
1 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	0	0
1 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
10 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	0	0
6 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	0	0
11 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	0
6 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	0	0
13 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	0	0
7 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	0	0
7 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	0	0
3 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0
7 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	0	0
7 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	0	0
82									

ANNEXURE No. 11.

Traffic Department. Line and Platform Inspectors.

1 Lamp Inspector (on leave part of the year)	...	...	...	...	...	180	0	0
1 Traffic Inspector, Durban	...	...	...	...	...	180	0	0
1 Platform do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	180	0	0
1 Do. do. Pietermaritzburg	...	...	...	...	...	180	0	0
1 Traffic do. do.	..	...	...	...	...	168	0	0
5								

ANNEXURE No. 12.

Traffic Department.—Ticket Collectors, Guards, Shunters, and Night Inspectors, including Overtime.

						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages...	...	...	...	...	...	4,950	2	11			
Overtime	...	...	...	...	...	303	17	3			
Night Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	50	13	6			
									5,304	13	8
Charged to other Votes as under—											
Bridges	...	...	...	...	...	242	4	2			
Construction	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	9			
									250	6	11
Nett Expenditure under Vote	...	...	...	...	...				5,054	6	9

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS (*continued*).

ANNEXURE No. 13.

Traffic Department, Labourers, Indian Clerks, and Messengers.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages...	8,195	15	4			
Overtime	46	9	10			
Rations	2,903	18	2			
Medical Fees, Protector	113	10	10			
Instalments do. Indians' Passages	1,239	13	5			
Fuel	929	3	4			
Clothing, &c., in lieu of Wages	26	11	10			
Depôt Fees, Indians	1	6	0			
				13,456	8	9
Charged to other Votes as under—						
Construction				1	2	8
Nett Expenditure under Vote				13,455	6	1

ANNEXURE No. 14.

Traffic Department, Hospital Charges, Medical Fees, Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses.

Allowance to Stationmasters in lieu of Rent	356	0	0			
Hospital Charges	26	15	0			
Medical Fees	6	12	0			
Train Staff Arrangements	0	18	0			
Travelling Allowances	301	2	6			
Legal Expenses	54	19	10			
Sanitary Charges	20	14	4			
Rent of Crane at Point	12	0	0			
				779	1	8

ANNEXURE No. 15.

General Charges, General Manager, Office Staff, including Messengers.

1 Clerk	200	0	0			
2 „ at £108	216	0	0			
1 „ „ £48	40	11	11			
1 „ „ £30, part of year...	9	2	3			
1 „ £120 do. (Extra Assistance)	27	2	0			
Messengers (2)	20	6	5			
				513	2	7

ANNEXURE No. 16.

General Charges, Accountant, Office Staff, including Messengers.

1 Pay Clerk	180	0	0			
1 Clerk	200	0	0			
1 „	150	0	0			
1 „	60	0	0			
1 „	48	0	0			
2 Messengers	19	5	4			
				657	5	4

ANNEXURE No. 17.

General Charges, General Storekeepers, Office Staff, including Messengers.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bookkeeper	180	0	0			
1 Clerk	132	0	0			
1 „	108	0	0			
1 „ (Extra Assistance) at £96, part of year	12	10	8			
1 Messenger	3	2	0			
				435	12	8

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS (*continued*).

ANNEXURE No. 18.

General Charges, General Stores, Storemen, Coalkeeper, and Labourers.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages...	796	19	0			
Overtime	22	6	9			
Rations	149	17	0			
Fuel ...	39	10	4			
Instalments, Indians	99	13	4			
Medical Fees, Protector, Indian	8	14	4			
Night Allowance ...	0	19	0			
Clothing, &c., in lieu of Wages	0	9	11			
	<hr/>					
				1,118	9	8
Charged to other Votes as under—						
Construction				166	15	0
				<hr/>		
Nett Expenditure under Vote ...				951	14	8

ANNEXURE No. 19.

General Charges, Indian and Native Labour Department, Office Staff, Dispenser and Messengers.

Clerk ...	180	0	0			
Dispenser	144	0	0			
	<hr/>			324	0	0

ANNEXURE No. 20.

General Charges, Indian and Native Labour Department, Indian Teacher and Clerks, Sanitary and General Expenses.

Wages ...	432	13	10			
Rations	189	13	1			
Fuel ...	21	10	4			
Medical Fees, Indians	8	11	4			
Forage, &c., for Horse	30	12	0			
Instalments, Indians	73	13	4			
Sanitary Expenditure	80	18	2			
Hospital Extras	29	9	1			
Legal Expenses	0	4	8			
Medicines and Medical Fees	13	6	0			
Burial Fees, Indians	0	5	0			
	<hr/>			880	16	10

ANNEXURE 21.

General Charges, Police, European and other Constables.

Wages...	710	17	1			
Rations	142	14	8			
Night Allowances	2	11	0			
Instalments Indians' Passages...	4	0	0			
Fuel ...	46	5	5			
	<hr/>			906	8	2

ANNEXURE No. 22.

General Charges, Hospital Charges, Medical Fees, Fire Brigade, Compensation, Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses.

Stamps on Cheques	5	9	6			
Funeral Expenses, Stationmaster, Umbilo (Refunded by General Revenue)	12	12	0			
	<hr/>			18	1	6
Carried forward						

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS (*continued*).ANNEXURE No. 22 (*continued*) :

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	18	1	6	...		
Funeral and other Expenses, Platelayer Foster, killed on duty (Refunded by General Revenue)	119	4	9			
Petty Expenditure, 1884	4	7	9			
Travelling Allowances	257	0	0			
Encroachments at Durban	20	0	0			
Encroachments on War Department Land	0	2	0			
Compensation	374	4	11			
Erection of House at Ottawa	19	11	3			
Legal Expenses	134	17	8			
Purchase of Land at Avoca	10	0	0			
Do. Bellair	125	0	0			
Do. Gillets	22	10	0			
Iron Rack in General Store	19	4	3			
Sanitary Expenses	6	18	3			
Fire Brigade	84	11	0			
Commission on Sale of Leases, Estcourt	20	5	6			
Maintenance of Telegraph Line	80	0	0			
				1,315	18	10

ANNEXURE No. 23:

General Stores, Stationery, Fuel, Advertising, and Clothing.

General Stores	44,861	11	2			
Stationery	2,062	18	9			
Fuel	20,252	19	9			
Advertising	198	16	6			
Clothing	251	19	8			
				67,628	5	10

ANNEXURE No. 24.

Special Capital Expenditure.

Water Arrangements	7	0	0			
Strengthening the Permanent Way	3,000	8	4			
Wooden Bridges on Umgeni Line	440	18	9			
Removal of Indian and Native Barracks	208	3	0			
Additions to Stations and Sidings	760	5	4			
Purchase of Refreshment Room, Estcourt... ..	200	0	0			
				4,616	15	5

ANNEXURE No. 25.

Expenditure under Loan Law 44, 1884.—Repairs of Viaducts and Bridges, and permanent measures connected therewith.

Culvert, 7½ mile, North Coast Line	285	8	9			
Kat's Kop Viaduct	189	13	9			
No. 1 Bridge, Inchanga	5,603	14	7			
" 2 " "	485	0	4			
" 5 " "	689	17	3			
" 8 " "	267	4	0			
" 3, 4, 6, and 7 "	192	16	2			
Viaduct, Inchanga	7,962	15	2			
10¾ mile Bridge, South Coast Line	526	3	4			
				16,202	13	4

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS (*continued*).

ANNEXURE No. 26.

Construction.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due 1st January, for work in 1884 ...	2,357	2	10			
Stores and Wages during 1885 ...	20,248	0	2			
Supervision Charges ...	1,070	13	7			
				23,675	16	7
Repayments ...				19,692	2	11
Due to Railway Department ...				3,983	13	8

ANNEXURE No. 27.

Advances.

Advances due January ...	5	5	0			
„ by Crown Agents ...	602	11	6			
				607	16	6
Repaid, see Receipts ...	181	5	0			
Lost through death of Platelayer Foster ...	47	9	6			
				228	14	6
Due to Railway Department (See Statement No. 6) ...				379	2	0

No. 4.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS DURING THE YEARS 1885 AND 1884, AND SHEWING INCREASE OR DECREASE UNDER EACH HEAD THEREOF.

Service.	1885.			1884.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT.												
District Engineer of Maintenance	500	0	0	504	2	2	...			4	2	2
Draughtsman...	250	0	0	253	4	2	...			3	4	2
Office Staff, including Messengers	513	3	5	517	2	7	...			3	19	2
Three Permanent Way Inspectors	875	16	2	759	16	9	116	5	5	...		
Foreman of Shops	300	0	0	300	0	0	...			...
Timekeepers, Gangers, Labourers, and Artizans, including overtime	20,172	7	8	14,979	6	11	5,193	0	9	...		
Ballast, Hospital charges, Medical Fees, Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenditure...	4,023	13	11	10,788	18	10	...			6,765	4	11
LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.												
Locomotive Superintendent	500	0	0	562	0	0	...			62	0	0
Running, Works, Carriage and Wagon Departments' Wages, including overtime	33,918	12	4	31,620	0	4	2,298	12	0	...		
Office Staff, Foremen, Inspectors and Messengers	2,404	0	0	2,382	5	2	21	14	10	...		
Water Arrangements and Gear, Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses	716	17	1	293	12	6	423	4	7	...		
Carried forward	64,174	10	7	62,960	3	5	8,052	17	7	6,838	10	5

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS (*continued*).No. 4.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (*continued*) :

Service.	1885.			1884.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	64,174	10	7	62,960	3	5	8,052	17	7	6,838	10	5
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.												
Three Superintendents...	1,050	0	0	900	0	0	150	0	0	...		
Station Masters, Clerks in charge, Clerks, and Checkers ...	13,067	10	9	12,485	5	0	582	5	9	...		
Line and Platform Inspectors ...	864	11	7	1,011	7	9	...			146	16	2
Ticket Collectors, Guards, Shunters, and Night Inspectors, including overtime ...	5,054	6	9	4,025	9	8	1,028	17	1	...		
Labourers, Indian Clerks, and Messengers...	13,455	6	1	13,176	19	6	278	6	7	...		
Hospital Charges, Medical Fees, Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses ...	779	1	8	898	13	8	...			119	12	0
Cartage at Durban and Pietermaritzburg...	7,626	9	3	6,295	0	0	1,331	9	3	...		
GENERAL CHARGES.												
General Manager ...	1,233	6	8	1,000	0	0	233	6	8	...		
Assistant Manager ...	80	0	0	80	0	0	...			...
Office Staff, including Messengers	513	2	7	475	14	0	37	8	7	...		
Chief Accountant ...	420	0	0	420	0	0	...			...
Cashier ...	350	0	0	350	0	0	...			...
Bookkeeper ...	250	0	0	932	2	10	...			24	17	6
Office Staff, including Messengers	657	5	4				...					
Station Inspector ...	250	0	0	250	0	0	...			...
General Storekeeper ...	350	0	0	350	0	0	...			...
Office Staff, including Messengers	435	12	8	421	18	7	13	14	1	...		
Storeman, Coal Keeper, and Labourers ...	951	14	8	793	16	10	157	17	10	...		
Indian and Native Labour Superintendent ...	400	0	0	400	0	0	...			...
Office Staff, Dispenser, and Messengers ...	324	0	0	291	18	1	32	1	11	...		
Indian Teacher and Clerks, Sanitary and General Expenses ...	880	16	10	877	15	0	3	1	10	...		
Police Inspector ...	175	0	0	175	0	0	...			...
European and other Constables ...	906	8	2	898	8	4	7	19	10	...		
Hospital Charges, Medical Fees, Fire Brigade Compensation, Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses ...	1,315	18	10	1,779	13	8	...			463	14	10
Contribution to Superannuation Fund ...	75	6	4	...			75	6	4	...		
Commission on Payment of Interest on Loan ...	135	0	0	135	0	0	...			...
GENERAL STORES, STATIONERY, FUEL, ADVERTISING AND CLOTHING ...												
...	67,628	5	10	52,513	16	7	15,114	9	3	...		
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ...												
...	4,616	15	5	938	12	5	3,678	3	0	...		
CONVERSION OF BRAKES AND TURNTABLES												
...	2,940	3	3	...			2,940	3	3	...		
	190,960	13	3	164,836	15	4	33,717	8	10	7,593	10	11
Deduct decrease ...	...			...			7,593	10	11	...		
Nett increase for the year 1885	...			...			26,123	17	11	...		

A. CLARE SEWELL,
Sub-Auditor for Railway Purposes.

No. 5.

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Revenue and Expenditure Account, balance 1st January, 1885 ...	105,270	10	3	Goods Traffic Revenue ...	86,865	5	9
Locomotive, General Expenditure ...	60,778	15	2	Passenger Traffic Revenue ...	41,368	3	0
Maintenance, General do. ...	36,192	16	9	Parcels do. do. ...	4,557	4	6
Compensation ...	373	2	9	Miscellaneous do. ...	2,757	5	3
Traffic, General Expenditure ...	40,106	10	9	Imports not debited by Crown Agents in 1885 ...	11,548	9	9
General Charges ...	5,140	9	0	Colonial Treasurer, General Account ...	259,830	9	7
Capital Expenditure ...	16,557	16	2	Miscellaneous Accounts, unpaid on 31st December, 1885 ...	1,151	8	4
Repairs to Viaducts and Bridges (Special) ...	16,202	13	4	Overdraft in Cash Account ...	613	6	6
New Workshops ...	441	0	8				
Contribution to Superannuation Fund ...	75	6	4				
Stock Accounts ...	57,917	15	2				
Interest on Loan ...	54,495	0	0				
Miscellaneous Accounts ...	468	2	6				
Traffic Balances ...	8,975	18	1				
Miscellaneous Outstandings ...	5,695	15	9				
	£408,691	12	8		£408,691	12	8

A. CLARE SEWELL,

Sub-Auditor for Railway Purposes.

STATEMENT OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE AMOUNTS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, AS SHOWN BY THE TREASURY AND AUDIT DEPARTMENTS RESPECTIVELY.

RECEIPTS.

TREASURY FIGURES.				AUDIT DEPARTMENT FIGURES.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Total Receipts in Cash ...	175,141	5	8	Total Receipts from all sources	173,864	17	5
Crown Agents Credits ...	284	3	0	Add difference in balance on 1st Jan. and 31st Dec., 1885 ...	1,248	12	10
				Add difference between Dec., 1884, and Dec., 1885 ...	516	10	2
				Add error in June Statement ...	0	10	0
					175,630	10	5
				Deduct Overdraft omitted in April by Treasury ...	205	1	9
	175,425	8	8		175,425	8	8

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS (*continued*).No. 5 (*continued*).

DISBURSEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cash Payments	160,141	5	8	Total Disbursements	297,564	19	7
Payment per Crown Agents ...	68,907	11	6	Add difference between Dec. 1884, and Dec., 1885	516	10	2
				Add Amount paid to Crown Agents, but not advised to Railway Department	329	9	2
				Add error in June Statement ...	0	10	0
					<u>298,411</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>
				Deduct Remittan- ces to Treasury 15,000 0 0			
				Deduct Interest charged to Ge- neral Account, 54,157 10 0			
				Deduct Overdraft omitted in April 205 1 9			
					<u>69,362</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>
	<u>229,048</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>229,048</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>

A. CLARE SEWELL,

Sub-Auditor.

7th April, 1886.

NATAL GOVERNMENT

TRAFFIC STATISTICS FOR

Year.	PASSENGER TRAFFIC.								
	No. of Passengers.				Receipts for Passengers (including Season Tickets).			Total Receipts for Passengers.	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1882	41,376	155,541	227,833	424,750	11,412 19 3	18,119 13 8	12,889 2 7	42,421 15 6	
1883	37,625	139,883	246,487	423,995	10,374 9 1	16,265 6 10	12,540 16 4	39,180 12 3	
1884	41,137	151,292	272,067	464,496	11,116 7 1	16,804 5 10	14,310 13 0	42,231 5 11	
1885	40,897	167,994	215,476	424,367	10,712 7 9	18,428 6 10	12,227 8 5	41,368 3 0	

ANALYSIS OF TRAFFIC FOR

Year.	General Merchandise.		Sugar.		Minerals.		Timber.		Wool.		
	Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.	No. of Bales.	Tons.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1882	61,621	71,690 10 1	12,824	8,196 7 3	79,735	7,124 15 0	11,993	12,568 2 10	45,640	6,520	6,932 10 8
1883	68,685	79,431 9 5	15,104	7,468 18 7	91,608	5,331 14 9	4,683	3,708 17 10	57,028	8,147	6,015 18 6
1884	62,472	63,770 11 3	23,026	9,050 2 1	84,528	3,049 4 11	4,901	3,305 17 8	66,210	9,487	6,163 13 8
1885	63,327	57,729 16 3	19,672	7,794 4 6	68,916	3,032 4 10	3,557	2,999 1 5	76,660	11,497	6,993 7 0

RAILWAYS (*continued*).

THE YEARS 1882 TO 1885.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.		MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.	GOODS TRAFFIC.		Total Revenue.	Miles Run.	Receipts per Train Mile.
Receipts for Horses, Parcels, Carriages, Dogs.	Gross Receipts for Passenger Traffic.		Tons.	Amount.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
4,325 11 1	46,747 6 7	4,043 10 5	191,196	113,051 7 9	163,842 4 9	405,838	8 0·89
4,298 14 6	43,479 6 9	2,771 6 7	219,134	109,520 14 2	155,771 7 6	446,178	6 11·78
4,566 16 8	46,798 2 7	2,787 0 0	215,706	93,686 9 8	143,271 12 3	460,977	6 2·59
4,557 4 6	45,925 7 6	2,757 5 3	192,457	86,865 5 9	135,547 18 6	...	...

THE YEARS 1882 TO 1885.

Hides, Skins, &c.			Mealies, Potatoes, &c.			Sugar Cane.			Firewood.			Live Stock.			Gross Total.		
Tons.	Amount.		Tons.	Amount.		Tons.	Amount.		Tons.	Amount.		No. of Horses and Cattle.	No. of Sheep, Pigs, &c.	Amount.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1,081	1,017	7 10	5,973	4,076	8 11	3,689	204	3 9	7,760	1,146	2 8	...	308	94	18 9	113,051	7 9
1,373	1,062	11 1	9,890	4,543	19 4	13,276	708	13 1	6,368	1,007	15 9	...	4,308	240	15 10	109,520	14 2
2,083	1,010	0 5	9,282	4,447	13 2	15,851	1,405	9 5	4,067	664	6 5	246	16,769	819	5 8	93,686	5 8
2,482	1,229	9 4	9,105	5,220	8 10	9,219	431	17 10	4,682	740	15 9	97	16,832	694	0 0	86,865	5 9

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1882 TO 1885.

	1882.			1883.			1884.			1885.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT :												
Salaries and Office Expenses ...	1,100	7	5	1,279	0	8	1,376	19	6	1,458	11	4
Wages and Rations ...	16,584	7	0	18,408	12	5	14,730	15	9	16,278	17	11
Materials ...	9,267	14	8	15,095	4	10	10,839	17	11	9,722	15	10
Tools ...	1,235	4	2	989	15	3	1,068	1	1	1,438	18	9
Locomotive Power ...	1,872	4	4	2,230	5	0	1,615	2	7	1,608	10	0
Repairs to Roads, Bridges, Signals, Station Buildings ...	1,142	1	0	2,959	13	0	3,041	2	10	3,009	5	5
Special Expenditure, Reballasting, &c. ...	7,226	16	11	4,937	5	0	6,113	1	1	2,675	17	6
	38,428	15	6	45,899	16	2	38,785	0	9	36,192	16	9
LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT :												
Salaries and Office Expenses ...	1,777	0	9	2,460	4	9	1,849	8	4	1,758	1	0
Wages and Rations ...	9,357	14	7	11,579	8	6	9,775	3	1	9,426	15	4
Fuel (Coal) ...	17,003	6	3	15,791	10	5	14,773	0	7	14,752	10	0
„ (Wood) ...	1,423	7	5	887	5	5	271	0	4	209	11	1
Water ...	1,285	14	7	2,244	19	2	1,921	0	0	1,599	3	5
Oil, Tallow, &c. ...	2,298	18	9	2,153	1	4	2,450	11	3	3,226	3	7
Clothing and Miscellaneous ...	126	11	10	254	5	4	51	3	10	106	8	9
Wages—Repairs to Engines ...	7,872	9	5	6,337	13	6	8,718	11	6	9,850	16	1
Materials „ ...	2,157	17	4	3,546	4	7	2,248	16	6	3,629	12	1
Fuel, Oil, &c. „ ...	754	6	9	1,047	16	5	1,074	16	5	1,322	11	9
Tools and Machinery ...	976	11	3	1,275	0	7	1,447	13	11	1,929	17	2
Wages—Repairs to Carriages ...	2,574	0	3	3,670	18	4	3,437	2	7	4,161	7	3
Materials „ ...	929	16	3	1,772	10	1	1,920	9	4	2,403	17	5
Wages—Repairs to Wagons ...	2,166	18	0	2,848	10	2	2,950	9	6	4,061	16	11
Materials ...	1,338	0	3	1,687	17	7	1,364	15	8	1,655	1	1
Special Expenditure ...	...			...			...			685	2	3
	52,042	13	8	57,557	6	2	54,254	2	10	60,778	15	2

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS (*continued*).

TRAFFIC EXPENSES :

Salaries, Wages, and Rations ...	35,879	8	8	35,168	18	11	32,028	10	8	33,428	17	8
Fuel and Lighting, Water	2,283	2	9	2,741	17	0	1,693	11	6	1,868	5	10
Clothing ...	619	5	5	179	2	8	332	6	7	554	12	8
Printing, Stationery, Tickets ...	1,532	11	11	1,006	2	6	1,122	5	2	1,338	4	1
Wagon Covers, Ropes, &c. ...	589	11	1	1,662	17	2	834	6	4	1,555	10	10
Miscellaneous Expenditure ...	2,474	8	4	2,318	18	10	1,237	7	1	1,360	19	8
Horses, provender, &c. ...	34	2	2	73	2	1	...			...
	43,412	10	4	43,150	19	2	37,248	7	4	40,106	10	9

GENERAL CHARGES :

Salaries of Manager, Accountant, and Clerks ...	4,433	3	0	3,690	2	10	4,474	9	10	3,863	8	7
Office Expenses ...	573	0	4	808	12	2	704	1	9	783	16	2
Advertising Charges ...	267	17	11	223	7	0	143	2	3	18	13	6
Miscellaneous and Telegraph Ex- penses ...	34	6	9	90	19	10	†861	12	9	474	10	9
Sidings and Additions to Buildings, New Station Accommodation, Rolling Stock, &c. ...	15,554	1	5	14,986	15	2	13,200	2	11	16,557	16	2
Compensation ...	971	13	3	401	8	11	608	3	10	372	2	9
	25,834	2	8	20,201	5	11	19,991	13	4	22,070	7	11
Totals ...	159,718	2	2	166,809	7	5	150,279	4	3	159,148	10	7

Expenditure per train mile (exclusive
of Capital Expenditure) ...

0 6 10·89 0 6 9·66 0 5 11·36 ...

RETURN OF

No. in 1884.	No. in 1885.	To Whom.	On Account of	Original Date.	Advance Amount.
					£ s. d
1	1	Surveyor-General ...	Survey of Erven, Weenen...	Sept. 30, 1848 ...	111 3 0
2	2	" ...	" P.M. Burg	Oct. 31, 1848 ...	198 11 0
3	3	" ...	Sundry Surveys ...	Feb. 5, 1851 ...	1,699 0 0
6	4	Colonial Engineer ...	Annual Advance ...	...	4,000 0 0
9	5	Postmaster-General ...	Mail Service ...	...	100 0 0
10	6	Protector of Immigrants ...	Immigration ...	May, 1875 ...	480 0 0
11	7	Commandant, N.M. Police	Supplies to Force ...	Yearly as required	...
12	8	Mr. McLeod ...	Salary ...	March 30, 1876 ...	200 0 0
14	9	Manager, Grey's Hospital...	" ...	December, 1876...	35 0 0
15	10	Resdt. Magte., P.M.Burg ...	Law 10, 1877 ...	Nov. 26, 1877 ...	25 0 0
16	11	" Durban ...	" ...	December, 1877...	10 0 0
17	12	" Umgeni ...	" ...	" ...	20 0 0
18	13	" Umlazi ...	" ...	" ...	15 0 0
19	14	" Newcastle ...	" ...	" ...	20 0 0
20	15	" Umvoti ...	" ...	" ...	20 0 0
21	16	" Weenen ...	" ...	" ...	15 0 0
22	17	" Unsinga ...	" ...	" ...	20 0 0
23	18	" P.M. Burg ...	Purchase of Firewood ...	Annual ...	100 0 0
24	19	Sub-Manager, Telegraphs	Cable Messages ...	Dec., 1879, Jan. and June, 1880	300 0 0
25	20	Sir E. Wood ...	" ...	May, 1880 ...	100 0 0
26	21	Postmaster-General ...	To replace stolen Stamps at Estcourt	" ...	58 14 0
27	22	Secretary, Native Affairs ...	Expresses ...	January, 1880 ...	10 0 0
28	23	Resdt. Magte., Lion's River	Law 10, 1877 ...	Dec. 5, 1882 ...	25 0 0
31	24	Surveyor-General ...	Geodetic Survey ...	Nov. 9 and 29 July, 1883	550 0 0
32	25	Resdt. Magte., P.M.Burg ...	Conveyance of Deserters to Cape	Jan. 28, 1884 ...	30 0 0
36	26	Inspector of Telegraphs ...	Maintenance Expenses ...	March 25, 1884 ...	50 0 0
37	27	Colonial Engineer ...	Great Coats for Native Mes- sengers	Mar. & Apl., 1884	323 12 3
38	28	Captain Morris ...	Geodetic Survey ...	May & Aug., 1884	690 0 0
39	29	Lieut. Laffan ...	Trigonometrical Survey ...	May & Nov., 1884	200 0 0
40	30	Resdt. Magte., Durban ...	Quarantine Station	June, 1884 ...	220 0 0
42	31	Colonial Engineer ...	Free State Boundary Com- mission	September, 1884	100 0 0
	32	Chairman, Coolie Commisn.	For Current Expenses ...	February, 1885 ...	100 0 0
	33	" Exhibition Com.	" ...	Mar., Aug., Oct., 1885	1,000 0 0
	34	" Land and Im- migr. Com....	" ...	March 19, 1885 ...	100 0 0
	35	A. Ruffe, Hindustani Intrap.	Salary and Passage of Ser- vants from India	May, 1885 ...	44 8 10
	36	Collector of Customs ...	Law 2, 1885 ...	October, 1885 ...	20 0 0
	37	Resdt. Magte., Weenen ...	Law 10, 1877 ...	November, 1885...	15 0 0
	38	Colonial Engineer ...	Account Vote Legislative Council Building	November, 1885...	20 0 0
	39	Chairman, Durban Com- mittee, S. A. Exhibition	For Current Expenses ...	November, 1885...	100 0 0
	40	Crown Agents ...	Cablegram ...	August, 1885 ...	10 0 0

ADVANCES---1885.

Outstanding 31st Dec., 1884.	Advances made 1885.		Total.	Repaid or Adjusted, 1885.	Outstanding 31st Dec., 1885.	No. in 1885.
	Date.	Amount.				
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
64 19 0	...	...	64 19 0	...	64 19 0	1
6 19 0	...	...	6 19 0	6 19 0	...	2
150 5 9	...	...	150 5 9	...	150 5 9	3
4,000 0 0	...	...	4,000 0 0	...	4,000 0 0	4
70 0 0	...	...	70 0 0	...	70 0 0	5
480 0 0	...	...	480 0 0	480 0 0	...	6
6,249 12 3	January to December	421 1 3	6,670 13 6	1,000 0 0	5,670 13 6	7
77 11 7	...	...	77 11 7	77 11 7	...	8
35 0 0	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	...	9
25 0 0	...	...	25 0 0	...	25 0 0	10
10 0 0	...	...	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	11
20 0 0	...	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	12
15 0 0	...	...	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	13
20 0 0	...	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	14
20 0 0	...	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	15
2 12 6	...	...	2 12 6	2 12 6	...	16
20 0 0	...	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	17
75 0 0	...	...	75 0 0	...	75 0 0	18
181 0 6	...	...	181 0 6	131 0 6	50 0 0	19
72 1 3	...	...	72 1 3	72 1 3	...	20
40 3 7	...	...	40 3 7	40 3 7	...	21
10 0 0	...	...	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	22
25 0 0	...	...	25 0 0	...	25 0 0	23
160 0 0	...	...	160 0 0	160 0 0	...	24
30 0 0	...	...	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	25
50 0 0	...	...	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	26
137 7 7	January to December	488 18 4	626 5 11	383 17 9	242 8 2	27
690 0 0	...	...	690 0 0	690 0 0	...	28
200 0 0	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	29
220 0 0	...	...	220 0 0	220 0 0	...	30
100 0 0	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	31
...	February, 1885	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	32
...	Mar., Ag., Oct., 1885	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	33
...	March, 1885	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	34
...	May	44 8 10	44 8 10	27 6 4	17 2 6	35
...	Oct.	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	36
...	Nov.	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	37
...	"	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	38
...	"	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	39
...	Aug.	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	40
13,257 13 0		2,319 8 5	15,577 1 5	3,656 12 6	11,920 8 11	

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS,

Made and Withdrawn during the Year 1885, including Balances on 1st January and Interest capitalized on 31st December, 1885.

Place of Deposit.	Balance on 1st January, 1885.	Deposits during 1885, including Capitalized Interest.	Total.	Amounts Withdrawn during 1885.	Balance on 31st December, 1885.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pietermaritzburg ...	25,994 15 7	16,951 13 5	42,946 9 0	16,912 13 9	26,033 15 3
Durban ...	19,324 5 1	15,577 10 0	34,901 15 1	13,458 14 3	21,443 0 10
Greytown ...	488 5 10	203 6 3	691 12 1	49 8 9	642 3 4
Verulam ...	1,467 9 10	831 16 5	2,299 6 3	651 14 11	1,647 11 4
Stanger ...	1,530 2 9	438 8 10	1,968 11 7	1,136 7 9	832 3 10
Harding ...	38 2 1	18 2 0	56 4 1	38 4 2	17 19 11
Richmond ...	883 12 11	702 17 0	1,586 9 11	150 11 11	1,435 18 0
Estcourt ...	498 18 2	665 5 5	1,164 3 7	479 1 4	685 2 3
Ladysmith ...	716 8 10	627 18 11	1,344 7 9	620 7 3	724 0 6
Howick ...	...	7 0 9	7 0 9	...	7 0 9
	50,942 1 1	36,023 19 0	86,966 0 1	33,497 4 1	53,468 16 0

Balance as per General Ledger ...	£ s. d.
...	53,097 18 8
Add Sums received at Branch Offices in 1885, but not paid into Treasury until 1886. {	
Durban ...	256 19 8
Verulam ...	48 18 0
Stanger ...	9 6 8
Richmond ...	22 6 0
Estcourt ...	26 0 0
Ladysmith ...	5 10 0
Howick ...	1 17 0
Balance as above ...	£53,468 16 0

Of this Balance a Sum of £29,873 11s. 1d. is invested by Crown Agents.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS, LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD, 1885.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance, January 1, 1885	...	15 13 4	Petty and Postage ...	16 17 2	
Wilgefontein Settlement	298 2 8		Treasury Drafts ...	2,090 8 1	
Marburg do.	75 11 3		Contingencies ...	95 15 0	
North Shepstone Rents	18 18 0				2,203 0 3
Passages, &c., Local ...	151 4 11	543 16 10	Treasurer Account Col- lections ...	543 7 11	
Treasury Drafts ...	2,095 8 1		Draft W. Peace ...	6 6 0	
Contingencies ...	95 15 0	2,191 3 1	Balance Dec. 31st, 1885	4 5 1	553 19 0
Drafts W. Peace ...	...	6 6 0			
		2,756 19 3			2,756 19 3

February 4th, 1886.

C. A. BUTLER,
Secretary Land Immigration Board.

LADYSMITH EXTENSION CONTRACT, N.G. RAILWAYS.

Description of Work.				Amount as per Contract Estimate.			Amount expended to 31st Dec., 1885.			Plus.			Minus.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A.	Earthwork	252,631	15	6	373,072	2	6	120,440	7	0
B.	Tunnels	21,870	0	0	21,870	0	0
C.	Bridges	55,979	6	0	97,739	8	7	41,760	2	7
D.	Culverts	104,846	12	6	139,691	0	8	34,844	8	2
E.	Retaining Walls	11,812	10	0	8,315	18	0	3,496	12	0
F.	Permanent Way	163,403	0	7	159,613	2	1	3,789	18	6
G.	Points and Crossings	381	18	9	611	3	0	229	4	3
H.	Fencing	5,943	0	0	3,643	18	2	2,299	1	10
I.	Level Crossings	3,584	19	0	8,055	3	3	4,470	4	3
J.	Maintenance	17,881	10	0	4,575	0	0	13,306	10	0
	Bonus (as per clause 46 of Contract)	30,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
	Totals	668,334	12	4	815,316	16	3	201,744	6	3	54,762	2	4
	Amount as per Expenditure Column	815,316	16	3
	Less Amount deducted in Natal on account of Contractor's Plant	8,000	0	0
	" " " " Guarantee Fund	31,916	14	7	39,916	14	7
	Amount actually paid, to 31st December, 1885	775,400	1	8

M. W. CARR, Resident Engineer.
P. H. MACKAY, Accountant.

* Short Extension into Ladysmith is *not* included in this column.
† Short Extension into Ladysmith is included in this column.

[STATEMENT

LADYSMITH EXTENSION

EXPENDITURE UNDER

Description of Material.	WEIGHTS AND QUANTITIES.			
	† Under Contract.	‡ Supplied.	Plus.	Minus.
BRIDGE WORK :				
Creosoted Timber ...	1,929 cubit feet	2,741·11 cubit feet	812·11 cubit feet	...
Wrot. Iron in Bridges of 30 feet Span and over	1,099 tons	TONS. C. Q. LBS.	TONS. C. Q. LBS.	
Do. Plate Girders, from 10ft. to 20ft.		1,425 6 3 2	326 6 3 2	...
Extras (Bolts, &c.,) to do. ...		1 3 0 12	1 3 0 12	...
Flooring Sleepers ...	200 pieces	274 pieces	74 pieces	...
		TONS. C. Q. LBS.		TONS. C. Q. LBS.
Cast Iron in Columns ...	35 tons	20 15 2 18	...	14 4 1 10
Sheet Lead ...	8 cwt.	5 1 2 19	TONS. C. Q. LBS. 4 13 2 19	...
CULVERTS :				
Cast Iron Pipes, 24", 18", 12", and 9" in diameter	2,705 tons	299 6 0 0	...	2,405 14 0 0
Glazed Stoneware Pipes, 24" dia.	18,650 lin. ft.	...	...	18,650 lin. ft.
Silicated Stone Pipes, 30" dia.	...	354	354	...
Do. do. 24" "	...	4,507	4,507	...
Do. do. 18" "	...	703	703	...
PERMANENT WAY :	TONS. C. Q. LBS.	TONS. C. Q. LBS.	TONS. C. Q. LBS.	
Steel Rails, 45lbs. per yard ...	8,538 0 0 0	9,033 6 1 2	495 6 1 2	...
Fish Plates (Steel) ...	194 0 0 0	204 19 1 14	10 19 1 14	...
Fish Bolts and Nuts ...	49 0 0 0	51 16 1 14	2 16 1 14	...
Cast Iron Chairs ...	1,647 0 0 0	1,794 17 1 13	147 17 1 13	...
Spikes ...	131 0 0 0	139 12 0 8	8 12 0 8	...
Trenails ...	507,000 in No.	547,000 in No.	40,000 in No.	...
Sleepers ...	253,500 in No.	271,501 in No.	18,001 in No.	...
Distance Blocks Complete ...	...	3,713 in No.	3,713 in No.	...
Coach Screws ...	...	21,500 in No.	21,500 in No.	...
POINTS AND CROSSINGS :				
Single Points ...	60 sets	75 sets	15 sets	...
Single Crossings ...	60 sets	83 sets	25 sets	...
Special Sleepers ...	...	185	185	...
FENCING :				
Single Fence ...	140 miles	140 miles	...	...
	TONS. C. Q. LBS.	TONS. C. Q. LBS.	TONS. C. Q. LBS.	
FREIGHT AND INSURANCE ...	29,000 0 0 0	29,709 2 0 23	709 2 0 23	...
LANDING AND TRANSPORT :		TONS.	TONS.	
To Pietermaritzburg, including Loading and Off-loading }	29,000 tons	29,811½ landed 26,506 transp'd.	{ 811½	...
Deduct Minus ...	...	...	...	...

* Amount due to 31st December, 1885 ...

Less Balance of Freight per Certificate No. 59, not yet paid ...

Amount actually paid by Treasury (Natal) and Crown Agents to 31st December, 1885 ...

† Short Extension into Ladysmith is not included in these columns.

‡ Do. do. is included in these columns.

£ s. d.
 ... 268,275 3 4
 ... 455 14 1

... £267,819 9 3

CONTRACT, N.G.R.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONTRACT.

M. W. CARR, Resident Engineer.

P. H. MACKAY, Accountant.

[STATEMENT No. 3.]

LADYSMITH EXTENSION, N.G. RAILWAYS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE CONTRACTS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.						Totals.	
						£	s. d.
CONSTRUCTION.						£	s. d.
A	8.	To Payments to Contractor in Natal for Station Work	...	...	...	8,671	11 6
"	9.	" " for Purchase of Station Material in England	...	...	...	1,551	6 6
"	10.	" " for Station Work in Natal	...	...	...	24,384	0 9
"	11.	" " in England for Telegraphs	...	...	...	7,026	6 1
"	12.	" " in Natal for Telegraphs	...	...	...	2,788	12 11
"	13.	" " for Surveys	...	...	...	1,000	0 0
"	14.	" " for European Staff Quarters	...	...	...	8,981	0 3
"	15.	" " for Native Staff Quarters...	...	...	...	865	2 1
"	16.	" " for Carriage of Contractors' Material	...	...	...	14,607	8 9
"	17.	" " Locomotive Water Supply	...	...	...	8,070	13 10
						77,946	2 8
EQUIPMENT.							
B	1a.	" " for Rolling Stock, Locomotive	...	...	...	33,869	11 3
"	1b.	" " " Passenger	...	...	...	28,726	14 10
"	1c.	" " " Goods	...	...	...	14,031	12 11
"	2.	" " for Workshop, Tools, and Plant	...	...	...	3,534	9 1
"	3.	" " for Station Fittings and Furniture	...	...	...	557	13 6
"	4.	" " for General Stores, Tools, Cranes, Lamps, &c.	...	...	...	2,362	10 8
"	5.	" " for Tickets and Stationery for Stations	...	...	...	248	9 0
						83,331	1 3
FINANCE.							
C	" Cost of Raising Loan, £1,100,000, under Law 35 of 1880					28,883	16 5
"	By Profit on Raising Loan, £350,000, under Law 44 of 1884					£3,093	18 5
"	6.	" Cash received for Exchange on Specie	...	...	50 0 0	3,143	18 5
						25,739	18 0
SUPERVISION.							
D	1.	To Payments for Salaries and Professional Services in England	...	...	...	7,231	16 1
"	2.	" " do. do. Natal	...	...	...	32,510	16 3
"	3.	" " Offices and Office Furniture	...	...	...	432	10 10
"	4.	" " Stationery, Printing and Advertising	...	...	...	1,027	0 11
"	5.	" " Passages to and from England	...	...	...	590	8 0
"	6.	" " Camp Equipage	...	...	...	170	0 0
"	7.	" " Incidental	...	...	...	247	13 10
						42,210	5 11
LAW AND LAND.							
E	1.	" " Transfer Surveys	...	...	...	920	5 0
"	2.	" " Purchase of Land	...	...	...	3,299	14 3
"	3.	" " Compensation	...	...	...	3,882	4 0
"	4.	" " Arbitration and Law Fees	...	...	...	2,159	10 3
						10,261	13 6
GENERAL AND INCIDENTAL.							
F	1.	" " Telegrams to and from England	...	...	...	717	4 3
"	3.	" " Preparing and Printing Contracts, Specifications, and Agreements in England	...	...	...	292	4 9
"	4.	" " Law Charges in England	...	...	...	21	17 6
Total						240,520	7 10

M. W. CARR, Resident Engineer.
P. H. MACKAY, Accountant.

LADYSMITH EXTENSION, N.G. RAILWAYS.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS, SHEWING EXPENDITURE ON LADYSMITH EXTENSION TO 31st DECEMBER, 1885.

Cash Expenditure.	Amount.	Totals.	Work Executed.	Amount.	Totals.
Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Cash Expenditure, as per R.E. ⁴⁰⁴ / ₁₈₈₄ ...	...	1,298,009 6 5	By Main Contract as per Statement 1 ...	815,316 16 3	1,323,656 13 4
" Expenditure not included in R.E. ⁴⁹⁸ / ₁₈₈₄ —	...		" Supplemental Contract do. 2 ...	267,819 9 3	
" Cost of Raising Loan, £1,100,000, under	28,740 15 4		" Items Outside Contracts do. 3 ...	240,520 7 10	
Law 35 of 1880, to 31st Dec., 1884...	3,093 18 5	25,646 16 11			
By Profit on Raising Loan, £350,000, under					
Law 44, of 1884 ...					
To Balance, arrived at as under, viz.:—					
To Amount deducted from Main Contract	31,916 14 7				
on account of Guarantee Fund ...		0 10 0			
By Amount of Guarantee Fund invested	31,916 4 7				
by Crown Agents ...					
		1,323,656 13 4			1,323,656 13 4

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
To Expenditure as per above ...	1,323,656 13 4	By Amounts voted by Legislative Council—	
" Balance for further Expenditure ...	126,343 6 8	As per Law 35 of 1880 ...	1,100,000 0 0
		As per Law 44 of 1884 ...	350,000 0 0
			1,450,000 0 0

P. H. MACKAY, Accountant.

M. W. CARR, Resident Engineer.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES in the hands of the Treasurer and the Crown Agents, on the 31st December, 1884, and 31st December, 1885.

Accountants.	Balances, 31st December, 1884.	Balances, 31st December, 1885.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury, Natal Bank, &c. ...	40,878 18 1	36,534 1 8
Standard Bank, Newcastle ...	1,050 8 8	1,080 3 5
Cape of Good Hope Bank, Capetown ...	3 16 0	3 16 0
Crown Agents:		
Account Current ...	42,753 14 4	6,325 18 0
Surplus Funds Invested ...	1,292 5 4	
Savings Bank Funds Invested ...	29,873 11 1	29,873 11 1
Temporary Investments ...	5,000 0 0	162,838 7 1
Exchequer Bills ...	600 0 0	600 0 0
Total ...	£121,452 13 6	£237,205 17 3

THE TREASURER in Account with the COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

1885.—Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balances 1st January :						
Natal Bank ...	41,933	2	9			
Crown Agents ...	42,753	14	4			
„ Customs ...	163,839	12	3	84,686	17	1
„ Light Dues ...	1,286	17	6			
„ Excise ...	16,705	4	1			
„ Tug Dues ...	3,264	18	0			
„ Port and Harbour Dues ...	9,167	7	6			
„ Wharf Dues ...	11,134	12	3			
„ Land Sales ...	23,841	9	6			
„ Land Revenue ...	7,694	10	6			
„ Transfer Dues ...	10,246	9	7			
„ Stamps ...	30,065	7	2			
„ Auction Dues ...	197	10	0			
„ Native Hut Tax ...	71,155	15	0			
„ Mail Service ...	26,358	2	3			
„ Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court...	13,837	15	7			
„ Fees of Office ...	2,669	8	6			
„ Reimbursements ...	2,493	3	3			
„ Arms and Ammunition ...	3,581	19	0			
„ Miscellaneous ...	6,385	18	0			
„ Interest ...	7,691	19	10			
„ Sale of Government Property ...	1,588	13	0			
„ Sums Refunded ...	47,411	12	3			
„ Special Receipts ...	68	10	6			
„ Telegraph Receipts ...	6,177	0	8			
„ Railway Traffic Receipts ...	175,425	8	8			
Carried forward ...	642,289	4	10	84,686	17	1

OF NATAL, from 1st January to 31st December, 1885.

1885.—Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Salaries	124,512	9	0			
„ Contingent and other Expenses	25,302	6	8			
„ Telegraph Maintenance	1,161	6	9			
„ Immigration	11,129	0	6			
„ Aborigines	5,334	5	4			
„ Mail Service	35,791	13	7			
„ Works and Buildings	11,467	14	2			
„ Roads, Streets, and Bridges	28,315	14	8			
„ Administration of Justice	3,597	2	2			
„ Pensions	5,051	1	10			
„ Grants and Gratuities	5,250	19	2			
„ Interest	170,175	15	1			
„ Loans Repaid	18,238	0	0			
„ Inscription of Stock	1,647	14	9			
„ Arms and Ammunition	2,276	15	0			
„ Transport	1,677	15	6			
„ Miscellaneous	43,545	7	6			
„ Rent	1,328	3	2			
„ Special Payments	4,984	12	8			
„ Sums Refunded	1,675	1	1			
„ Harbour Board*	40,629	13	8			
„ Police	2,017	9	7			
„ Railway Traffic Expenditure†	229,048	17	2			
Actual Expenditure ... ..	...			774,158	19	0
„ Harbour Works Loan	51,798	15	1			
„ Public Works Loan	21,554	6	2			
Carried forward	73,353	1	3	774,158	19	0

*This includes an amount of £5,729 16s. 9d. drawn from Votes (but unexpended) and returned to Revenue under "Sums Refunded."

†This includes an Expenditure of £15,701 18s. 4d. on Bridges and Viaducts transferred to Natal Government Railway Loan Funds, and credited to Revenue under "Sums Refunded."

THE TREASURER in Account with the COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

1885.—Dr.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...	...	...	642,289	4	10	84,686	17	1
To Licences under Law 27 of 1875	...	...	...	11,897	10	0			
„ Bridge Tolls	...	...	...	4,955	1	2			
„ Harbour Board	...	...	...	3,773	4	4			
Actual Revenue	...	...	...	...			662,915	0	4
„ Harbour Works Loan	...	...	...	1,057	15	11			
„ Public Works Loan	...	...	...	5,859	1	9			
„ Ladysmith Extension Loan	...	...	...	542	4	10			
Receipts on Account of Loan Funds	...	...	...	...			7,459	2	6
„ Deposits	...	...	...	7,089	3	7			
„ Savings Bank	...	...	...	36,034	1	11			
„ Advances Repaid	...	...	...	3,656	12	6			
„ Advances Received on Account of Loan under Law 44 of 1884	...	...	...	205,000	0	0			
„ Remittances	...	...	...	49,504	2	6			
„ Imperial Government...	...	...	...	32	6	10			
„ Cape of Good Hope Government	...	...	...	3,395	12	2			
„ Mauritius Government	...	...	...	771	5	10			
„ St. Helena Government	...	...	...	5	10	0			
„ Local Money Orders	...	...	...	4,036	6	7			
„ Land and European Immigration Fund	...	...	...	1,561	15	11			
„ Indian Immigration Trust Fund	...	...	...	11,685	13	9			
„ Interest on Perry's Guarantee Fund	...	...	...	1,328	14	5			
„ Temporary Investments	...	...	...	175,000	0	0			
„ South Barrow Township Fund	...	...	...	137	0	0			
„ South Shepstone Township Fund	...	...	...	4	0	0			
„ Fort Nottingham Township Fund	...	...	...	12	10	0			
„ Greytown Township Fund	...	...	...	0	5	0			
„ Loan under Law 44 of 1884	...	...	...	546,358	14	6			
„ Savings Bank Investments	...	...	...	700	0	0			
Other Receipts	...	...	...	...			1,046,313	15	6
Total	...	...	...	...			1,801,374	15	5

OF NATAL, from 1st January to 31st December, 1885.

1885.—Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	73,353	1	3	774,158	19	0
By Ladysmith Extension Loan ...	206,865	2	8			
„ Natal Government Railway Loan ...	24,163	5	11			
Expenditure from Loan Funds ...	...			304,381	9	10
„ Deposits ...	7,589	10	4			
„ Savings Bank ...	33,497	4	1			
„ Advances Made ...	2,319	8	5			
„ Advances (on Account of Loan Law 44 of 1884) Repaid ...	205,000	0	0			
„ Remittances ...	69,618	3	11			
„ Imperial Government... ..	5	0	0			
„ Cape of Good Hope Government ...	2,817	8	10			
„ Mauritius Government ...	743	16	2			
„ St. Helena Government ...	5	10	0			
„ Local Money Orders ...	4,055	3	3			
„ Land and European Immigration Fund ...	2,156	16	9			
„ Indian Immigration Trust Fund ...	11,012	12	4			
„ Indian Immigration Trust Fund Investment Account ...	27	5	0			
„ Interest on Perry's Guarantee Fund ...	1,394	16	4			
„ Temporary Investments ...	332,838	7	1			
„ North Barrow Township Fund ...	29	16	7			
„ Loan under Law 44 of 1884 ...	5,129	8	5			
„ Savings Bank Investments ...	700	0	0			
Other Payments ...	...			678,940	7	6
„ Balances 31st December:						
Natal Bank, &c. ...	37,568	1	1			
Crown Agents ...	6,325	18	0			
				43,893	19	1
Total ...	...			1,801,374	15	5

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES of the NATAL GOVERNMENT

ASSETS.										
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CASH BALANCES :										
Treasury	...	...	...	...	37,568	1	1			
Crown Agents	..	...	...	...	6,325	18	0			
Temporary Investments	...	...	...	...	162,838	7	1			
Savings Bank Funds Invested	...	...	...	...	29,873	11	1			
Exchequer Bills	...	...	...	...	600	0	0			
								237,205	17	3
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN :										
Advanced from other Loan Funds (to be recovered when the Colonial Debentures under Law 44 of 1884 have been taken up)					25,442	19	10			
								25,442	19	10
ADVANCES MADE :										
Supplies for Mounted Police Force	...	...	...	...	5,670	13	6			
Colonial Engineer	...	...	...	...	4,000	0	0			
Sundry Advances	...	...	...	...	1,792	2	6			
								11,462	16	0
SUMS DUE BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS	...	...	...	...	25	14	2			
								25	14	2
LOCAL MONEY ORDERS	...	...	...	...	444	14	9			
								444	14	9
INDIAN IMMIGRATION TRUST BOARD	...	...	...	...	799	3	1			
								799	3	1
BALANCE OF LIABILITIES	...	...	...	...	...			47,849	2	3
								323,230	7	4

on the 31st December, 1885 (exclusive of Public Debt, Sinking Funds, and Stores in Stock)

LIABILITIES.

DEPOSITS :	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Master's and others	28,228	19	1	28,228	19	1
SAVINGS BANK	53,097	18	8	53,097	18	8
TOWNSHIP FUNDS	2,002	19	3	2,002	19	3
REMITTANCES OUTSTANDING	12,218	3	5	12,218	3	5
DRAFTS OUTSTANDING	10	3	1	10	3	1
BALANCE OF LOAN FUNDS RAISED UNDER LAW 44 OF 1884, APPROPRIATED TO THE FOLLOWING SERVICES:						
Ladysmith Railway Extension	126,343	16	8			
Natal Government Railways	28,844	17	3			
Harbour Works	70,319	16	10			
Transfer of certain Lands at Durban for Railway purposes	1,500	0	0	227,008	10	9
LAND AND EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION FUND	663	13	1	663	13	1
				323,230	7	4

PUBLIC DEBT OF NATAL, 1885.

Authority.	Service.	Date when Redeemable.	Dates when half-yearly Interest is payable.	Where Redeemable and Interest Payable.	Rate of Interest.	Total Amount authorised.	Existing Debt, 31st December, 1885.	Accumulated Sinking Funds, 31st December, 1885.
Law 8, 1860	Harbour Improvements	Oct. 15, 1887	April 15 and October 15	At the Offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Downing St., London	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ % to Bondholders, and 3% towards a Sinking Fund	£ 165,500	£ 42,400 0	£ s. d. 32,005 16 10
Law 15, 1864	Introduction of Coolies	Nov. 15, 1896	May 15 and Novem. 15	Ditto ...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ % to Bondholders, and 2% towards a Sinking Fund	100,000	68,600 0	42,763 12 11
Law 16, 1871	Consolidation of Public Loans	May 15 1909	May 15 and Novem. 15	Ditto ...	5% to Bondholders, and 1% towards a Sinking Fund	350,000	166,100 0	29,973 6 10
Law 5, 1875	Construction of Railways	Mar. 15, 1919	March 15 and Sept. 15	Ditto ...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % to Bondholders, and 1% towards a Sinking Fund	1,200,000	1,200,000 0	63,826 11 7
Law 1, 1876	Indian Immigration	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	50,000	50,000 0	5,336 19 8
Law 19, 1876	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	50,000	50,000 0	
Law 35, 1880	Railway Extension and other purposes	Jan. 1, 1926	May 15 and Novem. 15	Ditto ...	4% to Bondholders, and 1% towards a Sinking Fund	1,600,000	247,000 0	...
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jan. 1, 1924	Ditto	Ditto ...	5% to Bondholders; no Sinking Fund		807,130 0	...
Law 10, 1882	General Loan Law	Jan. 1, 1927	Ditto	Ditto ...	4% to Stockholders; no Sinking Fund	...	*594,330 10	...
Law 44, 1884	Natal Loan Law	Jan. 1, 1926	Ditto	Ditto ...	5% to Bondholders, and 1% towards a Sinking Fund	650,000	536,500 0	...
Total ..						3,762,060 10	173,906 7 10	

* Of this sum £222,800 represents 4 per cent. Debentures (under Law 35 of 1880) converted into Consolidated Stock at par, and £371,530 10s. represents £323,070 of 5 per cent. Debentures (under the same Law) converted into Stock at £115 per cent.

THE INDIAN IMMIGRATION TRUST BOARD, NATAL.

DURBAN, 25TH JANUARY, 1886.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that I have completed my examination of the accounts of the Indian Immigration Trust Board, for the year ending the 31st December, 1885, and have examined such securities as are in the hands of the Secretary.

The Receipts and Expenditure of the Board are as shown in the statement prepared by the Secretary, which I have certified and returned to him.

In the Medical Fund Account I notice fees outstanding on the 31st December, of £155 7s. 4d., but the amount actually overdue exceeds that shown in the books through no debits being entered in many cases, and in one case a credit balance is shown on folio 255, which I understand is actually a debit.

This was explained to me as being in consequence of returns not having been sent by employers, but I see no reason why the amounts due for indentured men should not be debited at the end of each quarter, and if it afterwards transpired that the employers had also free men, a further debit could be made.

There are also in this account several small balances, which have been in dispute for a long period, and I beg to suggest that a considerable amount of work could be saved, if a doubtful debt account were opened, to which they could all be transferred, and thus only one balance would have to be brought forward.

The amount of Instalments that appear to be outstanding on the 31st December, as shown in the list of outstanding accounts, was £4,156 0s. 1d., but I find that in addition to these a sum of £22 is due from A. Stewart, of Colenso, and two amounts due by W. H. Wilkinson, and J. McIntosh were also overdue, but were paid on the 9th and 13th January.

In balancing these accounts to the 31st December, the interest upon the overdue instalments to that date is not debited; the actual debit is therefore not shown.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in stating that the accounts have been carefully and accurately kept.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. CLARE SEWELL,

Sub-Auditor.

The Chairman,

Indian Immigration Trust Board.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION TRUST BOARD (*continued*).

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,424	18	9
DEPUTY PROTECTOR.									
Salaries	...	...	...	460	0	0			
Travelling expense and Horse allowance	...	...	...	233	3	0			
Office and Clerical assistance	...	...	...	64	0	0			
Office Furniture, Stationery, &c.	...	...	...	10	7	8			
							767	10	8
DESSERTERS' ACCOUNT.									
Constable wages, Rewards and Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	278	11	1
INTEREST.									
On Loan Law No. 1 of 1876, for 1885	...	...	...	2,383	2	5			
On Loan Law No. 19 of 1876, for 1885	...	...	...	2,315	1	6			
Commission Crown Agent and Advertising	...	...	...	12	0	9			
							4,710	4	8
DEPÔT ADDINGTON.									
Rent	...	...	...	100	0	0			
Maintenance	...	...	...	838	19	3			
Refund Depôt Fees	...	...	...	45	5	0			
				984	4	3			
Less Depôt Fees, received	...	...	...	440	7	3			
							543	17	0
QUARANTINE STATION.									
Maintenance	...	...	...	48	0	0			
Less half contributed by Government	...	...	...	24	0	0			
							24	0	0
RECRUITERS TO MADRAS.									
Passage, Wages, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	13	4
Sums Refunded, Instalments	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	0	0
Premiums, Remittances to Crown Agents	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	9
RETURN INDIANS.									
Passage Money and Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,849	6	5
RETURN PASSAGE FUND.									
Amount Invested 1885	...	...	...	7,612	3	10			
Amount Withdrawn 1885	...	...	...	5,870	6	7			
							1,741	17	3
SHIPMENTS.									
"Dunphaile Castle," 4th Voyage—Madras 1884:									
Gratuities to Surgeon, Compounder, &c.	...	...	...	138	2	6			
Landing and Towage	...	...	...	30	2	6			
				168	5	0			
Less Premium on Exchange Passage money paid, 1884	...	...	...	16	19	5			
							151	5	7
"Laurel," 2nd Voyage—Madras:									
Passage Money, 286 adults at £5 16s. 3d.	£1,662	7	6						
Less Premium on Exchange	13	13	3						
				1,648	14	3			
Gratuities to Surgeon, Compounder, &c.	...	...	...	103	6	0			
Landing and Towage	...	...	...	26	9	0			
							1,778	9	3
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,531	14	9

INDIAN IMMIGRATION TRUST BOARD (*continued*).

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	16,531	14	9
SHIPMENTS (<i>continued</i>):								
"Umvoti," 15th Voyage—Madras:								
Passage Money, 194 adults at £5 17s. 6d....		£1,139	15	0				
Less Premium on Exchange...	...	4	12	10				
					1,135	2	2	
Gratuities to Surgeon, Compounder, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	104	4	2	
								1,239 6 4
"Dunphaile Castle," 5th Voyage, Madras:								
Passage Money, 295 adults at £5 10s. ...	...	...	...	...	1,622	10	0	
Gratuities to Surgeon, Compounder, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	130	6	4	
Landing and Towage ...	...	...	...	...	30	2	6	
								1,782 18 10
"Merchantman," 5th Voyage—Calcutta:								
Passage Money, 358½ adults at £5 19s. 5d. ...	...	...	...	...	2,140	10	10	
Gratuities to Surgeon, Compounder, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	156	7	8	
Landing and Towage ...	...	...	...	...	34	17	9	
								2,331 16 3
Removal of Offices...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3 9
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 14 6
REMITTANCES BY INDIANS.								
Payments in India...	...	...	...	...	687	19	4	
Receipts, Natal ...	...	...	...	...	589	3	3	
								98 16 1
SPECIAL SERVANTS.								
Payments in India...	...	...	...	...	54	5	1	
Receipts, Natal ...	...	...	...	...	44	10	0	
								9 15 1
INDIAN AGENCIES.								
Calcutta, 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885:								
Rent and Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	1,230	18	6	
Recruiting ...	...	...	...	...	888	13	4	
Shipments ...	...	...	...	...	199	18	7	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	662	0	7	
					2,981	11	0	
Less Reimbursements ...	...	...	...	...	18	14	10	
								2,962 16 2
Madras, 1st October, 1884, to 30th September, 1885:								
Rent and Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	2,025	2	11	
Recruiting ...	...	...	...	...	4,129	11	6	
Shipments ...	...	...	...	...	677	3	7	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	121	2	3	
								6,953 0 3
BALANCES.								
Natal, General ...	...	...	...	...	15,705	11	2	
„ Medical ...	...	...	...	...	1,804	18	6	
Calcutta, 1st July, 1885 ...	...	...	...	...	363	3	0	
Madras, 1st October, 1885 ...	...	...	...	...	907	13	9	
								18,781 6 5
								£50,714 8 5

(Signed) JAS. A. POLKINGHORNE,
Acting Secretary.

I CERTIFY that I have examined in detail the Books and Vouchers of the Indian Immigration Trust Board for the year 1885, and find the same to be correct; and further, that the securities for investments have been produced to me, with the exception of those in the custody of the Crown Agents for the Colony

(Signed) A. CLARE SEWELL,
Sub-Auditor.

15th January, 1886.

THE INDIAN IMMIGRATION TRUST BOARD OF NATAL.

ESTIMATED AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To LOANS, Law No. 1 of 1876	47,662	8	1			
„ „ „ 19 „	46,301	10	6			
				93,963	18	7
„ Estimated amount required for Return Passages of Indians, under Clause 13, Law 20 of 1874				67,910	15	0
				£161,874	13	7

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By INSTALMENTS overdue and to fall due	55,039	7	1			
Less estimated loss from deaths, desertions, &c.	5,503	18	8			
				49,535	8	5
„ General Revenue, half contribution on Instalments £49,535 8s. 5d.				24,767	14	2
„ Surplus Funds invested				33,041	17	11
„ Return Passage Fund invested under Clause 14, Law 20 of 1874				35,442	8	3
„ Cash, including balances at Calcutta and Madras				16,976	7	11
				£159,763	16	8

(Signed)

JAS. A. POLKINGHORNE,
Acting Secretary.

ANNEXURE A.

MEDICAL FUNDS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance Cash, 31st December, 1884				1,668	11	0
RECEIPTS, 1885.						
MEDICAL FEES.						
Verulam Circle	930	10	3			
Avoca „	861	11	0			
Umzinto „	566	1	0			
Durban „	423	12	0			
Isipingo „	299	8	0			
Pietermaritzburg, &c., Circle	294	17	0			
Stanger „	204	9	0			
Howick „	171	11	0			
				3,751	19	3
HOSPITAL FEES.						
Verulam Hospital	342	4	0			
Avoca „	369	1	6			
Umzinto „	153	0	6			
Isipingo „	93	16	2			
Howick „	43	1	0			
Addington Wards... ..	3	14	0			
				1,004	17	2
Interest on Investments				127	0	0
QUARANTINE EXPENSES—RECOVERED FROM SHIPS.						
“Dunphaile Castle” and “Merchantman”				92	3	6
Miscellaneous Refunds				2	9	0
				£6,646	19	11
LESS EXPENDITURE.						
Salaries, Medical Officers				2,000	0	0
Salary, Medical Clerk				100	16	9
Carried forward				2,100	16	9

INDIAN IMMIGRATION TRUST BOARD (*continued*).

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				2,100	16	9
VERULAM HOSPITAL.						
Maintenance	437	15	4			
Repairs to Fence and Verandah	17	0	6			
				454	15	10
AVOCA HOSPITAL.						
Maintenance	413	9	10			
Underground Tank	58	0	0			
Repairs to Building	27	6	6			
				498	16	4
UMZINTO HOSPITAL.						
Maintenance	397	6	0			
Repairs and Additions	142	10	11			
New Road	5	0	0			
				544	16	11
ISIPINGO HOSPITAL.						
Maintenance				171	7	4
HOWICK HOSPITAL.						
Rent	36	0	0			
Allowance Medicine	31	4	0			
Furniture	6	11	2			
Maintenance	86	2	11			
				159	18	1
Fees paid to Durban Hospital				24	10	0
Refunded half Hospital Fees				14	13	0
Printing, Furniture and Stationery				25	11	4
Advertising				4	15	0
Travelling Expenses				17	5	0
Quarantine Expenses, "Dunphaile Castle" and "Merchantman"				531	8	1
Gratuity to Mr. Kretzschmar				200	0	0
Attending Indians, Umzimkulu				30	16	6
Drs. Bonnar and Greene, visit to Umzinto				36	13	0
Treating an invalid Indian, Up-Country				9	16	0
Miscellaneous				16	2	3
				4,842	1	5
Cash Balance, 31st December, 1885				1,804	18	6
				£6,646	19	11

(Signed) A. C. S.
 NOTE.—Exclusive of Cash Balance: £1,000 is invested at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 and £1,200 „ 6 per cent.

Total ... £2,200

SURPLUS FUNDS.

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT, 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

Durban Corporation 6 o/o Debentures	12,832	10	0
In Natal at Interest	20,209	7	11
	33,041	17	11

RETURN PASSAGE FUND.

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT, 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

Cape of Good Hope $4\frac{1}{2}$ o/o Debentures	13,500	0	0
Natal ... $4\frac{1}{2}$ o/o „	15,700	0	0
Natal ... 4 o/o „	2,314	15	11
New South Wales $3\frac{1}{2}$ o/o „	836	12	4
In Natal at Interest	3,091	0	0
	35,442	8	3

(Signed) A. C. S.

The Indian Immigration Trust Board of Natal,
 (Signed) JAS. A. POLKINGHORNE,
 Acting Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF DEEDS FOR 1885.

RETURN OF WORK PERFORMED IN THE REGISTRY OF DEEDS' OFFICE DURING THE YEARS 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, AND 1885, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEEDS, &c., REGISTERED IN THOSE YEARS.

NATURE OF DEED.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Deeds of Transfer ...	812	1,025	1,247	1,352	1,079	989	802	762
Mortgage Bonds ...	508	528	796	857	903	790	669	563
Notarial Bonds ...	77	67	128	138	245	283	186	132
Marriage Contracts ...	91	102	97	126	125	147	142	104
Leases ...	15	15	37	60	37	13	9	13
Cessions of Leases ...	38	38	71	99	68	69	58	55
Proved Wills ...	72	72	76	79	84	83	86	64
Sealed Wills ...	28	41	27	30	32	39	37	29
Notarial Obligations, &c. ...	8	4	10	4	5	13	4	4
Letters of Exemption, Native Law ...	11	6	14	12	12	6	5	7
Joint Stock Companies ...	...	3	2	3	3	2	5	4
Declaration of Sale and Purchase ...	882	1,095	1,281	1,510	1,286	1,160	834	762
Receipts for Duty ...	849	1,052	1,222	1,476	1,122	971	764	671
Interdicts, &c. ...	67	27	46	51	65	114	85	97
Licenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	129

REGISTRAR OF DEEDS (continued).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE RECEIVED IN THE REGISTRY OF DEEDS' OFFICE DURING THE YEARS
1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, AND 1885.

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Transfer Duty	10,924 18 8	16,730 13 10	20,678 1 2	25,625 8 4	19,125 13 3	13,096 5 8	10,570 15 5	8,712 12 0
Stamps	2,075 5 11	2,398 4 1	3,494 13 7	3,879 14 6	3,883 2 1	3,206 19 4	2,661 7 2	8,709 1 0
Fees of Office	1,905 13 3	2,233 10 0	2,966 14 6	3,207 2 0	3,176 6 6	3,020 9 6	2,829 0 0	2,310 7 0
Totals	14,905 17 10	21,362 7 11	27,139 9 3	32,802 4 10	26,185 1 10	19,323 14 6	16,061 2 7	19,732 0 0

REVENUE FOR 1885.

	1885.	Transfer Dues.	Fees of Office.	Stamps.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January	...	330 9 2	142 13 6	2,922 18 3	3,396 0 11
February	...	954 11 2	221 10 0	584 14 6	1,760 15 8
March	...	908 7 1	212 13 6	585 14 2	1,706 14 9
April	...	617 14 0	176 14 0	603 10 0	1,397 18 0
May	...	631 9 11	220 19 6	631 17 1	1,484 6 6
June	...	807 16 3	191 6 6	351 18 11	1,351 1 8
July	...	391 13 8	191 2 0	443 10 2	1,026 5 10
August	...	759 8 3	214 13 6	459 9 9	1,433 11 6
September	...	681 14 8	173 19 0	422 16 1	1,278 9 9
October	...	1,344 19 8	213 14 0	476 16 3	2,035 9 11
November	...	692 18 7	184 3 0	623 10 9	1,500 12 4
December	...	591 9 7	166 18 6	602 5 1	1,360 13 2
		8,712 12 0	2,310 7 0	8,709 1 0	19,732 0 0

Registry of Deeds' Office, Natal,
January 22nd, 1886.

G. LAMOND,
Registrar of Deeds.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT—REPORT FOR 1885.

THE HONOURABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1885.

REVENUE.

The Revenue amounted to £17,018 4s. 6d., a decrease of £3,923 6s. 1d. compared with the previous year.

This decrease is nearly equivalent to, and was chiefly caused by, the abnormal payments to evade the additional one shilling duty levied by Law No. 16, 1884, which took effect in October of that year. Duty-paid stocks were replenished for estimated periods, varying from three to twelve months, and one handsome contributor to the Revenue so far exceeded his estimate that he had not up to the end of the year 1885 cleared any Colonial-made spirits under the new tariff. Other contributory causes are to be found in the severe depression that existed throughout the whole year, and the consequent diminished consumption, which would seem to have quite counterbalanced the extra shilling duty; also, prompted by the hard times, and the temptation placed in the way of the Coolies, who are the principal consumers of rum, to pilfering from the distilleries, against which, one distillery excepted, the Revenue continues without any safeguards whatever.

The annexed Schedule shows the several heads from which the Revenue was derived during the years 1884 and 1885 :—

REVENUAL.

Office Collected.	Head of Duty.	Amounts.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1884.	1885.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Resident Magistrate, Pietermaritzburg	Colonial Consumption	3,355 18 8	2,193 13 6	...	1,162 5 2
"	Exportation Overberg	2 13 0	4 0 3	1 7 3	...
"	Colonial Consumption	7,562 18 1	7,793 3 6	230 5 5	...
"	Exportation Overberg	21 9 9	127 9 0	105 19 3	...
"	Colonial Consumption	8,067 1 0	5,458 4 3	...	2,608 16 9
"	"	1,304 10 2	1,152 19 1	...	151 11 1
"	"	279 2 11	145 0 11	...	134 2 0
Keeper, Public Warehouse, Pietermaritzburg	Warehouse Rent	79 11 10	...	...	(a) 79 11 10
"	"	247 13 2	129 13 3	...	117 19 11
Controller of Excise	Sale of Excise Laws and Duty Tables	0 12 0	0 0 9	...	0 11 3
Resident Magistrate, Inanda, Alexandra, and Umlazi	Distillers' Licenses	20 0 0	14 0 0	...	6 0 0
Deduct Increase	...	20,941 10 7	17,018 4 6	336 4 8	4,259 10 9
Nett Decrease	...	...	...	...	336 4 8
		...	...	...	3,923 6 1

(a) Proprietor of Warehouse, Pietermaritzburg, received Rent Charges for casks from Merchants from January 1st, 1885, in consideration for Storing Colonial-made Spirits rent free for Government.

(n) Proprietor of Warehouse, Pietermaritzburg, received Rent Charges for casks from Merchants from January 1st, 1885, in consideration for Storing Colonial-made Spirits rent free for Government.

EXCISE (*continued*).

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure was £2,629 17s. 6d., a decrease of £69 18s. 2d. compared with the previous year, and £562 12s. 6d. less than the Estimates.

The utmost economy was strictly exercised under each head of expenditure.

DISTILLERS.

Fifteen Distilleries were licensed for sale against seventeen the former year. Of this number eleven were connected each with a sugar mill, and four were distillers formerly from choice.

No Licenses were paid for under the provisions of the Law designated private distillers.

Whilst the very unremunerative price of rum was alleged as the main cause for closing two distilleries, although the materials for making spirits were on the same premises, yet said materials were conveyed distances varying from seven to twenty-two miles by those who were distillers from choice, whose business in spirits manufactured during the year was very creditable, and formed almost their staple livelihood.

MANUFACTURES.

The total quantity of spirits at proof manufactured during the year, and its disposal thereof direct from the distilleries, is shown in the following table, as compared with 1884:—

Year.	Gallons made.	GALLONS REMOVED		Duty paid.	Methylated.
		To Public Warehouse.	Exported by Sea.		
1885	198,603	67,139	104,492	30,015	547
1884	274,281	120,538	130,253	54,537	155
Increase—	...	...	...	...	392
Decrease—	75,678	53,399	25,761	24,522	...

This decrease of 75,678 gallons in the manufacture was owing chiefly to one of the largest Distilleries not commencing to distil until towards the end of the month of September. An experiment, it is understood, was tried of burying the treacle in pits, but whether for making manure of it or other object, and with what result financially, or otherwise, it has not transpired. But other causes of the decrease were the short yield of cane, the result of a very dry season, and the disposal of treacle direct to Natives, as being more remunerative than converting it into spirits. Indeed, this would appear to have become a trade of some importance, as treacle is to be seen being conveyed into the locations by wagon-loads against being carried by individuals in oil tins and other kinds of small vessels two or three years ago, and this, it is probable, may be a solution of the many faction fights and increase of drunkenness reported by some of the Resident Magistrates, entailing extra expenditure for police supervision. I think that a slight duty should be levied on treacle made into shimiya or other Native beverages.

EXPORTED.

The following is a summary of the quantity of Colonial Spirits exported both by sea, duty free, and Overberg, at 6d. per liquid gallon duty.

Year					By Sea.	Overberg.
Year 1885	...	...	...	...	110,395·0	7,635·0
„ 1884	...	...	...	...	177,774·0	1,392·0
					...	6,243·0
					67,379·0	...

EXCISE (*continued*).

This decrease of the quantity exported by sea is consequent on the decreased manufacture. It has to be observed that the quantity shipped by sea, whilst entailing upon this Department its full quota of labour and expenditure, contributes nothing to the Revenue, and exceeds the quantity consumed in the Colony by fully one-third.

The small increase in the quantity exported Overberg is an encouraging sign that the spirits manufactured in the Transvaal are not yet monopolising the requirements of the Inland States, as was generally anticipated. Natal Spirits exported Overberg are more confined to the main road through Van Reenen's Pass, a most inconvenient route for the South African Republic, but authority having been sanctioned for allowing their exportation *viâ* Newcastle, should facilitate opening a trade for such spirits at the Gold Fields, and afford merchants a better opportunity for competing with Delagoa Bay, to which Port several casks of Natal Rum were shipped for the Gold Fields during the year without contributing anything to the Revenue, excepting a small item under the head of Warehouse Rent. If the same spirits had been exported Overland the Revenue would have benefited 6d. a liquid gallon.

GENERAL.

The first application since Law No. 14, 1876, was passed was made during the year by a Distiller for the premium of £50 offered by said Law for the erection of a Locked Safe and Receivers. His Excellency having been pleased to sanction payment of the premium the Safe and Receivers were erected, and distillation under the new restrictions was commenced on 1st November, and, up to the present time, no difficulty has been experienced in regard to working the Still. It has been alleged by several engaged in the distilling trade that this system of Locked Receivers could not be worked in this Colony.

An Excise Amendment Bill brought before the Legislative Council last Session, proposing to make the erection of a Locked Safe and Receivers compulsory at every Distillery, at the Distiller's expense, also to amend and modify other restrictions, with a view of facilitating business generally, was rejected by a small majority. It is my belief that if Government had embodied in the Bill a grant of £50 to each distiller for the erection of said Receivers, subject to conditions for ensuring payment of License duty for a reasonable period, or making a proportionate refund to Government, instead of proposing that all the expenses should be borne by a distiller, the Bill would have been enacted Law, and that the Colonial Treasury would soon have been recouped from the increased Revenue through the stoppage of pilfering at the distilleries, and probably larger frauds, such as removing two casks under one permit, or without any permit at all. And, until Locked Receivers are established at each Distillery, to ensure that all spirits issuing from the Still are brought under charge for duty, the Revenue interests are subordinated to, and at the mercy of, fraudulent and mercenary individuals.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

HY. RUTHERFORD,

Controller of Excise.

6th February, 1886.

R E P O R T

ON

THE SHIPPING, IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE, AND CUSTOMS REVENUE OF THE COLONY OF NATAL, FOR THE YEAR 1885, BY COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

SHIPPING.

The number and tonnage of Vessels that Entered Inwards in 1885, as compared with 1884, will be seen as follows :—

				SHIPS.	TONS.
1885—Sailing	...	...	...	154	43,671
Steam	...	...	...	167	151,589
Totals	...	...	...	321	195,260
1884—Sailing	...	...	...	202	59,704
Steam	...	...	...	166	150,477
Totals	...	...	...	368	210,181
Decrease	...	...	...	47	14,921=317 tons each

The decrease in the number of ships is considerable, and represents a falling-off in the Import trade. The tonnage of the 47 ships is, however, not in proportion to the average tonnage of the year (=608 tons per ship) ; but it will be observed that the decrease is composed wholly of sailing vessels, the representative tonnage of which is far below that of the same number of steamers.

The number and tonnage of steamships during 1885 show an excess of 1=1,112 tons over 1884. The displacement of sailing vessels by steamers is a growing feature in the trade of this port, and is also the case at the ports in the neighbouring Cape Colony.

IMPORTS.

The commercial features of the year 1885 have shewn that this Colony has, to a very considerable degree, shared in the depression that has for some time past characterised Home and Colonial trade generally, not only in respect to Great Britain and her Colonies, but almost all other producing and exporting countries in Europe and elsewhere.

In this Colony there have been assisting causes of a local character for this decline in trade, the most important being the diminished prosperity of the farming and trading populations of the Interior States, arising from drought and losses in stock, followed by a serious fall in value of wool and other staple articles of produce.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS' REPORT (*continued*).

One of the results attendant upon such a condition of things has naturally been the decreased demand for imported goods, and the consequent diminution of the supply for that trade with the Interior which has hitherto been deemed the most important branch of commercial enterprise in this Colony.

The other causes which have tended to diminish the volume of imports into this Colony have been the diversion of a portion of the beforementioned trade to the Port of Delagoa Bay, and the more recent obstacles to the development of the Griqualand trade, caused by the frontier Customs' Stations recently established by the Cape Government on the Umzimkulu boundary of this Colony. These features in the local trade will be further alluded to in the latter portion of this Report.

The values of general Imports into this Colony during 1885, as compared with 1884, were as follows :—

	£
In 1884	1,675,850
In 1885	1,518,557
General Decrease in 1885	£157,293

The fluctuations in value of the various articles imported in the two years will appear by the following Statement A :—

STATEMENT A.

STATEMENT SHOWING INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED IN 1885, AS COMPARED WITH 1884.

Articles.	Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Agricultural Implements	4,867	0	0	...		
Ale and Beer (in bottle and wood) ..	873	0	0	...		
Apparel and Slops	45	0	0	...		
Apothecaryware	6,028	0	0	...		
Blankets and Sheets (Cotton)	6,941	0	0	...		
„ (Woollen)	3,973	0	0	...		
Cabinet and Upholsteryware ... ..	...			5,244	0	0
Coffee ... ..	...			31,147	0	0
Cotton (Manufactured)	5,909	0	0	...		
Flour, Meal and Bran ... ..	...			4,024	0	0
Glass and Glassware	539	0	0	...		
Grain of all kinds	3,725	0	0	...		
Guns and Pistols ... ..	...			546	0	0
Gunpowder ... ..	...			1,038	0	0
Haberdashery and Millinery ... ..	...			14,593	0	0
Hosiery	5,531	0	0	...		
Iron of all Sorts	3,292	0	0	...		
Carried forward	41,723	0	0	56,592	0	0

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS' REPORT (*continued*).

Articles.	Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	41,723	0	0	56,592	0	0
Ironmongery and Hardware ...	...	...	...	3,920	0	0
Leather Manufactures ...	2,169	0	0	...	...	...
Linen „ ...	1,327	0	0	...	...	...
Machinery ...	...	...	...	19,575	0	0
Oilman's Stores ...	...	...	...	10,198	0	0
Oils ...	...	...	...	6,852	0	0
Plate and Jewellery ...	...	...	...	2,483	0	0
Preserved Provisions, Fruit, &c....	...	...	...	5,172	0	0
Rice ...	...	...	...	8,541	0	0
Saddlery and Harness ...	4,184	0	0	...	...	...
Soap ...	...	...	...	1,926	0	0
Spirits of all Sorts ...	...	...	...	32,154	0	0
Stationery ...	...	...	...	1,777	0	0
Tea ...	705	0	0	...	...	...
Tobacco (Manufactured) ...	...	...	...	1,045	0	0
„ (Unmanufactured) ...	...	...	...	2,300	0	0
„ (Cigars) ...	...	...	...	229	0	0
Woollen Manufactures ...	...	...	...	3,401	0	0
Wine (in Bottle) ...	...	...	...	1,169	0	0
„ (in Wood) ...	...	...	...	2,684	0	0
All other Goods not specified as above	...	...	...	47,383	0	0
Totals ...	50,108	0	0	207,401	0	0
Deduct Increase	...	...	...	50,108	0	0
Nett Decrease for the Year	...	...	...	£157,293	0	0

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The Receipts for 1885, as compared with 1884, were as follows:—

	1885.			1884.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Import Duties ...	160,961	10	4	176,532	3	3
Registration and other Charges ...	2,875	1	11	3,372	4	6
Totals ...	163,836	12	3	179,904	7	9
Receipts, 1885 ...	...	...	...	163,836	12	3
Decrease in 1885	...	...	...	£16,067	15	6

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS' REPORT (*continued*).

The details of this diminished receipt appear in the following Statement B :—

STATEMENT B.

STATEMENT SHOWING INCREASE OR DECREASE IN CUSTOMS DUTIES AND CHARGES ON GOODS IMPORTED FOR
1885, AS COMPARED WITH 1884.

Articles.	Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ale, Beer and Cider (in Bottle and Wood)	5,477	0	3	...		
Arms and Ammunition—Guns	35	0	0	...		
„ Gunpowder ... ..	...			1,440	8	0
„ Pistols ... ..	...			39	10	0
Beads	1,251	6	1	...		
Blankets and Sheets—Cotton	989	8	0	...		
„ Woollen	685	6	9	...		
Butter	1,071	8	0	...		
Candles	940	13	9	...		
Cement	732	12	0	...		
Cheese ... ..	...			30	8	1
Chicory	430	12	8	...		
Cocoa ... ..	...			241	19	4
Coffee ... ..	...			1,797	15	1
Confectionery	968	17	10	...		
Corn and Grain (except Wheat)	1,003	13	0	...		
Dynamite	62	1	7	...		
Fruit—Dried and Preserved ... ..	...			6	9	10
„ Currants and Raisins ... ..	...			181	15	9
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Preserved Vegetables	527	9	1	...		
Lard	67	12	6	...		
Matches	1,710	1	10	...		
Meal and Bran	478	3	5	...		
Meat (Salted and Preserved)	409	8	5	...		
Oils of all kinds	1,922	0	7	...		
Picks and Hoes	167	4	0	...		
Potted Fish and Sauces ... ..	...			97	15	6
Spirits of all kinds ... ..	...			27,452	8	3
Sugar—Refined and Candy ... ..	...			59	6	7
„ Unrefined	0	3	6	...		
Tea ... ..	...			79	13	6
Carried forward	18,930	3	3	31,427	9	11

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS' REPORT (*continued*).

Articles.	Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	18,930	3	3	31,427	9	11
Tobacco—Manufactured ...	...	...	...	3,249	17	6
„ Unmanufactured ...	...	...	...	1,758	7	8
„ Cigars ...	...	...	...	293	6	0
Wine (in Bottle and Wood) ...	...	...	...	617	0	0
Goods—non-enumerated ...	2,845	4	11	...	...	...
	21,775	8	2	37,346	1	1
Registration and other Charges ...	...	...	...	497	2	7
				37,843	3	8
Deduct Increase ...	...	...	...	21,775	8	2
Nett Decrease for the Year 1885 ...	...	...	...	£16,067	15	6

The increased amounts of duty received as they appear by the foregoing Statement arose principally from the augmented rates in the new Tariff Law of 1884 upon special articles of importation, such as Ale and Beer, Beads, Butter, Corn, Cement, Grain and Meal, Confectionery, Chicory, Matches, Preserved Meat and Oils. Some other items, as Blankets, Picks and Hoes and Candles, in which no alteration had been made in the rates, also showed increased receipts, arising from an improved demand.

There was also a small increase in the *ad valorem* class of “goods non-enumerated,” not owing to increased importation, but to the rate having been raised from 6 to 7 per cent. At the same time, it may be remarked that the receipt of duty under this head would have been greater had it not been for the removal from the *ad valorem* class of several articles, such as Beads, Butter, &c., previously alluded to as having had special rates denoted to them in the new tariff.

Decreased receipts also occurred in those articles affected by the increased rates in the new tariff, such as Coffee, Spirits, Wine, Tea and Tobacco. Other articles, such as Cheese, Potted Fish, Sauces, Refined Sugar, and Cigars, on which the rates of duty were not altered, also showed decreased receipts, but not to any large amount. Gunpowder, being solely a Government importation, the falling-off in the amount of duty does not need any particular comment.

Reverting to the principal articles of importation paying rated duties, the proportional amounts of decrease were as follows—Tea, 1 per cent. only; Coffee, 20 per cent.; Spirits, 54 per cent.; and Tobacco (both kinds included), 84 per cent.; Wines, 10 per cent. In Coffee, Wines and Spirits, these decreases are attributable partly to the state of trade and the effect of the increased duties, and partly to the duty-paid stocks remaining on hand at the commencement of 1885. There is also good reason to believe that some portion of Natal Imports for trade supply in the Interior—more particularly in the item “Spirits”—had been diverted to the Port of Delagoa Bay.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS' REPORT (*continued*).

In order to fully estimate the serious falling-off in the duty on Spirits, it may be stated that this item of Import duty had for many years past represented 27 per cent. of the whole Customs' Revenue.

In regard to the diminished importation of Tobacco, and the decreased duty receivable thereon, this may, in a great measure, be attributed to the large local production of the article both in Natal and the Transvaal Republic.

EXPORTS.				1885.	1884.
				£	£
Value of Colonial Produce	...	...	...	777,653	879,149
Goods not Colonial, including Gold	...	...	...	99,830	78,769
Total Exports	...	...	...	877,483	957,918
					877,483
General Decrease in 1885	...	...	...		£80,435

The fall in value of Colonial Produce in 1885, as compared with 1884, is equal to 11·55 per cent., and the decreased value of total exports to 8·40 per cent.

The particulars in connection with these Exports, and the fluctuations in value, will be found detailed in the following Statement C :—

STATEMENT C.

STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THIS COLONY FOR THE YEAR 1885, SHEWING INCREASES AND DECREASES IN THAT YEAR IN COMPARISON WITH 1884.

Articles.	1885. Value of Exports.	1884. Value of Exports.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Aloes ...	130	262	...	132
Animals, Horses and Mules ...	280	610	...	330
Arrowroot ...	2,322	3,322	...	1,000
Bones—all kinds ...	288	231	57	...
Coffee ...	15	64	...	49
Feathers—Ostrich ...	7,620	11,946	...	4,326
Fish—Salted and Cured ...	110	91	19	...
Flour and Meal, Maize ...	176	288	...	112
Fruit—Fresh ...	2,583	3,110	...	527
„ Preserved ...	161	278	...	117
Grain—Maize ..	13,028	17,970	...	4,942
„ Millet ...	1,325	Nil	1,325	...
Carried forward...	28,038	38,172	1,401	11,535

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS' REPORT (*continued*).

Articles.				1885. Value of Exports. £	1884. Value of Exports. £	Increase. £	Decrease. £
Brought forward	...	...	...	28,038	38,172	1,401	11,535
Hair—Angora	...	...	...	13,542	19,292	...	5,750
Hides—Ox and Cow	...	...	...	90,571	81,836	8,735	...
Horns—all Kinds	...	...	...	2,498	3,039	...	541
Ivory	...	...	...	4,100	4,755	...	655
Plants and Bulbs	...	...	...	911	1,281	...	370
Potatoes	...	...	...	157	242	...	85
Skins—all Kinds	...	...	...	14,645	11,678	2,967	...
Spirits—Rum	...	...	...	3,759	6,215	...	2,456
Sugar and Molasses*	...	...	...	144,463	185,148	...	40,685
Tea	...	...	...	106	9	97	...
Tobacco—Manufactured	...	...	...	50	3	47	...
„ Unmanufactured	...	...	...	153	Nil	153	...
Wool—Sheep's*	...	...	...	472,142	523,377	...	51,235
Sundry Minor Products	...	...	...	2,518	4,102	479	2,063
Total Colonial Produce	...	...	...	777,653	879,149	13,879	115,375
Gold (in Bars)	...	...	...	52,222	16,708	35,514	...
Goods—not Colonial	...	...	...	47,608	62,061	...	14,453
				877,483	957,918	49,393	129,828
Deduct Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,393
Nett Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,435

*Comparison of Weights.				1885. TONS.	1884. TONS.	Increase in Weight.	Decrease in Weight. TONS.
Sugar and Molasses	...	...	...	11,302	11,800	...	498
Wool—Sheep's	...	...	...	17,906,044 lbs.	17,330,981 lbs.	575,063 lbs.	...

It will be seen that this serious decrease is mainly attributable to the depreciated values of *Wool* (9·79 per cent.) and *Sugar* (21·98 per cent.) as compared with the preceding year. This fall in values is further illustrated by the slight difference in the actual weight of these articles shipped in the respective years, as noted at foot of the statement, viz.: *Sugar* showing a falling-off in weight of 4·31 per cent. only, while that of *wool* shipped in 1885 was 3·21 per cent. in excess of 1884.

The export of *Hides* and *Skins* shows an increase both in number and value, and *Millet* and *unmanufactured Tobacco* appear as new items of shipment, although small in quantity and value. The other items of Colonial Exports call for no particular remark.

A decrease of £14,453 will be observed in the export value of goods not Colonial, by which term is represented those imported articles that are again re-exported by sea. The larger export

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS' REPORT (*continued*).

under this head in 1884 is accounted for by the greater quantity of gold machinery shipped to Delagoa Bay in that year; also several re-shipments of Australian Flour to Cape ports, and British Manufactured Goods to Madagascar, which latter trade had greatly fallen off in 1885.

The export of rough Gold, in bars and dust, had also very considerably increased during the past year, owing to the greater extent of mining operations in the Transvaal Gold Districts; and although not a local industry it may fairly be deemed of considerable importance to this Colony, inasmuch as it already represents a large amount of trade between Natal and these Gold Fields that bids fair to increase with the success of the enterprise itself.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In the former part of this Report a general reference has been made to the causes which had contributed to the recent decadence of trade in this Colony, more particularly during the past year, 1885—the most noticeable feature thereof having been the diminution in what is known as the Interior Trade. Much of the falling off in demand for the usual class of goods required for this trade has no doubt arisen from the diminished purchasing power on the part of the population of the Interior States—Natives as well as those of European origin—owing to the fall in value of local produce as previously alluded to. This condition, however, may to a certain extent improve with better times.

But the character of this trade with the Interior, like all other enterprises, must necessarily have been affected by any change in the circumstances under which it had hitherto been carried on; and this has happened owing to the progress of Railways in the neighbouring Colony, and the alterations in its external policy, by imposing fiscal charges on goods brought across the frontier into Griqualand West and East—both of which had been trade markets previously resorted to by Natal Traders free of Customs' impost of any kind.

Another cause of an external character which is changing the aspect of the trade in question is the growing importance of Lorenzo Marques in Delagoa Bay, which, being in close proximity to the newly discovered Gold Fields, is not only a port of supply for an increasing population, but bids fair to become an entrepôt for goods intended for the general trade of the Interior.

This newly opened commercial route has received considerable impetus by the arrangement recently entered into between the Portuguese Government and the South African Republic, by which goods of all kinds can pass through the port of Lorenzo Marques to the Transvaal and countries beyond at the low transit duty of 3 per cent. *ad valorem*—a manifest advantage that cannot be ignored.

Another feature of importance in the present position of trade in this Colony is the serious fall in the value of Sugar, Wool, and other staple exports, which has already been referred to as having arisen from circumstances connected with the Home Markets. The lowest point seems to have been reached in these depreciated values of the exports of the Colony, consequently an improvement appears fairly to be looked for, which will no doubt react favourably on the Imports—more particularly as the neighbouring Gold Fields are likely to exercise a very important share in any such revival as is here anticipated.

GEO. RUTHERFORD,
Collector of Customs.

PART V.—JUDICIAL.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON CRIME.

The number of cases reported during 1885 was 17,639, being a decrease of 2,400 on the previous year, as compiled from the returns furnished by Resident Magistrates.

In the Supreme and Circuit Courts 149 indictments were issued, being the same number as in 1884. These 149 indictments represent a total of 162 prisoners; the number of prisoners in 1884 being 174.

The number of capital offences unfortunately shows a large increase on previous years. No less than 23 prisoners were indicted for the crime of murder, as against 6 in 1884, and 12 in 1883. Of this number 7 were found guilty of culpable homicide, 2 of being accessory to the crime of murder, one (an Indian woman) was found to be insane, one not guilty, and 12 were found guilty of the crime of murder.

Of these 3 were sentenced to imprisonment for life, the remaining 9 being sentenced to death. Eight were executed, and the sentence of the remaining one was commuted to imprisonment for life.

The nationalities of the 23 prisoners were as follows :—

Europeans	...	...	...	1
Natives	...	...	...	12
Indians	...	...	...	10

The number of cases of attempted rape or indecent assault by Natives upon European females was considerably smaller than in 1884, and the convicted offenders were severely punished. The number of such cases was in 1884 10. The number in 1885 was 8 cases.

Preparatory Examinations were received at this office in 533 cases during 1885, being an increase on any previous year.

The cases tried before the Native High Court and the Court established under Law 10 of 1. Judicial—1885.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPORT (*continued*).

1876 for the trial of Natives accused of cattle-stealing, stabbing or killing, are included in Table IV., but for purposes of comparison they are extracted and classified as under :—

	Total.	Offences against the Person, Riots, &c.	Cattle Stealing, &c.
Judgment for Crown	675	559	116
Judgment for Prisoner	334	315	19
	1,009	874	135

There is a large decrease in the number of riot cases—the total in 1884 being 1,320—and the cattle stealing cases also show a decrease. The proportion of acquittals, however, has strikingly increased during the years 1884 and 1885, as compared with previous years. In 1882 and 1883 the acquittals numbered 110 and 113 respectively—the total number of cases being 1,479 in 1882, and 1,221 in 1883. In 1884 and 1885 the acquittals numbered 507 and 334—the total number of cases being 1,484 in 1884, and 1,009 in 1885.

I may state that a new Judge was appointed to the Native High Court in January, 1884, and he assigns as a reason for the large number of acquittals the fact that Administrators of Native Law were in the habit of committing for trial all who were present at a riot, even those who acted as mediators and who took no part in the fight. These men, the Judge, on the case coming before the Native High Court for trial, discharged. I apprehend the learned Judge did not recognise the distinction between assault and riot.

There is one matter connected with the discretionary power of a presiding Judge in cases where prisoners have been convicted or have pleaded guilty to the crime of murder which calls for some remark. In the October Session of the Durban Circuit Court, two Indian prisoners, Virasamy and Vengetigadoo, the venue of whose trial had been removed from Pietermaritzburg to Durban by reason of the jury at Pietermaritzburg being unable to agree upon a verdict, were convicted in Durban of the crime of murder. The presiding Judge passed sentence of imprisonment for life. In another case an Indian, Mothoosamy, pleaded guilty to the crime of murder. After having been cautioned as to the effect of the plea, and after admitting the motive of his crime, yet in both cases the presiding Judge passed sentence of imprisonment for life upon the prisoners.

The Judge had the power to award discretionary punishment under Roman Dutch Law—the Law prevailing in Natal—but this power of discretionary punishment in capital cases is not

 ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPORT (*continued*).

possessed by the Judges in the United Kingdom, and is contrary to the English Statute Law in such cases. I suggest that a Law should be introduced into the Legislative Council requiring the presiding Judge upon every conviction for murder to pronounce sentence of death, and enacting that every person convicted of murder should suffer death—see 24-25, Vic. C. 100. The prerogative of mercy should be exercised in the manner prescribed by the Royal Charter of Natal and by Her Majesty's instructions.

M. H. GALLWEY,
Attorney-General.

 REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR, NATIVE HIGH COURT, 1885.

In compliance with your Circular of the 13th November last, I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report in connection with the above Establishment:—

The criminal work of the Department is subdivided as follows, viz.:—There were 101 cattle-stealing cases tried under Law 10, 1876, amended by Law 46, 1884. In 85 cases the prisoners were found guilty, and in 16 cases were acquitted. One man escaped from prison before trial.

The total number of persons brought to trial in the 101 cases was 135; 116 were found guilty and 19 were discharged—in all 135. The highest imprisonment was 10 years with hard labour. In this case the prisoner was an old offender. For the first offence the punishment inflicted was from two to three years with hard labour, subject to the approval of His Excellency the Supreme Chief. In very few cases was whipping administered. I think the Law should be amended, to enable the Court in some cases to fine instead of compulsory imprisonment, where women are concerned, for many reasons.

Riots and Faction Fights (including Homicides).—There were 20 cases, comprising in all 874 persons; 315 were discharged, and 559 were convicted and punished, either by fine or imprisonment, and others were imprisoned without any option.

Civil Cases and Applications in the first instance.—98 were disposed of.

Appeal Cases from Administrators' Decisions.—131 were disposed of and entered in the Records.

NATIVE HIGH COURT (*continued*).

In the Court of Appeal under Law 25, 1875, Sec. 9, 14 cases have been finally decided.

In concluding my report, it seems to me that the principal crime, under the head of cattle-stealing, still continues to be sheep-stealing. However, I am glad to observe that Law 46, 1884, has been of some considerable use in bringing to justice culprits who would otherwise have gone unpunished in consequence of being found only in possession of skins, &c., which Law 10, 1876, failed to provide for.

It seems also the heads of kraals must be held responsible for allowing young men to congregate at weddings and for beer-drinkings, without invitations, and by so doing causing riots and other serious breaches of the peace. However, I do not consider that any of these gatherings are tribal, or are of a political nature in their bearing.

W. R. GORDON,
Registrar, Native High Court.

Native High Court, 4th January, 1886.

PART VI.—DEFENCE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT OF NATAL MOUNTED POLICE FOR 1885.

STRENGTH.

The authorised strength of the Force for 1885 was—300 Europeans and 25 Natives. This strength was maintained until towards the close of the year, when a reduction of 20 Europeans was made in conformity with a resolution of the Legislative Council, reducing the Force by that number in 1886.

DISTRIBUTION.

The Force is distributed at twenty-one different posts throughout the Colony, as shown in Return marked A annexed.

ARRESTS.

The number of arrests made during the year was 713, the nature of the crimes being shown in Annexure B.

PATROLS.

The number of patrols sent out from the different Stations and Outposts was 906. The duration of these patrols was usually three days; but in addition to ordinary patrols, parties of the Natal Mounted Police were stationed along the border for some time to prevent Natives suffering from small-pox coming into the Colony, and to prevent liquor smuggling from Delagoa Bay via Zululand and the Transvaal. (*Vide* Annexure C.)

DISCHARGES, DESERTIONS, AND DEATHS.

The following discharges, desertions, and deaths have occurred during the year :—

Discharges at expiration of service...	...	...	...	32
„ by purchase	...	...	...	14
„ unfitness for service and other causes	...	...	...	21
Desertion ...	...	...	...	1
Death ...	...	...	...	1

ENLISTMENTS AND RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Re-engaged for a 2nd term of service	...	...	...	33
Enlisted ...	...	...	...	65

All the recruits enlisted were obtained in the Co'ony, consequently a much larger percentage

NATAL MOUNTED POLICE (*continued*).

of men now in the Force speak Kafir and Dutch than was formerly the case when most of the recruits had to be obtained from England.

This enlistment of Colonial men is in a great measure owing to the depression of trade in the Colony, which compels young colonists to join now, who would, in more prosperous times, be able to obtain other, and more lucrative, employment.

NEW STATIONS.

Three new Outposts have been established during the year, in compliance with the wish of the Legislative Council that the Force should be distributed as much as possible throughout the Colony.

The new Outposts are—

Thring's Post—formed in January.

Dundee—formed in October.

Van Reenen's Pass—formed in November.

THRING'S.

The Station at Thring's Post was established for the purpose of more efficiently patrolling the border of Zululand, and to prevent Natives crossing the Tugela to and from Zululand without passes. Before the establishment of this Station patrols had to be sent all the way from Umhlali or Greytown.

DUNDEE.

The Station at Dundee was established at the request of the inhabitants of Dundee, who complained of housebreaking and theft being committed by tramps passing through the village. These crimes have ceased since the advent of the police.

VAN REENEN'S.

The Station at Van Reenen's Pass was established to watch the roads into the Free State and prevent illicit traffic in liquor.

HARDING.

The detachment usually stationed at Harding was withdrawn in February in consequence of all the horses having had to be destroyed for glanders. The disease broke out amongst the horses in March, 1884, and could not be stamped out, consequently the services of the men were lost to the Colony as far as patrolling and general police work in the country was concerned. Government, therefore, deemed it advisable to destroy all the horses, not only in order to prevent the spread of the disease, but also to release the men for service elsewhere. The detachment was, therefore, removed to Maritzburg and remounted, and the men drafted to other Stations.

The Resident Magistrate of Alfred County has been anxious ever since to get the police back to the County to patrol the border again, sheep-stealing, gun-running, &c., having been much more prevalent since they were removed.

A detachment under Sub-Inspector Masson is now temporarily stationed at Ixopo, ready to

NATAL MOUNTED POLICE (*continued*).

go on to Harding when the Veterinary Surgeon considers all danger from the veldt having been infected is past, and when new stables are built, the old ones having been pulled down and burnt.

NATIVE DETECTIVES.

The Native Detectives attached to Outposts at the request of the Legislative Council were withdrawn in December, 1884, by order of His Excellency in Council, in consequence of reports from the Resident Magistrates of their uselessness as detectives. The sum voted for the payment of these men, however, still remains on the Estimates, and detectives are obtained from the Magistrates if required in special cases, or if asked for by farmers who complain of losing stock. But many farmers prefer the old way of having Native Detectives permanently at Outposts, for they say although the detectives were generally known, still their presence was felt and dreaded by the Kafirs, and, in the Noodsberg district, I am told, sheep-stealing has commenced again since the detectives have been removed.

Sheep-stealing, as I have before pointed out, is a most difficult crime to detect, and detection is rendered more difficult by farmers in some districts selling sheep to Natives—"giving sheep in lieu of wages,"—or allowing Natives to take away sheep to their kraals which have died, so that if mutton or sheep-skins are discovered at Kafir kraals by Police Patrols it is difficult to tell whether they have been honestly come by or not, and the men have often a great deal of trouble in working the matter out.

DUTIES.

The principal duty of the Force is patrolling, and constant patrols have been kept up, and every farm and estate periodically visited in every district in which detachments of Natal Mounted Police are stationed.

In addition to patrolling, numerous other police duties were performed, viz.:—Execution of Warrants, issues of Summonses, escort of Prisoners. Escorts have also been provided to Resident Magistrates Hut Tax collecting, and the collections afterwards escorted to Pietermaritzburg.

Court Orderlies have been furnished daily at Magistracies where detachments of the Force are quartered. Two or three men have been temporarily employed as Interpreters, &c., in Magistrates' Courts; and several men were employed for some months on the Survey, Captain Morris reporting most favourably upon their general usefulness and good conduct.

STATIONS AND OUTPOSTS.

The number of Detachments into which the Force is sub-divided is twenty-one, viz.:—

Headquarters—Where all Recruits are enlisted and trained.

Six large Stations—Under command of Commissioned Officers, and

Fourteen small Stations—Under a Non-Commissioned Officer.

The larger Stations, viz., Newcastle, Fort Pine, Estcourt, Greytown, Harding, and Umhlali, are under command of Officers of the Force, who act as District Superintendents, and periodically

NATAL MOUNTED POLICE (*continued*).

inspect all the Outposts in their district. The large Stations act as feeders to the Outposts, providing relief from time to time as found necessary; they also furnish escorts for prisoners, &c.; send out larger and longer patrols than the smaller stations; keep the men up in rifle practice, and prevent them altogether forgetting their drill and habits of discipline, which latter is apt to become relaxed if men remain too long at the smaller stations.

Outposts consist of one Non-Commissioned officer and six men placed entirely under the orders of Resident Magistrates, for civil duties within their districts, but remaining under command of their own officers as regards discipline, pay, &c., the Non-Commissioned officer in charge sending in a Weekly Report to the Commandant of the patrols sent out, police duties performed, and general routine work of the Station, &c.

INSPECTIONS.

In addition to the periodical Inspection of Outposts by District Officers, I inspected every Detachment myself at least once during the year, and saw very little to find fault with at any of the stations; the barracks were almost invariably clean and tidy, the books properly kept, the horses well looked after and in good condition, the men smart, and the arms, kits, and equipment complete and in good order.

At some stations much more police work is done than at others; this is owing in a great measure to locality, for at such out-of-the-way stations as Ipoela, Thring's Post, &c., there are few arrests to be made, or much police duty to be done, but patrolling is the principal work; whereas at other stations such as Lion's River, Ladysmith, &c., numerous arrests are made, summonses served, and other police duties performed.

Much more police work would be done, and more arrests made by the Force, if crime was more frequently reported at Police Stations, or information given to the Natal Mounted Police. Most of the bad characters in the Colony congregate in the towns of Maritzburg and Durban, where the Natal Mounted Police have no jurisdiction, so arrests cannot be made by the Force in these Boroughs, and the Town Police will not afford information to the Natal Mounted Police, or ask for assistance even in cases requiring action outside the Borough.

Resident Magistrates, also, often telegraph information to the Superintendents of Police in the towns, which is not given to the Natal Mounted Police; and I could mention numerous instances in which information has been withheld from the Natal Mounted Police until it has been too late to act, or in which the Borough Police have made arrests outside the limit of their jurisdiction without reference to the Natal Mounted Police. This should not be, and all the Police of the Colony should be under the control of Government in order to ensure harmonious and concerted action.

During the past year I was not allowed to assemble a portion of the Force, as usual, for drill with the Volunteers at the Annual Easter Encampment. This was a mistake, I think, for if the Force is to be looked upon as a defence as well as a Police Force, as many men as possible (without interfering too much with patrolling and police work) should be brought together once a year

NATAL MOUNTED POLICE (*continued*).

for drill with the rest of the Colonial Forces, otherwise the Police will be of little service if called upon suddenly to act in a military capacity.

HEALTH.

The general health of the Force has been very good, very little sickness having occurred anywhere, and only one death.

Fort Pine appears to be the most unhealthy station—more cases of sickness having occurred there than elsewhere. From its situation it should be the most healthy station, but owing to the district being almost exclusively inhabited by Boers, who are not friendly towards the Police, the men are isolated and cut off from social intercourse and amusement, and therefore find life more irksome on this station than on others, where they are liked and well treated by the inhabitants.

The Dutch throughout the Colony almost universally dislike the Police; this is owing, I believe, to an innate hatred on the part of the South African Boers to any parade of civil power. Every Dutch farmer would like to administer justice himself, as regards his relations with the Natives at all events, and, naturally, hates the sight of a policeman for fear complaints should be made; the Dutch farmers generally object to police patrols visiting their farms, and in many cases refuse to sign the patrol books, and otherwise treat the police with great incivility.

CONDUCT.

The general conduct of the Force throughout the year has been good, and there have been fewer minor offences; but I am sorry to say a riot took place at Greytown in May, caused by the misconduct of one or two individuals and the want of tact on the part of the officer in charge, which might have led to serious results. However, fortunately, nothing very serious occurred, and the ringleaders were tried and punished.

BARRACKS.

The Barrack accommodation for the Force is insufficient, particularly at Headquarters, where the recruits have always had to live under canvas, and the few buildings there are have commenced to tumble to pieces through old age.

ARMS.

All the Arms of the Force (both Carbines and Revolvers) were called in during the year, and re-issued, after being re-browned and repaired by the Armourer. This was much needed, for the arms had been in use for several years and required overhauling.

J. G. DARTNELL,

Commandant, Natal Mounted Police.

Pietermaritzburg, 31st December, 1885.

ANNEXURE A]

NATAL MOUNTED POLICE (continued).

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE NATAL MOUNTED POLICE, 1ST JANUARY, 1886.

STATIONS.	Commandant.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergt.-Major.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Troopers.	Horses.			Natives.			
								Chargers.	Troopers.	Pack.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	
Head Quarters ...	1	...	2	1	1	1	20	4	16	3	...	1	4	Lance-Corporal in charge.
Estcourt	1	...	1	...	29	2	30	3	...	...	4	
Fort Pine	1	..	1	...	19	2	20	4	...	...	3	
Greytown	1	...	...	1	2	32	2	35	4	...	...	3	
Harding Det. at Ixopo	1	...	1	2	20	2	23	5	...	...	4	
Newcastle	1	...	...	1	2	21	2	24	4	...	...	4	
Umlhali	1	...	1	...	15	2	16	2	...	...	2	
Acton Homes	7	...	7	1	...	...	...
Boston	1	6	...	7	1	...	...	...
Ipolela	1	6	...	7	1	...	...	...
Ixopo	1	...	5	...	6	1	...	...	...
Ladysmith	1	6	...	7	1	...	...	...
Lion's River	1	6	...	7	2	...	...	...
Noodsberg	1	6	...	7	2	...	...	...
Sunday's River	1	...	6	...	7	1	...	...	...
Thring's Post	1	6	...	7	1	...	...	...
Umsinga	1	5	...	6	1	...	...	...
Ulundi	1	6	...	7	1	...	...	...
Van Reenen's Pass	1	6	...	7	1	...	...	...
York	7	...	7	1	Lance-Corporal in charge.
Lower Tugela Drifts...	2	...	2	Lance-Corporal in charge.
Dundee	7	...	7	...	...	...	...
Wanting to complete...	1	1	1	...	27	40	
Establishment, 1886	1	2	6	1	10	17	244	16	289	1	24	

J. G. DARTNELL, Colonel,
Commandant, Natal Mounted Police.

ANNEXURE B.]

NATAL MOUNTED POLICE (*continued*).RETURN OF ARRESTS MADE BY THE FORCE FROM JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1885.

Nature of Offence.					No. of Arrests.	Nature of Offence.					No. of Arrests.
Arson	5	Carried forward					405
Assault	54	Natives.	{	Killing Stock	4
Attempted Murder	2	Do. Game			6	
Cattle Stealing	6	Crossing from Zululand			8	
Coolies—Desertion, and Travelling without a pass	21	Carrying Arms without a Pass			3	
Contravention of Liquor Law	1	Travelling without a Pass			2	
Creating a Disturbance, Faction Fights, &c.	173	Driving Cattle without a Pass			39	
Cutting Wood on Crown Lands	...	...	...	3	Rape	...	...	...	2
Cruelty to Animals	...	...	...	1	Seduction	...	...	...	2
Counterfeit Coin, In possession of	...	...	...	1	Stamp Act, Contravention of	...	...	...	8
Desertion	...	...	...	10	Selling Liquor to Natives	...	...	...	3
Drunkenness	...	...	...	7	Setting Fire to Grass	...	...	...	4
Debt	...	...	...	5	Sheep Stealing	...	...	...	11
Evading Dog Tax Law...	...	...	...	15	Theft	...	...	...	34
Falsity and Fraud	...	...	...	10	Trading, Unlicensed	...	...	...	5
Horse Stealing	...	...	...	11	Trespass	...	...	...	6
Indecent Assault	...	...	...	3	*Travelling with Wagons, Unlicensed	...	...	...	164
Minor Offences—Contempt of Court, Evading Toll, &c., &c.	...	...	...	60	Unnatural Offence	...	...	...	2
Murder	...	...	...	3	Unlawful Possession of Firearms...	...	...	...	4
Masters and Servants	...	...	...	12	Witchcraft	...	...	...	1
Manslaughter...	...	...	...	2					
Brought forward	...	...	...	405	Total	...	...	...	713

* Resulted generally in the owners being compelled to take out licenses, without further action.

J. G. DARTNELL, Colonel,
Commandant, Natal Mounted Police.

ANNEXURE C.]

NATAL MOUNTED POLICE (continued).

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATROLS SENT OUT FROM THE VARIOUS OUTSTATIONS AND OUTPOSTS BETWEEN JANUARY 1ST AND DECEMBER 31ST, 1885.

STATIONS.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	REMARKS.
Greytown	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	48	Horses destroyed in Feb., 1885. Patrols preventing Natives with Small-pox crossing the border —withdrawn in February.
Harding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	3	3	5	6	28
Estcourt ...	4	4	3	5	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	46	
Fort Pine	4	4	4	3	1	3	4	5	4	6	3	2	43	
Newcastle	...	...	4	2	...	2	3	4	4	5	4	3	31
Umtali ...	2	3	2	3	2	3	4	4	5	2	4	5	39	This includes night patrols in the village.
Lion's River	3	4	3	2	1	4	6	5	7	4	4	7	50	
Boston ...	5	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	50	
Uhundi ...	5	7	6	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	57	
York ...	4	4	5	2	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	5	48	
Ipolela ...	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	6	49	
Sunday's River	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	6	6	56	
Noodsberg	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	6	7	5	5	57	
Ladysmith	5	6	4	3	2	2	2	3	4	5	4	2	42	
Acton Homes	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	1	4	46	
Ixopo ...	5	6	5	6	4	5	6	7	5	4	4	4	61	
Umsinga ...	4	3	3	4	...	14	...	...	8	3	2	2	43
Thring's Post	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	4	4	8	52	
Van Reenen's Pass...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Dundee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	28	26	58
Total	906	

J. G. DARTNELL, Colonel,
Commandant, Natal Mounted Police.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMANDANT OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

The strength and distribution of the Force on December 31st was as follows :—

Corps.	Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.C. Officers.	Men.	Totals.	
MOUNTED RIFLES.						
Natal Carbineers	Maritzburg	7	11	98	116	
Victoria Mounted Rifles	Verulam	5	9	47	61	
Alexandra Mounted Rifles	Umzinto	4	3	36	43	
Natal Hussars	Greytown	4	10	60	74	
Durban Mounted Rifles	Durban	4	9	62	75	
Stanger Mounted Rifles	Stanger	5	7	32	44	
Umzimkulu Mounted Rifles	Port Shepstone... ..	6	8	74	88	501
ARTILLERY.						
Durban Volunteer Artillery	Durban	4	11	42	57	57
COAST DEFENCE CORPS.						
Natal Naval Volunteers	Point, Durban	4	5	99	108	108
INFANTRY.						
Maritzburg Rifles	Maritzburg	9	24	226	259	
Royal Durban Rifles	Durban	5	20	82	107	
New Germany Rifles	New Germany	3	3	33	39	405
Totals		60	120	891	1,071	1,071

The strength of the Force has steadily increased from year to year for the last three or four years; but this increase has been most marked during the past year, when the total rose from 785 to 1,081.

No doubt this sudden increase was caused in a great measure by the alteration of the Volunteer Law, and the removal of the restrictions upon the numbers of Volunteers and strength of Corps.

One new Corps, the Natal Naval Volunteers, was raised during the year, at the time when a war with Russia appeared imminent, and brought the defenceless state of the Port forcibly home to the residents of Durban, who at once formed the Corps for Coast Defence to man the batteries it was proposed to erect on the Bluff and Back Beach.

The celerity with which this corps was raised reflects credit upon all who joined it or assisted in its formation, but especially upon Captain Escombe, who initiated the movement and carried it out with his accustomed energy.

VOLUNTEERS (*continued*).

It is to be hoped that the enthusiasm displayed in the time of need will not die out now that the danger is past, and that guns may be procured and batteries erected without unnecessary delay; in which case I do not fear that the Corps will lose its strength or popularity.

The Annual Easter Encampment commenced on Friday, April 3rd, and was held at Emberton, between Pinetown and Botha's Hill. The situation of the camp was good, and upon high ground, and Messrs. Gillett and Watts were most courteous and obliging in allowing the use of the land; but there were two great drawbacks, the limited supply of water and the large number of holes, the ground being literally honeycombed by antbears in places, which made drilling rather nervous work for some of the mounted men.

The site of the encampment for two years previous had been at Pinetown, and in many respects this was the most suitable, as it is the most central spot for a camp, the greater number of the corps coming from the Coast districts; but owing to one of the principal owners of land in the neighbourhood refusing the use of his land for drill purposes I was obliged to seek another place. I trust, however, that another year no difficulties will be raised, and that we shall be able to return to Pinetown.

The following corps were present at the Camp for their 10 days' drill:—

Natal Carbineers.
Victoria Mounted Rifles.
Natal Hussars.
Durban Mounted Rifles.
Stanger Mounted Rifles.
Durban Volunteer Artillery.
Maritzburg Rifles.
Royal Durban Rifles.
New Germany Rifles.

Only two corps declined to attend. The Alexandra Mounted Rifles, on the ground that many of the members could not get away, which I do not think a legitimate excuse; and the Umzimkulu Mounted Rifles on account of the distance, and the corps having been so lately raised. All the corps, with the exception of the Stanger Mounted Rifles and the New Germany Rifles, arrived in camp on the Friday, the Natal Carbineers being the first to march in at about 10 a.m., having left Maritzburg at 5 p.m. on the previous evening and bivouacked half way. The Maritzburg Rifles arrived by train from Maritzburg at noon, and the Durban Volunteer Artillery and Royal Durban Rifles by train from Durban half-an-hour later. These corps and the Victoria Mounted Rifles, who marched in by road about the same time, were all in camp before 1 p.m.

The Railway authorities were most punctual in the dispatch and arrival of the trains conveying Volunteers from Maritzburg and Durban, and were very obliging in every way, stopping the trains about half-a-mile from the Emberton platform and right opposite the camp. The distance to march and transport stores was therefore slight, and tents were pitched and the men comfortably encamped before 3 p.m.

VOLUNTEERS (*continued*).

The Natal Hussars arrived about 4 p.m., having been three days upon the road from Greytown, both men and horses looking well.

The Stanger Mounted Rifles did not arrive until Sunday morning, having at first refused to come to camp, but at the last moment decided to attend.

The New Germany Rifles, as usual, only arrived on the Monday, the Germans not liking to leave home until after Easter Sunday.

Although the Umzimkulu Mounted Rifles did not attend, two of their officers, Captain Bru-de-Wold and Lieutenant Rethman, came to camp and remained throughout the drill, and my thanks are due to them for the willing assistance they rendered.

The usual routine of duty whilst in camp was three parades each day; the first, at 10 a.m., for regimental and battalion drills, lasting about an hour and a half; the second, at 12.30 p.m., for carbine and rifle exercises, lasting about half an hour; and the third, at 3 p.m., for regimental and battalion drill and skirmishing, lasting from an hour and a half to two hours. In addition to this the usual guards were furnished, sentries posted at night, and other camp duties performed.

On Sunday Church Parade was held at 3.30 p.m., the Rev. Mr. Shears, of Pinetown, kindly officiating, as he has done for the last three years.

For the first two days the various Corps drilled separately, in order to practise the men in troop and company drill, after which the mounted men were formed into two regiments, No. 1 being under the command of Captain Saner, and No. 2 under Captain Addison, the two senior officers. The infantry were formed into a battalion under Captain Birkett, the Cadets of the Maritzburg Rifles in charge of Lieut. Vaughan forming one company.

The regiments worked very well together, and the only complaints I heard were from the mounted men concerning the holes.

On Thursday, April 9th, His Excellency the Governor arrived in camp, and inspected the men on parade at 3 p.m. Blank ammunition had been served out in anticipation of a sham-fight, but a dense mist came on immediately after the march-past, and obliged it to be postponed until the following day.

On Friday morning, at a foot parade held at 7 a.m., the Governor presented the Government Challenge Cup for 1884 to the Natal Hussars and Royal Durban Rifles, the winning corps, and spoke a few words of praise and encouragement to the Volunteers. In the afternoon His Excellency received a deputation of Volunteer Officers, who pressed upon him the desirability of altering and revising the Volunteer Laws, and the necessity of providing new guns, which had repeatedly been promised, to the Durban Volunteer Artillery.

VOLUNTEERS (*continued*).

At 11 a.m. a sham-fight took place, Captain Addison, with one mounted regiment, taking up a position in defence of Mr. Mackintosh's farm, and Captain Saner, with the other mounted regiment, and the Artillery, forming the attacking force.

The movements, both in attack and defence, were fairly carried out, and the Governor expressed satisfaction at the creditable manner in which the Volunteer Officers handled their men.

On Saturday, April 11th, the camp was broken up, the different corps returning to their several headquarters, the infantry by train, and the remainder by route march.

Since the first camp was held in 1881 there has been a steady and marked improvement, not only in the number attending, but also in drill, appearance, and discipline ; and the *esprit de corps* engendered at these meetings has had a stimulating effect upon the whole force and rendered volunteering more popular. I cannot single out any corps for special praise, for they all performed their duties in camp cheerfully and willingly, and turned out smartly on parade. The mounted corps were very fairly mounted, and their horses in good condition, and the Artillery horses, though small, were serviceable and quite able to drag the guns anywhere. New guns are urgently required, as repeatedly reported, the old ones being obsolete and worn out, and four are wanted instead of two, the Corps being able to furnish men enough for a full battery if necessary.

The Cadets of the Maritzburg Rifles deserve a word, for they were not obliged to attend the camp, and received no pay for so doing ; but they remained the whole time and took their share of drill and duty, and turned out as smartly as any of the men.

The Colonial Armourer attended the camp and repaired all the damaged arms which were brought to him during the meeting ; thus preventing the accumulation of damaged arms, and obviating the necessity of forwarding them from the Headquarters of Corps to Maritzburg for repair.

The Umzimkulu Mounted Rifles assembled at Marburg, Lower Umzimkulu, on the 24th of June for their ten days' drill, and mustered 76 members out of a total of eighty on the roll, the four absentees being all absent with leave, three of them out of the Colony. The Corps was formed into three Troops, one composed almost entirely of Englishmen, chiefly from the neighbourhood of Harding, and the other two of Norwegians and Germans respectively. I remained in Camp with the Corps from the 24th of June until the 2nd of July, and found a marked improvement in the riding, drill, and appearance since last year. The Germans and Norwegians seem to have mastered the English words of command, and, towards the close of the encampment, drilled very fairly, and will soon be able to take their place alongside any other Corps in the Colony. Most of the weedy and inferior horses I complained about last year had been got rid of, but the Corps is not yet as well mounted as other Mounted Corps, and I objected to several of the horses. The behaviour of the men in camp was very good, and their arms, with one exception, were clean and in good order. Some of the men had been unlucky, and suffered

VOLUNTEERS (*continued*).

rather heavily through losing Free State horses which they bought not knowing that they required to be acclimatized, and should not be brought down to the Coast at once.

The Alexandra Mounted Rifles assembled at Park Rynie, Umzinto, on June 29th, for their ten days' drill, and mustered twenty-nine members. Four of the Durban Mounted Rifles, who had been unable to attend the drill of their own Corps, also being present. Captain Reynolds apologized for the small number of his Corps, and said that he had spoken about the falling off, and that unless more interest was shewn in the County in volunteering, and the number increased to forty before the end of the year, he would resign; and he had great hopes that matters had taken a turn for the better, for he had heard of eight or ten recruits who were to join after the drill. I had requested the Corps to meet the Umzimkulu Mounted Rifles and drill with them, as neither Corps would come to Pinetown; but owing to some jealousy or misunderstanding they would not meet. Both will come to the Encampment next year I hope.

I inspected the Corps on July 7th. The men were well turned out, their uniforms clean and smart, and their horses well kept and groomed; in fact they were better mounted than most Corps, but their number is small, and they are mostly old volunteers. Their arms were clean and in good order, and what little drill could be done with so few men was very fair.

Owing to the large increase in the strength of the Volunteer Force, the greater interest and aptitude in drill shown by its officers, and the Manual of Drill drawn up by myself and the Adjutant, the duties of a Cavalry Drill Instructor are no longer necessary, the title of Adjutant and Cavalry Drill Instructor is therefore a misnomer, and should be altered to Staff Officer. The correspondence and other departmental work has so much increased with the strength of the Force that it is almost impossible for one man, the Adjutant being also Staff Clerk, to keep pace with it, having also to do the work of Staff Officer, and attend all drill encampments of the various Corps. The work of the Department is not only that connected with the Volunteer Force, and I would, therefore, suggest that the title of Adjutant and Drill Instructor be altered to that of Staff Officer of Colonial Forces, and that a Third Class Civil Service Clerk be appointed for the Commandant's office.

Now that the Force is so much larger necessity arises for proper medical attendance at the Annual Encampments, and I am afraid there will be a difficulty in securing the attendance of the Volunteer Surgeons. However, next year I intend to call upon the Surgeons of all Corps attending Camp to accompany their Corps, and arrange between them for the daily presence of at least one in Camp. If this cannot be arranged other steps will have to be taken to provide medical attendance.

I have the honour to attach the Accounts of the Insurance and Remount Funds for the year.

J. G. DARTNELL, Colonel,
Commandant of Volunteers.

January, 1886.

VOLUNTEERS (*continued*).

INSURANCE AND REMOUNT FUND ACCOUNT.—STANGER MOUNTED RIFLES.

BALANCE TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

1884.				1885.			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Dec. 31	To balance	...	126 8 9	Mch. 14	By Cheque, W. Robbins	...	16 0 0
1885.				July 15	„ do., J. Ritchie	...	15 10 0
Jan. 16	To Cheque, Allowance, 1884	80 0 0		Dec. 17	„ do., A. E. Jackson	...	15 0 0
Dec. 17	To 41 Sub. Deposit	...	41 0 0	Dec. 31	„ Balance	...	200 18 9
			<hr/> <hr/>				<hr/> <hr/>
			£247 8 9				£247 8 9
1885.							
Dec. 31	To balance	...	£200 18 9				

FRIEND ADDISON, Captain,
Stanger Mounted Rifles.

HORSE INSURANCE AND REMOUNT FUND.—UMZIMKULU MOUNTED RIFLES.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR YEAR 1885.

Date.	Particulars.	Amount.	Date.	Particulars.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1885.			1885.		
Jany. 1	To balance	...	Jany. 27	By Vingevold's horse died of horse-sickness	...
Jany. 20	„ cash from Government	108 0 0	Feby. 6	By Olsen's horse, balance, died last August	...
Oct. 1	„ 74 members' subscription	74 0 0	Feby. 6	By Bank Pass Book	...
Nov. 13	„ cash recovered from Tr. Olsen	...	Mch. 23	By H. Krull's horse, died of botts	...
		1 3 0	April 16	By H. Dehrmann's horse, died of inflammation lungs	...
			May 5	By M. Gidtske's horse, died of inflammation lungs	...
			June 16	By F. Knoop (Loan) horse, died of inflammation lungs	10 0 0
			July 13	By Charles Reid, horse died of farcy (shot)	...
			July 24	By Mackenzie's horse, broken leg, (shot)	...
			Dec. 31	By balance in Bank	...
		£225 14 10			£225 14 10
1886.					
Jany. 1	To balance in Bank	...			
		£158 14 8			

W. SANGMEISTER, Quartermaster,
Umzimkulu Mounted Rifles.

Marburg, 1st January, 1886.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOR THE YEAR 1885.

RETURN SHEWING THE QUANTITY OF DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF AMMUNITION SOLD BETWEEN THE 1ST JANUARY AND THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1885, ITS COST DELIVERED IN THE MAGAZINES, DURBAN, AND THE AMOUNT REALISED ON SUCH SALES AND PAID INTO THE TREASURY.

Description of Ammunition Sold.	Quantities.	Cost in the Durban Magazine, including Freight, Shipping Charges, Landing and Conveying to Durban.	Proceeds of Sales paid into Treasury.	Gross Profits.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gunpowder (lbs.)	19,136	1,218 8 10½	1,886 1 10	667 12 11¾
Percussion Caps and Cartridge Cases ...	813,450	171 14 8½	319 5 8½	147 10 7
Cartridges	163,295	917 10 3¾	1,313 4 0½	395 13 8½
		2,307 13 10½	3,518 11 1½	1,210 17 3¾

NOTE.—During the year 1885 8,700 lbs. of Blasting Gunpowder were disposed to the Contractor for the Ladysmith Extension at 6d. per lb. less than the usual selling price, being the amount of import duty paid by this Department to the Collector of Customs, and included in the above cost, on the grounds that the Contractor is by Law exempt from duty on all materials imported by him for the Works, and is not permitted, under Law No. 12 of 1862, to import this Gunpowder.

This Department has therefore suffered a direct pecuniary loss of	...	...	217 10 0
			<u>1,428 7 34</u>

H. WYLDE-BROWNE,
Controller of Arms.

Office of Controller of Arms,
Pietermaritzburg, February 12, 1886.

RETURN OF PAYMENTS MADE FOR SALARIES AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES, EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSPORT,
BETWEEN JANUARY 1ST AND DECEMBER 31ST, 1885.

SALARIES :

						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Controller of Arms	...	...	...	...	...	400	0	0			
Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	104	3	4			
Native Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0			
9 Gunpowder Officers	...	...	...	...	...	265	3	2			
Caretaker, Magazine, Durban	...	...	...	...	...	108	0	0			
4 Native Guards do.	...	...	...	...	...	48	0	0			
Caretaker, Magazine, Pietermaritzburg	...	...	...	...	...	84	0	0			
2 Native Guards do.	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0			
									1,045	6	6
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	...				1,045	6	6

CONTROLLER OF ARMS (*continued*).

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				1,045	6	6
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES :						
Travelling Expenses, Controller	26	5	0			
Do. do. Members Fire-arms' Board	17	10	0			
Rations, &c., Native Guards	56	6	7			
Petty Expenses	0	18	0			
				100	19	7
AMMUNITION :						
Rent, Storage of Percussion Caps, &c.	12	0	0			
Survey of Damaged Ammunition	0	10	0			
				12	10	0
MISCELLANEOUS :						
Requisites for Magazines	10	17	3			
Repairs to Magazines, &c.	58	13	4			
				69	10	7
CHARGES ON ACCOUNT :						
Rent, Magazines, and Caretakers' Cottages, estimated value of Buildings, £4,000, at 5 per cent. per annum, for 1885				200	0	0
Total				1,428	6	8

H. WYLDE-BROWNE,

Controller of Arms.

RETURN OF IMPORTS OF AMMUNITION DURING THE YEAR 1885, AND THE COST PRICE OF THE SAME DELIVERED
INTO THE DURBAN MAGAZINES.

Description of Ammunition.	Quantity.	Cost Price.		
		£	s.	d.
Gunpowder—1st Quality	2,000	304	3	4
„ 4th „	3,000	256	5	0
„ Surplus and taken over	16			
„ Seizure	8			
„ Purchased	150			
Cartridges—Martini Henry	150,600	913	0	3
„ Purchased	50,000			
„ Surplus	200			
„ Pistol	19,000	52	5	0
„ Purchased	4,600			
„ Wesley-Richards, taken over	6,940			
Percussion Caps—Military, taken over	2,000			
		1,525	13	7

H. WYLDE-BROWNE,

Controller of Arms.

CONTROLLER OF ARMS (*continued*).RETURN OF AMMUNITION IN STOCK ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1886, AND ITS COST VALUE IN THE
MAGAZINES, DURBAN.

Description.	Quantity.	Price.		Value.		
		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gunpowder—1 Quality ...	3,436½	3	0½	522	12	8½
„ 2 „ ...	3,065	3	0½	466	2	8
„ 3 „ ...	2,096	2	4½	248	18	0
„ 4 „ ...	3,408	1	8½	291	2	0
„ Coarse, ½lb. Tins ...	116½	1	0	5	16	6
„ Coarse ...	68,440½	1	1¾	3,921	1	5
„ Blasting ...	23,751	0	10	989	12	6
Percussion Caps—Military, &c. ...	8,383,930	4	3	1,781	11	8½
„ Sporting ...	2,709,250	4	0	541	17	0
Cartridge Cases ...	6,490	3	7	11	12	6¾
Cartridges—Martini-Henri ...	241,370	11	4	1,367	15	3
„ Snider ...	195,115	9	5	918	13	3¾
„ Westley-Richards' ...	344,645	9	1	1,565	5	3
„ Pistol ...	56,200	5	6	154	11	0
„ Terry ...	5,400	8	6	22	19	0
„ Volunteer ...	1,480	7	6	5	11	0
„ Enfield ...	5,230	7	6	19	12	3
				12,834	14	1

H. WYLDE-BROWNE,

Controller of Arms.

AMMUNITION.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR 1885.

DR.				CR.			
1885—				1885—			
Dec. 31—To Salaries and other				Dec. 31—By Gross Profits	...	1,210	17 3¼
Departmental Expenses ...	1,228	6	8	Balance	...	255	12 5¾
Transport ...	38	3	1				
Rent, Magazines, &c. ...	200	0	0				
	1,466	9	9			1,466	9 9

H. WYLDE-BROWNE,

Controller of Arms.

PART VII—EDUCATION.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDING INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS FOR 1885.

Fifty-one schools have been under inspection during 1885. Two—Thornville and South Shepstone—were given up in the course of the year, and two—the Y.M.C.A. Night School in Maritzburg, and the Night School at Wilge Fontein—received aid only for the second quarter of the year. The cause of the failure of the first two is given in the Inspection Notes on the schools; the third could not secure the services of a qualified master; and the fourth could not obtain a sufficient number of pupils. Eleven are Government Schools—2 High, 4 Model Primary, and 5 Primary. The other 40 receive aid from the Council of Education in accordance with the Primary Education Law of 1877.

The aggregate number of pupils in regular attendance is 3,922—2,244 boys and 1,678 girls—and the number presented for inspection is 3,747. In 1884 the numbers were 3,930 and 3,533 respectively—a decrease in the present year of 8 in the number in regular attendance, and an increase of 214 in the number presented for inspection.

The attendance at the Government Schools is 2,216, and at the Aided Schools, 1,706.

The average daily attendance for the year is 83 per cent. of the *working* number on the registers—slightly higher than last year's, but about 1 per cent. lower than that of 1883. This satisfactory percentage is due in some measure to the grant of 4s. given to the teacher for every child who attends school for not fewer than 175 days in the course of the year. This grant amounts to £394, and was paid on account of 1,970 children. In 1884 the corresponding number was 1,785.

The average number of pupils who have received free education is 607—15·5 per cent. of the number in attendance. The proportions in 1884 and 1883 were respectively 12·6 and 9 per cent.

The ages of the pupils vary from 3 to 20 years. 1,755 are under 8 years; 1,503 between 8 and 12; 580 between 12 and 16; and 84 over 16.

In addition to the 3,922 children being educated under Government supervision, there are [probably about 650 in attendance at private schools, about 700 under instruction from tutors and governesses, and about 200 without tuition of any kind. The means of education is within reach of most of these 200, but probably nothing but a compulsory clause would make them take advantage of it.

The work of the schools is tested by (1) The University of Cambridge Local Examinations; (2) an annual examination of the High Schools by examiners appointed by the Council of Education; (3) a yearly written collective examination of the most advanced pupils of schools in and near the two Towns, and (4) an individual examination and a classification into Standards of all the pupils of the Government Model Primary, the Primary, and the Aided Schools.

Payment for results depends on the last only, and it is not made unless the school is throughout in a satisfactory condition. These capitation grants are paid over and above the fixed salaries

SUPERINTENDING INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS' REPORT (*continued*).

and the fixed grants, and they go solely to the teachers as a reward for, and an incentive to, good work. This annual inspection secures due attention to junior and senior pupils alike. Special opportunities are given to senior pupils by the Annual Collective Examination and by the Junior and Senior Cambridge Locals.

Every teacher has a copy of the requirements for a "Pass" in any of the seven Standards, and he was furnished in the beginning of the year with a copy of the following Resolution of the Council of Education :—

- (1.) In 1885 Grants for Attendance at Primary Schools will be made at the rate of 4s. for each child who, during the course of the year, attends the School to which the Grant is payable, for not fewer than 175 days of not less than 4½ hours' school-work each.
- (2.) In 1885 Grants for Educational results in Primary Schools will be 5s. for each separate pass in English, Writing, and Arithmetic, as detailed in the revised Schedule of Standards issued on 5th November, 1881.
- (3.) No payment for results will be made in respect of any child who has not advanced at least one standard since the last annual inspection of the School, or of any child over 12 years of age who passes lower than Standard III.
- (4.) No payment for results will be made in respect of any child who has not attended the School in which it is examined for at least three months immediately before the date of inspection.
- (5.) Payments for results will not be made to any school which the Inspector considers unsatisfactory in its general discipline and organisation, or in its work in subjects other than those for which Capitation Grants are payable.
- (6.) Infant Schools or Infant Departments of Primary Schools will receive a Capitation Grant at the rate of 5s. for each child below Standard I. who has attended the school regularly for not less than three months immediately before the Examination, provided that the number of such children be not fewer than 20, and that the Inspector is satisfied that Kindergarten or similar instruction is regularly and efficiently given, and that object-lessons, singing, and calisthenic exercises form part of the daily work.
- (7.) The subjects for the Annual Collective Examination in November, 1885, for Government Certificates of Proficiency in Elementary Subjects or Instruction will be as follow :—

Handwriting.

Spelling from Dictation.

Arithmetic.

English Composition.

English Grammar, including Analysis of Sentences and Etymology.

Geography of Asia and Africa, including Map Drawing from Memory.

Freehand Drawing.

English History from the earliest period to 1399.

Rome : Macmillan's Primer.

Physiology : Macmillan's Primer.

- (8.) The examination for Bursaries will be the same as that prescribed in paragraph (7), with the omission of Roman History and Physiology.

The following Standards have been in use since January, 1882 :—

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION.

Stand.	ENGLISH.	WRITING.	ARITHMETIC.
I.	Read from Standard I. Reading Book. Learn by heart 20 lines of simple verse, and know their meaning.	Write 10 easy words from dictation. Show Copy Books (large hand).	Notation and Numeration up to 1,000. Simple Addition and Subtraction. Multiplication Table up to 6 times 12.
II.	Read from Standard II. Reading Book. Learn by heart 40 lines of poetry, and know their meaning. Point out nouns and verbs. Geographical terms simply explained. Point out continents and oceans.	Write 3 lines dictated from Standard Reader. Show Copy Books (large and half-text).	Notation and Numeration up to 100,000. The four Simple Rules. Multiplication Table. Pence Table to £1.
III.	Read from Standard III. Reading Book, or stories from English History. Recite with intelligence and expression 60 lines of poetry. Point out nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and personal pronouns, and form simple sentences containing them. Chief countries, towns, and physical features of the continents.	Write 6 lines dictated from Standard Reader. Show Copy Books (capitals and figures, large and small hand).	The former rules with Long Division. Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication of Money.
IV.	Read from Standard IV. Reading Book, or History of England. Recite 80 lines of poetry, and explain the words and allusions. Parse simple sentences, and illustrate the use of the parts of speech. Detailed physical and political geography.	Write to dictation passage from Reader. Show Copy Books (improved small hand).	Division of Money, and Reduction of Money and of Weights and Measures.
V.	Read from Stand. V. Reading Book, or some standard author. Recite 100 lines from some standard poet, and explain the words and allusions. Analyse and parse simple sentences. Prefixes, affixes, and common Latin roots. More detailed physical and political geography, Natal and South Africa particularly. Latitude and Longitude. Day and night. The seasons.	Write from memory the substance of a short story read out twice: spelling, handwriting, and correct expression to be considered. Show Copy Books and Exercise Books (improved small hand).	Practice, Bills of Parcels, and Rule of Three by the method of unity. Addition and Subtraction of Proper Fractions with denominators not exceeding 20.
VI.	Read from Stand. VI. Reading Book, or some standard author. Recite 150 lines from Shakespeare or Milton, and explain the words and allusions. Analyse and parse complex sentences. Prefixes, affixes, and Latin roots. More detailed physical and political geography. Manufactures and commerce. Circumstances which determine climate.	A short exercise in composition. Passage dictated from newspaper. Show Copy Books and Exercise Books (improved small hand.)	Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion, and Simple Interest.
VII.	Read a passage from Shakespeare or Milton. Recite 200 lines from Shakespeare or Milton, and explain the words and allusions. Analyse and parse sentences, and know derivation of ordinary English words. The Ocean. Currents and tides. Planetary system. Phases of the moon.	More difficult exercises in composition. Show note books and exercise book.	Higher Arithmetic, with Mensuration of Parallelograms, Right-Angled Triangles, and Circles.

Reading with intelligence will be required in all the Standards, and increased fluency and expression in successive years. Questions will be put on the meaning of what is read. The Dictation and Arithmetic of Standard III. and upwards may, at the discretion of the Inspector, be on slates or paper. The work of girls in Arithmetic will be judged more leniently than that of boys. Mental Arithmetic suitable to the respective Standards will be given. Pupils need not pass in the same Standard in the different subjects.

SUPERINTENDING INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS' REPORT (*continued*).

The number of children examined—3,747—is 214 more than in 1884 and 1,219 more than in 1880. In England the number of children passing in the Upper Standards has more than doubled in the last five years. In Natal we are equally fortunate. Standard V. and upwards number 846 passes in 1880, and 1,756 in 1885. Of the 861 passes for which no payment is given, 423 were made by pupils who had not been three months at school at the time of inspection, and 170 were made in Standards below III. by pupils of twelve years of age or over. The remaining 268 represent 132 children who have not made sufficient progress during the year in one or more of the three subjects for which a grant is given.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

In 1884 the Legislative Council passed a Bill amending the High School Law of 1877. Several of the provisions of this measure were suggested by the Head Masters of the High Schools, and one main object of the Bill was to give the Head Masters "every possible opportunity of proving to the Colony what they can make of our High Schools." Previous to this enactment the Council of Education had complied with the request of the Head Masters to be released from the necessity of sending their pupils to the annual Government examination in elementary subjects of instruction.

Still the attendance at these schools diminishes, and the latest results of the work as set forth in the published reports of the special examiners are hardly such as we are fairly entitled to expect. If our Primary Schools had been less efficient than they are, and if the system of part payment by results had not been confined to them, we should probably have had a better attendance and a higher degree of proficiency at both the High Schools.

THE THIRD OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS was held from the 15th to the 20th of December, 1884.

Thirty-three candidates were examined—26 boys and 7 girls. Twelve were Seniors and twenty-one were Juniors.

The Maritzburg High School sent in 7 Seniors and 10 Juniors, and passed 3 Seniors and 3 Juniors. Two of the Seniors gained honours, one in the 2nd Class, and one in the 3rd Class.

The Durban High School sent in 4 Seniors and 5 Juniors, and passed 1 Senior and 4 Juniors. Two of the Juniors gained honours, one in the 2nd Class and 1 in the 3rd Class.

The Durban Girls' School sent in 3 Juniors and passed one.

The Maritzburg Girls' Collegiate School sent in 1 Senior and 1 Junior, and passed both—the Senior with 3rd Class Honours.

The Durban Young Ladies' Collegiate Institution sent in 2 Juniors and passed both—one with 3rd Class Honours.

Sixteen candidates came up to the fourth of these examinations held in December, 1885. Only one took senior papers—Miss Walton of the Berea High School for Girls. This school sent in 3 Juniors; the Durban High School 7; and the Maritzburg High School 5.

The Exhibitions to Home Universities were awarded to R. Russell and D. Calder of the Maritzburg High School—the two boys who stood highest in the Cambridge Examination for 1884.

SUPERINTENDING INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS' REPORT (*continued*).

Both took honours—Russell in the 2nd Class with 197 marks, and Calder in the 3rd Class with 152 marks. Both, as undergraduates of Merton College, Oxford, passed “Responsions” in December, 1885.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF NATIVE EDUCATION FOR 1885.

At the beginning of the year 1885, Seventy Native Schools were in receipt of Government grants in aid; out of this number Fifty-nine have been inspected. The fact that all were not inspected is due to two causes; first, because the appointment of Inspector of Native Education was not made until April, and second, because some of the Schools were not in session when visited. Out of the above number of Schools, Government aid has been withdrawn from Seventeen, viz.:—Rock Fontein, from 1st of August; Wentworth and two of the Impumulo Kraal Schools, from the 30th of September; two of the Lindlay Schools—Umzinyati, and Ematata, from 30th of November. The grants in respect of the following Schools were discontinued from the end of the year:—Three of the Lindlay Kraal Schools—Hlakolo's; Emtyazi, and Eukumbane; St. Mary's Day and Evening, Pietermaritzburg; Wesleyan Native Night School, Durban; St. Faith's Native Night School, Durban; Wesleyan Native Night School, Pietermaritzburg; High Flats Native School, No. 2; Dronk Vlei Native School; Ikwezi la Maci, and Marburg.

A refund of £10 has been made by Mrs. Edwards in respect to the grant paid to the Lindlay Kraal School, Ematata. The Rev. W. Ireland has refunded £4 of his grant in connection with the Dronk Vlei School, and has called upon the Native who has charge of the School to refund the balance (£7). These refunds were ordered by Resolution of the Council of Education on the Inspector having reported that instruction had not been given in the schools in question—in some cases during the whole year, and in others for a considerable portion of the year.

The grant to St. Alban's Training School was increased from £15 to £100 from the 1st of October last.

Special grants have been made to the Amanzimtoti Training School, and to the Umzumbe Primary School; the sum of £150 being contributed to the former, and £10 to the latter School. Two new grants have been made during the year, taking effect from the beginning of April last. One of £2 per month to the Reverend Otto Witt for his Native School at Rorke's Drift; another of £1 per month to the Reverend J. Bridgman for a Kraal School on the Umzumbe Mission Reserve.

The total number of Scholars attending the different Schools during the year, as shown by the Returns furnished by the recipients of grants was 3,817, of which number 2,137 were boys, of whom 978 were under twelve years of age, and 1,159 over that age. The number of girls was 1,680, 987 being under and 693 over twelve years of age. The average attendance was 2,294. The number presented for inspection amounted to 1,851.

A block of land, fifty-two acres in extent, has been surveyed in the Zwaartkop Location, for the purpose of establishing a Government Native Industrial School there. The site has been selected, and the erection of this school is proceeding.

STANDARDS OF ATTAINMENTS UNDER WHICH SCHOLARS IN THE DIFFERENT AIDED NATIVE SCHOOLS
WILL BE CLASSIFIED.

REQUIREMENTS.	STANDARD I.	STANDARD II.	STANDARD III.	STANDARD IV.	STANDARD V.
READING ...	Easy sentences in 1st Zulu Reading Book	Read from 1st English Primer, translating the words into Zulu. Read 1st Zulu Book.	Read from Standard III. Reading Book, and translate into Zulu. Read Zulu Book.	Read from Standard IV. Reading Book, translate into Zulu and explain the words.	Read from Standard Reader or other book any ordinary narrative fluently, translating such sentence correctly into Zulu. Read Zulu fluently.
WRITING: ...	Write on Slates Figures and Words in Zulu.	Write 3 lines dictated from English Reader No. 2. Write both English and Zulu words in copy book.	Write ordinary passages dictated slowly in both English and Zulu. (Capitals and Figures, large and small hand.)	Write to dictation passages from Reader. Write text and small hand in copy books.	Write freely to dictation in round or small hand (good).
ARITHMETIC...	Repeat Multiplication Tables and do the first three Rules in Arithmetic.	Long Division and all former Rules.	Compound Rules (money).	Division and Reduction of Money. Weights and Measures.	Practice, Bills of Parcels, and Rule of Three by the method of Unity. Addition and Subtraction of Proper Fractions with denominators not exceeding 20.
GEOGRAPHY ...	...	...	Outlines of Political Geography (Natal).	Physical and Political Geography, Natal and South Africa particularly.	More detailed Physical and Political Geography (Africa).
GRAMMAR ...	...	Point out Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, and Personal Pronouns.	Parse simple sentences, and illustrate the use of parts of speech.	Analyse and Parse sentences.	Analyse and Parse Complex Sentences, Prefixes, and Affixes (with derivation).

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF NATIVE EDUCATION (*continued*).

NATIVE EDUCATION.

Experience tends to establish the belief that there is a growing desire on the part of the natives for education. This is particularly the case with those residing in the vicinity of Mission Stations. In justification of this opinion may be instanced the kraal natives residing within a radius of eight miles of the Umsunduze Mission Station, those around the Lindlay (Inanda) Station, and the Chiefs Timini, Umkonto, and Sakayedna. The former have desired Miss Tyler to establish schools for the benefit of their children, who signified her readiness to comply if suitable buildings could be erected, and as an earnest of their sincerity these kraal natives procured the necessary material, which they had to carry a considerable distance. Two schools have been established in this way, one at a place named Umdondolo, about eight miles from the mission, and another at Engonyameni (with an average attendance of twenty scholars) about four miles from the same point. The children purchase their own books at both these schools, as well as material for suitable garments. The school at Engonyameni was visited, and there is no doubt as to the satisfactory nature of the work being done amongst the native children. Then the chiefs Timini, Umkonto, and Sakayedna have asked that schools may be established amongst their people. In the case of the first two mentioned the appeal has been made to the Norwegian Mission at the Mapumula, Sakayedna having appealed to His Excellency the Governor direct. It may be urged, with reference to those natives residing within the Mission Reserves, that they feel in some measure bound to send their children to the schools provided, but both in the cases of the chiefs cited as well as in many others which could be mentioned, there are instances of those removed from all such influence soliciting education for their children, which may fairly justify the conclusion that the benefits of education are becoming year by year more appreciated by the native races of this Colony.

NATIVE TEACHERS.

The question of procuring suitable and reliable Native teachers is one great difficulty with which those connected with Native Schools have to contend. Native teachers are obtainable, but their suitability, both so far as their education and general qualifications are concerned, is open to question. This difficulty has been pointed out almost universally by those who are responsible for the different schools. The want is being met to a certain extent by sending young Natives to such places as Lovedale, Heald Town, Amanzimtoti, Edendale, and Lindlay Training School, for the purpose of being properly trained as teachers eventually, but these places can only relieve the difficulty for years to come; in fact, it is questionable whether Native teachers if placed in sole charge of schools (with perhaps a few exceptions) will ever be a success. When under direct European supervision, these teachers appear to do very well, and the scholars have shown remarkable progress; but when left entirely to themselves there has appeared to be a want of energy, system, and discipline. The expediency of the employment of female Native teachers in schools where a large proportion of the scholars are boys, is open to question. Many of the Native teachers at present in charge of schools hold nothing to show that they are in any way qualified to undertake the duties assumed, and the question of the necessity of all such teachers being certifi-

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF NATIVE EDUCATION (*continued*).

cated has been raised, and is at present under the consideration of the Council of Education, as well as that of establishing a system of training for Pupil Teachers.

KRAAL SCHOOLS.

Though a great proportion of the scholars in these schools are the children of heathen parents, and not as a rule far advanced, yet it would be unfair to characterize them as being of little use. It must be ever remembered that those attending them have required to have even the rudiments of education drilled into them, and that they are surrounded by many difficulties and disadvantages in connection with their school life—such as being taken away from school by their parents on very slight pretext, and the influences of kraal life. These schools have their use; they bring the Native children under a certain amount of discipline, give them an insight into the usages of civilisation, and create a desire for extended knowledge, which has, in many instances, resulted in such scholars coming out from the degrading influences of heathenism, and becoming good citizens.

In some instances more might fairly be expected for the sums expended on these Kraal Schools; it will, however, be unnecessary here to particularise.

Industrial training is made one of the conditions in the Native Education Law No. 1 of 1884, and an absolute one, and the question has been repeatedly asked by those interested—What is understood by Industrial Training? That has now been defined as follows:—“No training can be regarded as industrial that does not provide for the teaching of trades or agriculture, or some productive labour that would enable the student to earn a living.” Under these conditions there are but three schools out of those receiving grants in aid which are carrying out the provision fully.

In pointing out the non-fulfilment of the Law to the responsible parties, the impossibility of carrying out the required conditions has been urged, and as the answers have in every instance been the same, one may be quoted as conveying all—“To provide even the elements of Industrial training for the male scholars would necessitate the employment of at least one competent artizan, suitable buildings, tools, &c., which could not be done without considerable outlay, and we have no funds at our disposal for this purpose. We are, therefore, unable to do more than simply impart what learning our funds will allow. If anything is to be done, therefore, in the way of industrial training, we see no other course than the Government should either increase the grants in aid to meet the additional expenditure or undertake such instruction, by the formation of industrial schools at central points.” In the majority of Aided Native Schools provision has been made for the elements of industrial training in the case of girls, and a good work in most is being done so far as the imparting of an ordinary education is concerned, which it would in my opinion be inexpedient to cause to be discontinued. The discretionary power conferred on the Council of Education by Clause 1 of Law No. 13, of 1885, will meet the difficulty.

The buildings in use as school-rooms are, with the exceptions mentioned in my report, suitable for the purpose.

FRED. B. FYNNEY,

Inspector of Native Education.

Pietermaritzburg, 7th February, 1886.

PART VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS FOR THE YEAR 1885,

Compiled from the Returns furnished by the Resident Magistrates and Administrators of Native Law.

DEPARTMENT.		Cases Adjudicated.		No. of Marriages of Girls Registered.	No. of Marriages of Widows and Divorced Women Registered.	No. of Divorces Registered.	No. of Cases of Ukungena Registered.	No. of Natives Supplied to the Colonial Engineer for Public Works.	No. of Guns issued to Natives.	Native Hut Tax Collected.
		Criminal.	Civil.							
Resident Magistrate, Pietermaritzburg	...	2	20	1	1	2	...	...	...	£ s. d.
" " Umgeni	...	75	103	284	47	28	15	168	...	4,895 2 0
" " Lion's River	...	46	133	140	19	14	3	47	...	2,611 14 0
" " Durban	...	8	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Umlazi	...	30	60	196	30	12	5	225	...	3,367 14 0
" " Klip River	...	62	175	218	45	18	15	188	...	5,010 12 0
" " Newcastle	...	24	57	176	26	2	6	11	...	2,795 2 0
" " Inanda	...	35	176	215	21	15	15	87	...	3,675 14 0
" " Lower Tugela	...	145	224	365	66	21	28	131	4	9,224 12 0
" " Umvoti	...	35	187	378	51	37	53	171	1	6,717 4 0
" " Weenen	...	61	95	130	23	8	15	189	...	8,545 12 0
" " Alexandra	...	153	160	262	38	17	27	108	...	4,651 10 0
" " Alfred	...	35	71	273	22	9	4	196	...	3,955 0 0
" " Upper Umkomazi	...	137	102	172	12	7	1	5	...	2,590 0 0
" " Ixopo	...	37	158	308	23	15	6	101	5	7,576 6 0
" " Umsinga	...	50	48	343	80	8	12	210	2	5,569 4 0
" " Tugela	...	26	30	77	6	1	9	...	...	...
A.N.L., Upper Tugela	...	37	116	186	28	6	15	...	...	...
" " Pagade's Location	...	68	140	213	30	14	16	...	1	...
" " Ipolela	...	73	269	205	38	17	21	...	1	...
" " Lower Tugela Location	...									
								1837		

REPORT OF THE SURVEOR-GENERAL FOR 1885.

Under the Land Regulations which came into force in 1880, one hundred and sixty persons made application for allotments, which were surveyed on their behalf. They embraced an area of nearly eighty-four thousand acres, and created a total liability on the part of the purchasers of nearly forty-three thousand pounds. The area added to that sold during the preceding four years made a total area of nearly 683,500 acres, which should yield ten annual instalments of thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds each.

On leaseholds, ten thousand two hundred acres were disposed of, at a rental of one penny per acre per annum. This brought up the total area in this form of tenure to five hundred and eighty-three thousand acres, the rents receivable being about four thousand four hundred pounds per annum.

Thirty-eight Town Lots were sold at a total sum of one thousand four hundred and fifty pounds, or one hundred and forty-five pounds per annum. The whole of the Town Lots disposed of under current regulations are thus brought up to three hundred and sixty, of the value of twelve thousand five hundred and sixty pounds, or twelve hundred and fifty-six pounds per annum.

The whole of the lands disposed of as above should yield to the Revenue—

Rural Lots sold	...	...	...	£37,750
Do. leased	...	...	...	4,450
Township Lots sold	...	...	...	1,256
				<hr/>
Total per annum	...	..	...	£43,456

This sum has not been received, although numerous demands have been made upon the persons in arrear, in addition to those that are made immediately before the date on which the various items fall due.

The sums outstanding are as follows:—

Rural Lots sold...	...	...	...	£22,649
Do. leased	...	...	...	3,926
Township Lots sold	...	...	...	1,018
				<hr/>
Total in arrear ...	...	...	...	£27,587

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S REPORT (*continued*).

The fact of so large a sum being unpaid is a clear indication of the depressed condition of colonial industries of every kind. The purchasers are aware of the risks of forfeiture which attend failures to make payment of the annual instalments as they fall due. They are also painfully aware of the fact that title cannot be secured until payment in full is made. To many this is attended with considerable inconvenience and loss, for the reason that it prolongs the compulsory, although more or less profitless occupation of a number of small lots which the issue of title would enable them to combine into the pastoral runs for which alone much of the land is adapted.

In the work of the Department rents have been apportioned in 181 cases, the redemption fees received being £1,026, and the sums have been accounted for to the various Magistrates in 151 cases, amounting to nearly £1,300. In 201 cases certificates of payment of rent have been issued for the special convenience of conveyancers. In 165 cases certified copies of diagrams, titles, and leases have been issued. Sub-divisions of private properties have been registered, requiring the examination of upwards of one thousand diagrams, upon which fees have been received of nearly £230. And in the official correspondence nearly 5,000 letters have been registered.

The work of the Commission upon the Drakensberg boundary of the Colony was brought to a satisfactory close without disturbing the boundary lines of any of the properties in this Colony, or in the Orange Free State, which remain as they were originally represented in their respective titles.

The Geodetic Survey of the Colony was discontinued, the officer in command having completed the triangulation, which now extends from the Umtamvuma on the south to the northern boundary beyond Newcastle. It was necessary to discontinue the subsidiary work as the officer conducting it was under orders to take part in the further prosecution of the primary work southward, from Griqualand East into Pondoland, British Kaffraria, and the Cape Colony.

P. C. SUTHERLAND,

Surveyor-General.

July 22nd, 1886.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL FOR 1885.

General Post Office, Natal,
July 2nd, 1886.

The Honourable
The COLONIAL SECRETARY.

I have the honour to submit the report of this Department for the year 1885.

1. I enclose the usual returns.
2. The total revenue was £26,483 19s. 2d., and the Expenditure £41,865 12s. 11d., leaving a balance against the Department of £15,381 13s. 9d. But taking into account the value of Government correspondence conveyed, and the value of the rents of Private Letter Boxes set apart for the use of Government Departments, this balance is reduced by a sum of £2,814 14s. 1d., making the actual balance against the Office £12,566 19s. 8d., as compared with £14,121 15s. 7d. for the previous year.
3. The use of postage stamps for cheques and receipts no doubt increased the sale of stamps to a certain extent, but it would be a very difficult matter to estimate with any degree of certainty the amount of this increase. I am of opinion, however, that it was only comparatively small.
4. The new Postal Law came into operation on the 1st of the year, enlarging the sphere of usefulness of the Department.
5. The Parcel Post, one of the principal advantages conferred by the new law, was used to a very fair extent, and the revenue derived from it would be almost entirely profit, as the cost of bringing it into operation and carrying it on was very slight indeed.
6. Post cards and newspaper wrappers introduced by the new law were not in great demand, the issues of the former only amounting to £131 13s. 4d, and of the latter to £107 11s. 8d.
7. There was a very appreciable increase in Money Order business over the previous year, the commission collected being £509 12s. 1d., as compared with £414 19s. 1d. Early in the year an arrangement was entered into with the authorities of the English Post Office in terms of which

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL (*continued*).

Money Order business is transacted with Foreign Countries with which the Colony has no Money Order Convention, and I am glad to say that this arrangement is apparently conferring very great convenience.

8. The revenue derived from the letting of Private Letter Boxes and Bags showed a very slight increase as compared with 1884.

9. A good many packets sent into the Colony from other countries were stopped in the offices at Maritzburg and Durban for the payment of Customs Duties on the articles they contained.

10. About £9,000 letters were returned to the writers through the Returned Letter Branch.

11. New Postal Conventions similar to that in existence between Natal and the Cape Colony, were entered into with the Orange Free State and Transvaal during the year, the letter rate of postage to and from those States being reduced thereby from 4d. to 2d. the half-ounce.

12. The contracts for the conveyance of mails by cart between Richmond Road and Richmond, Richmond and Umzimkulu, Umzimkulu and Harding, and Maritzburg and Greytown, were renewed until 1888.

13. The Durban Post Office was removed in October from the Court House buildings to larger and more convenient premises in the new Town Hall.

14. During the year new offices were established at Polela, Cleveland Hill, Noodsberg Road, and New Germany.

15. The opening of the railway line to Estcourt on the 21st of December enabled the Department to forward its mails by train up to that point, and to afford a daily service in lieu of a service three times a week.

J. CHADWICK,
Postmaster-General.

REPORT OF POSTMASTER—

DEBIT AND CREDIT

EXPENDITURE.	Amounts.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries	4,525 1 10	4,525 1 10
CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES—		
Horse Allowance, Postmaster Durban	25 0 0	911 0 9
Letter Stamps and Obliterating Ink	74 10 8	
Overtime Attendance sorting Seaborne Mails	132 12 0	
Extra Clerical Assistance	599 16 2	
Petty Expenses	79 1 11	
MAILS—		35,053 15 4
Contract, Castle Packets Company	7,400 0 0	
„ Union S.S. Company	7,400 0 0	
Private Ships, Letters sent by	23 0 8	
Landing and Shipping Mails	144 0 0	
Speed Premiums	11,318 15 0	
Inland Contracts	6,215 6 7	
Native Carriers, wages	1,567 5 4	
Rations and Clothing to Native Mail Carriers	861 9 9	
Mail Bags, Supply and Repair of	117 0 9	
Time and Signal Guns (proportion properly chargeable against G.P.O.)	6 17 3	
MISCELLANEOUS—		1,375 15 0
Ocean and other Postage	836 12 2	
Commission on Money Orders	99 3 9	41,865 12 11
Supply of Postage Stamps, &c.	439 19 1	
Total	

GENERAL (*continued*).

STATEMENT.

REVENUE.					Amounts.	Totals.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sale of Postage Stamps, Postage and Surcharges	...	...	...	...	...	25,395 1 2
FEES OF OFFICE—						
Private Box Rents	...	...	...	...	410 19 9	
„ Bag „	...	...	...	...	127 0 2	
Fees on Money Orders Issued	...	...	...	...	481 1 3	
Commission on Money Order Account	...	...	...	...	28 10 10	
						1,047 12 0
Sale of Government Property	...	...	...	...	12 19 9	
						12 19 9
Forfeited Money Orders	...	...	...	...	10 11 0	
						10 11 0
Sums Refunded to Treasury	...	...	...	...	17 15 3	
						17 15 3
Approximate Value of Official Correspondence] dealt with (£2,771 13s 1d.) and Rent, calculated at ^{£100/72} Ordinary Rate, of Boxes set apart for Government Departments (£43 1s. 0d.)	...	...	...	...	...	2,814 14 1
Balance against Department	...	...	...	...	...	12,566 19 8
Total	...	...	...	...	...	41,865 12 11

REPORT OF THE

RETURN, &c.—

POST OFFICES AT	Post Cards.	Circulars.	Parcels.	CORRESPONDENCE.						Registered Articles.
				Number of Articles.						
				Letters.		Papers.	Books.	Total.		
				Official.	Ordinary.					
Acton Homes ...	...	...	...	433	5,287	5,131	347	11,198	15
Addington ...	...	...	...	260	11,059	3,484	208	15,011	42
Albert ...	...	...	...	130	3,003	3,575	52	6,760	25
Avoca ...	...	...	...	...	5,425	1,803	170	7,398	14
Batstones ...	...	...	...	338	5,434	8,380	156	9,308	...
Beaumont ...	...	...	11	12	3,307	4,524	94	7,978	27
Bellair ...	104	...	52	52	9,637	12,047	277	22,169	7	
Biggarsberg ...	...	...	...	104	2,938	4,277	65	7,384	33
Blackburn ...	...	...	...	598	6,864	6,097	312	13,871	23
Bond's Drift ...	52	104	286	6,292	12,272	11,076	104	30,186	157	
Boston ...	...	...	39	364	5,486	10,777	507	17,173	73
Brickhill's ...	...	...	...	...	2,964	3,380	104	6,448	...
Byrnetown ...	...	...	...	182	2,873	4,966	52	8,073	44
Camperdown ...	...	...	...	...	364	...	...	364	61
Caversham ...	143	...	104	286	5,707	7,501	299	14,040	43	
Cleveland Hill ...	169	104	26	247	6,669	6,084	78	13,377	17	
Colenso ...	104	711	104	728	7,835	8,806	364	18,652	36	
Cundycleugh ...	...	...	...	52	711	1,005	52	1,820	...
Dargle ...	91	39	104	273	6,864	7,748	312	15,431	57	
Dew Drop ...	78	468	39	104	3,003	3,562	13	7,267	...	
De Waar ...	...	...	...	663	3,185	3,900	130	7,878	124
Duff's Road ...	104	...	13	325	7,267	5,174	143	13,026	9	
Carried forward...	845	1,426	778	11,443	118,157	118,297	3,839	254,812	812	

REPORT OF THE

RETURN, &c.

POST OFFICES AT	Post Cards.	Circulars.	Parcels.	CORRESPONDENCE.						Registered Articles.
				Number of Articles.						
				Letters.		Papers.	Books.	Total.		
				Official.	Ordinary.					
Brought forward...	845	1,426	778	11,443	118,157	118,297	3,839	254,812	812	
Dundee	247	962	52	741	12,012	14,755	923	29,692	17	
Durban	6,695	6,110	1,664	29,393	439,088	260,767	27,053	770,770	5,713	
East End, Durban ...	...	...	...	...	4,472	728	...	5,200	...
Edendale ... ..	...	...	...	...	3,965	702	91	4,758	16
Estcourt	611	923	338	4,550	62,530	56,147	6,838	131,937	617	
Foxhill ... ..	...	...	...	52	1,989	3,133	39	5,213	...
Glendale ... ..	...	...	...	13	1,157	1,638	13	2,821	4
Good Hope	17	...	...	104	2,583	1,959	35	4,698	45
Gourton	13	52	39	221	4,394	5,616	299	10,634	40	
Greytown	1,027	1,664	676	3,926	52,936	34,892	5,850	100,971	537	
Groutville	78	...	...	156	6,344	3,263	247	10,088	25
Harding's Post ...	...	...	...	...	4,108	156	...	4,264	..
Helpmakaar ... ..	...	...	...	1,196	9,438	3,536	313	14,483	240
Hermansberg ... ..	...	...	...	286	3,848	6,006	...	10,140	29
High Flats	65	52	104	195	4,459	5,174	130	10,179	19	
Hilton Road ... ..	...	13	...	65	1,339	2,171	52	3,640	...
Houdbosch Rand ...	...	...	...	637	8,008	10,569	247	19,461	14
Howick ... ..	...	...	...	2,171	25,935	23,114	2,171	53,391	81
Illovo ... ..	...	...	...	208	2,392	1,491	87	4,178	29
Indian Office, Durban	...	...	...	69	3,727	139	...	3,935	...
Ingagan	35	...	...	69	1,005	1,525	...	2,634	...
Carried forward...	9,633	11,202	3,651	55,495	773,886	555,678	48,227	1,457,899	8,238	

POSTMASTER-GENERAL (*continued*).(*Continued*).

MONEY ORDERS.				FEES OF OFFICE.					No. of Free Boxes and Bags.
Paid.		Issued.		Private.				Account of Money Orders.	
				Boxes.		Bags.			
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7 17 6	...
26	66 0 8	418	1,964 2 6	18 12 6	
2,947	8,734 8 8	4,133	12,127 9 4	126	132 6 0	15	23 9 0	173 19 9	
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137	353 13 7	522	1,251 0 9	4	6 8 8	15 15 0	
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95	241 5 6	331	614 7 9	9	17 17 0	8 4 3	
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...	3	4 18 0	...	
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3,205	9,395 8 5	5,404	15,957 0 4	126	132 6 0	38	63 13 2	216 11 6	
								6 Boxes	

REPORT OF THE

RETURN, &c.—

POST OFFICES AT	Post Cards.	Circulars.	Parcels.	CORRESPONDENCE.						Registered Articles.
				Number of Articles.						
				Letters.		Papers.	Books.	Total.		
				Official.	Ordinary.					
Brought forward...	9,633	11,202	3,651	55,495	773,886	555,678	48,227	1,457,899	8,238	
Isipingo	351	...	130	2,990	19,760	4,927	598	28,756	76	
Ixopo	936	6,760	1,092	5,044	41,444	56,836	5,174	117,286	250	
Izingolweni ...	...	...	...	104	2,600	2,236	...	4,940	19
Kearsney	52	...	13	403	5,941	5,460	273	12,142	...	
Ladysmith	3,666	3,432	1,053	6,604	55,172	73,450	4,836	148,213	1,040	
Land's End... ..	...	...	...	52	3,727	3,241	190	7,210	40
Lower Tugela ...	...	...	...	364	7,150	6,162	260	13,936	...
Mid Illovo ... ..	...	...	...	260	3,155	1,959	35	5,409	34
Mount Edgcombe...	121	34	...	763	9,897	6,361	537	17,713	17	
Mount Moreland ...	...	...	...	169	2,080	1,820	299	4,368	...
Mount Moriah ...	...	...	...	403	923	1,092	117	2,535	34
Musgrave Rd., Drbn.	104	35	35	156	20,557	6,968	1,005	28,860	35	
Newcastle	195	1,573	429	1,963	32,695	34,723	2,548	74,126	784	
New Germany ... ..	...	...	...	69	4,853	1,768	69	6,759	...
New Guelderland ...	143	...	65	1,144	8,723	7,176	403	17,654	53	
New Hanover ... ..	...	...	...	169	4,056	4,485	975	9,685	86
Noodsberg	87	...	87	572	5,980	4,576	156	11,458	69	
Noodsberg Road ...	...	...	...	130	2,431	2,964	65	5,590	...
Normandien ... ..	...	...	...	104	2,262	4,706	91	7,163	26
Nottingham ... ..	...	...	...	598	7,488	9,906	364	18,356	8
Pietermaritzburg ...	7,228	221	1,794	62,452	507,286	301,964	44,265	925,210	7,558	
Carried forward ...	22,516	23,257	8,349	140,006	1,522,056	1,098,458	110,487	2,925,268	18,367	

POSTMASTER-GENERAL (Continued).

(Continued).

MONEY ORDERS.				FEES OF OFFICE.								No. of Free Boxes and Bags.
Paid.		Issued.		Private.						Account of Money Orders.		
				Boxes.		Bags.						
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.					
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
3,205	9,395 8 5	5,404	15,957 0 4	126	132 6 0	38	63 13 2	216 11 6	6 Boxes			
...			
10	16 9 6	150	620 1 2	6 0 9	...			
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...			
190	725 7 10	564	1,341 13 3	8	11 7 6	16 9 0	...			
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105	258 14 2	555	1,948 3 3	14	14 12 3	4	4 11 0	24 17 3	4 Boxes			
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3,283	8,792 19 9	4,215	12,925 0 0	255	264 1 6	27	35 17 6	182 1 3	30 Boxes, 2 Bags.			
6,793	19,188 19 8	10,888	32,791 18 0	395	410 19 9	77	115 9 2	445 19 9	40 Boxes 2 Bags.			

REPORT OF THE

RETURN, &c.

POST OFFICES AT	Post Cards.	Circulars.	Parcels.	CORRESPONDENCE.						Registered Articles.
				Number of Articles.						
				Letters.		Papers.	Books.	Total.		
				Official.	Ordinary.					
Brought forward ...	22,516	23,257	8,349	140,006	1,522,056	1,098,458	110,487	2,925,268	18,367	
Pinetown	225	17	260	7,141	39,503	22,152	2,479	71,777	225	
Point	69	...	17	2,080	36,885	18,876	485	53,412	270	
Polela	260	65	143	637	4,433	5,148	416	11,102	36	
Port Shepstone ...	35	...	52	295	5,061	3,970	225	9,638	38	
Reit Vlei ... ..	...	...	...	351	6,669	8,242	728	15,990	101
Richmond	416	962	299	1,963	22,594	25,480	1,274	52,988	274	
Richmond Road ...	208	...	31	187	12,709	8,944	21	22,100	80	
Rorke's Drift ...	52	...	...	277	4,472	5,685	139	10,625	279
Russell St., Durban	...	...	...	...	7,575	2,739	52	10,366	...
Sevenoaks ... ..	...	...	...	...	214	268	...	482	35
Springfield	143	78	403	1,313	10,439	2,730	728	15,834	176	
Spring Grange ...	546	...	...	260	4,290	3,276	182	8,554	...
Spring Vale ... ..	...	...	65	78	3,068	2,925	442	6,578	51
Stafford's ... ..	...	...	...	156	4,905	5,859	555	11,475	24
Stanger	169	...	104	1,391	13,260	9,841	611	25,376	172	
Sunday's River Brid.	26	...	39	260	1,209	1,521	26	3,081	16	
Sydenham ... ..	...	...	...	260	7,211	7,280	139	14,890	26
Taylor's	69	...	35	35	3,085	2,548	87	5,859	11	
Thornville ... ..	...	...	...	78	2,639	4,537	26	7,280	2
Tongaat ... ..	...	...	...	312	16,835	13,091	351	30,589	138
Umgeni ... ..	...	...	...	884	13,121	13,381	156	27,542	83
Carried forward ...	24,734	24,379	9,797	157,764	1,742,238	1,266,951	119,809	3,345,806	20,404	

POSTMASTER-GENERAL (continued).

(Continued).

MONEY ORDERS.						FEES OF OFFICE.					No. of Free Boxes and Bags.								
Paid.			Issued.			Private.				Account of Money Orders.									
						Boxes.		Bags.											
No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.			Amount.							
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
6,793	19,188	19	8	10,888	32,791	18	0	395	410	19	9	77	115	9	2	445	19	9	40 Boxes 2 Bags.
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...
...
...	2	3	13	6
42	88	0	9	117	238	19	0	1	2	2	0	3	4	3	...
...	1	1	11	6
...
...
...
...
...
...	1	1	11	6
...
...
30	48	2	3	261	994	14	9	9	19	6	...
...
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...
6,865	19,325	2	8	11,246	34,025	11	9	395	410	19	9	82	124	7	8	459	3	6	40 Boxes 2 Bags.

REPORT OF THE

RETURN, &c.—

POST OFFICES AT	Post Cards.	Circulars.	Parcels.	CORRESPONDENCE.					
				Number of Articles.					Registered Articles.
				Letters.		Papers.	Books.	Total.	
				Official.	Ordinary.				
Brought forward...	24,734	24,379	9,797	157,764	1,742,233	1,266,951	119,809	3,345,806	20,404
Umhlali	247	195	117	1,053	12,155	8,424	507	22,698	135
Umkomas ... ..	...	...	...	364	3,978	3,497	39	7,878	10
Umpumulu ... ..	...	...	...	92	2,704	1,144	65	4,005	44
Umsinga ... ..	...	...	...	1,040	4,927	4,580	260	10,907	241
Umtwalumi... ..	...	...	...	225	1,439	797	35	2,496	...
Umzimkulu... ..	26	...	247	143	7,930	8,424	416	17,186	9
Umzinto	191	...	121	4,645	43,073	26,433	555	75,018	163
Upper Tongaat ...	...	...	...	25	1,521	806	39	2,392	1
Verulam	1,179	832	416	5,391	49,799	36,591	4,143	98,351	435
Weenen ... ..	...	...	...	247	2,366	2,535	52	5,200	49
Weston ... ..	...	...	...	741	13,871	18,291	390	33,293	75
Wilgefontein ...	...	13	...	78	1,053	2,054	221	3,419	1
Willow Grange ...	...	..	...	78	1,261	2,522	156	4,017	...
Woodside ... ..	...	91	52	91	2,275	1,976	156	4,641	20
York	17	52	35	312	4,368	8,285	191	13,260	58
Botha's Hill ...	26	52	13	87	1,394	1,298	35	2,905	46
Harding	52	...	468	2,028	11,492	11,960	936	26,936	133
Mount Prospect ...	...	...	...	84	1,348	2,176	134	3,742	19
New Leeds ... ..	...	...	...	...	104	98	...	202	17
Totals	26,472	25,614	11,266	174,721	1,909,298	1,409,042	127,939	3,684,352	21,860

POSTMASTER-GENERAL (continued).

(Continued).

MONEY ORDERS.				FEES OF OFFICE.							No. of Free Boxes and Bags.
Paid.		Issued.		Private.				Account of Money Orders.			
				Boxes.		Bags.					
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.				
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
6,865	19,325 2 8	11,246	34,025 11 9	395	410 19 9	82	124 7 8	459 3 6	40 Boxes. 2 Bags.		
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...	1	1 11 6		
20	59 6 8	281	1,648 19 2	14 7 3	...		
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9	34 12 9	105	180 0 2	2 14 3	...		
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139	408 16 6	149	301 15 11	4 1 6	...		
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17	73 6 0	21	67 10 9	1	1 1 0	0 14 9	...		
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7,050	19,901 4 7	11,822	36,223 17 11	395	410 19 9	84	127 0 2	481 1 3	40 Boxes, 2 Bags.		

REPORT OF THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON FOR 1885.

The Honourable

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report of the proceedings of my Department for the year 1885.

The Mounted Police have been visited daily for the inspection of remounts and cases of sickness. The horses, as a rule, have done well, and no serious outbreaks of disease have occurred since glanders prevailed amongst the Harding Detachment, and no case of that disease has been seen since those horses were destroyed. I have visited York twice to see cases of sickness there, and visited other detachments when passing through the places where they were stationed.

It is to be regretted that the Government has not established a farm where young horses, suitable for remounts, could be kept ready to mount men as required, and where animals suffering from injuries or illness could be turned out and kept for rest and treatment.

Few cases of sickness have occurred amongst the horses, mules, and cattle of the Colonial Engineer's Department. The latter are especially exposed to disease, being constantly on the main roads of the Colony, or on the Town Lands.

There was comparatively little sickness amongst horses generally last year, and I saw no case of horse-sickness until late in the winter, and the horses affected had just come from the Transvaal, where they must have contracted the disease.

Some mortality resulted from internal parasites (worms), much of which may have been prevented by feeding and judicious management during the winter.

Considerable losses were sustained in Umvoti County from the same disease that affected the Mounted Police horses when stationed at Kranskop. This affection appears to be allied to horse-sickness, as it involves the lungs, and shows other *post mortem* appearances common to the two

VETERINARY SURGEON'S REPORT' (*continued*).

affections, but it is less rapid in its development and results, as a rule (though in some instances death resulted very quickly), but many cases lingered for some time. It is remarkable, however, that every horse in the Police that showed any indications of this disease ultimately died of it. In a few instances they got better for a time, but afterwards gradually wasted away until they died.

The blood, serous exudation into the tissues, and the urine, swarmed with bacilli, but no medicine gave permanent relief. Some of the horses did not show signs of it until months after their removal from Kranskop, and the last case died about a year after their removal from that place.

One farmer whose horses ran in or near the location bordering on the Umvoti River, during the winter of 1884 lost about twenty (20) from this sickness; and lately some farmers at Noodsberg have sustained losses from what I believe to be the same thing.

Amongst cattle the losses from starvation and lungsickness have been severe, from the former especially. At this time there is no excuse for those who, having cattle, neglect to provide food for them in the winter. It is as much cruelty to animals as other things that would be considered so; and it must be remembered that these animals cannot wander at will all over the country as they would in a state of nature, but are controlled and kept within certain bounds and conditions by their owners, whose ideas of their responsibilities appear very vague.

Lungsickness has been very bad in many places in the Colony, and needs some more decided measures of prevention to be adopted, and more attention paid to it than has hitherto been the case. In many instances where inoculation was resorted to, great difficulty was experienced in getting it to take, and, in most cases, it was very mild in its effect.

I learnt—but too late to see any cases—that the “Fluke” prevailed amongst cattle near the Drakensberg. I hope on another occasion, if it still continues, to enquire into and report upon it.

I have just been informed that “Husk” or “Hoose” has broken out amongst some calves near Maritzburg. This affection is the result of the presence in the bronchial tubes of enormous numbers of a small worm termed “*Filaria Bronchialis*” or “*Strongylus Micrurus*.” It gives rise to a husky cough, leading on to emaciation and death.

It is to be regretted that the loss of imported cattle has been so great during the last year or two; this is almost entirely due to feeding them with cut grass, or turning them out to graze, by which means the diseases peculiar to this country are conveyed to them, and to which they are remarkably susceptible. In treating these cases I have been successful with antiseptic agents, but

VETERINARY SURGEON'S REPORT (*continued*).

the closest observation is necessary to contend with the changes in the disease, supplemented with very careful nursing.

In the early part of the year there were great losses amongst sheep, from what was commonly known to the farmers as "Hair-worms" or "Wire-worms," but which are known to helminthologists as the "*Strongylus Contortus*," from the spiral rings round the body of the parasite. They are found in enormous numbers in the fourth or true digestive stomach, whose functions they impair, leading to loss of condition and death. Most animals so affected had Tape-worms, also "*Tœnia Hamata*," which further contributed to the great losses that resulted, and which were not confined to Natal but included the Free State and Transvaal also. A report on this subject was published for general information.

The Scab Law continues to work satisfactorily as a whole, and, with very few exceptions, the farmers are in favour of it; but there are numerous defects in it which detract from its efficacy, and neutralise the efforts of the Inspectors. The winter season always spreads this disease, owing to the sheep straying, and one unclean flock will infect a whole district by this means. It is much to be desired that this Law should be amended, and that its operations should be extended to the boundaries of the Colony.

The following are the returns of the Sheep Inspectors for the year:—

RETURNS OF SHEEP INSPECTORS TO 30TH JUNE.

Ward or Division.		Infected.	Clean.	Total.
Ward 2, 3, and part of 4, Pietermaritzburg	...	4,450	61,066	65,516
„ 1, 6 „ 4, „	...	4,600	23,985	28,585
„ 1, 2, and 3, Unvoti	... ..	2,120	47,162	49,282
„ 4 and 5 „	... ..	6,510	55,940	62,450
„ 1 and 2, Weenen	... ..	267	18,996	19,263
„ 3, „	... ..	1,223	50,081	51,304
Umkomanzi Division	... ..	830	12,060	12,890
Ixopo „	... ..	3,758	38,609	42,367
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		23,758	307,899	331,657

Return of sheep that have crossed the Tugela, and been dipped and passed by the Inspector at Colenso, between the 1st January and the 30th of June

Ditto, for corresponding period of last year

VETERINARY SURGEON'S REPORT (*continued*).

RETURNS TO 31ST DECEMBER.

Ward or Division.		Infected.	Clean.	Total.
Ward 2, 3, and part of 4, Pietermaritzburg	...	1,425	55,055	56,480
„ 1, 6, „ 4, „	...	2,700	28,991	31,691
„ 1, 2, 3, Umvoti	... ..	10,678	40,106	50,784
„ 4 and 5 „	... ..	*16,355	46,106	62,461
„ 1 and 2, Weenen	... ..	...	20,490	20,490
„ 3, „	... ..	3,602	58,815	62,417
Umkomanzi Division	... ..	...	15,756	15,756
Ixopo „	... ..	1,960	39,154	41,114
		36,720	304,473	341,193

Return of sheep that have crossed the Tugela and been dipped and passed by the Inspector at Colenso between the 1st July and 31st December	...	...	...	11,566
Ditto for corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	12,647

About six months ago I obtained a goat supposed to be suffering from the scab disease, and certainly its skin was in a condition that would lead anyone to believe so; I have made repeated examinations, however, and have never succeeded in finding any acari, and, although the animal has never been dressed, nor received medicine of any kind, its skin is quite healthy, and it is thriving; and I have come to the conclusion that poverty is the primary cause of this condition, and that it is really an eruption, which an occasional washing with soap and water—or carbolic sheep wash if preferred—with good food, would soon cure. Nothing has been done to the goat but washing him—on one occasion only—with soap and water, which my coolie servant did without my instructions, and I was too late to prevent. I hope to make further observations on similar cases during the current year.

On two occasions, after an interval of some weeks, I have administered to this goat, a grub found on the grass, termed by the Kafirs “U hamba ka hlawana” which is supposed to cause the death of an animal that eats it. Of course it is only a superstitious fancy, and the best way of combating it, is to demonstrate its harmlessness.

The very scanty opportunities that I have had of enquiring into the diseases of stock during the past year have impressed on me more forcibly than ever the disastrous results of the want of

* The Inspector reports that of this number 8,258 are really clean, but their licenses not having expired they had to be included in his return. This applies also to other returns.

VETERINARY SURGEON'S REPORT (*continued*).

care and management in the winter. Most animals can stand dry cold very well, if properly fed, but none can be expected to even exist without an adequate supply of nutritious food, much less thrive, or resist disease, or bear up against the cold rains at the end of winter and beginning of spring. There is no very great difficulty in providing food on any farm; mealies, and hay—such as it is—especially; and what is wanted, is intelligence and system in preparing and apportioning the supply to the various kinds of stock. Sheep thrive admirably on whole mealies, which are easily given to them, with most beneficial results in several respects; not the least is the improvement in the quantity and quality of the wool, points which the South African farmers need to pay the closest attention to, if they are to hold their own with the farmers on the richer pastures of South America and Australia. It is not difficult to conceive the various ways in which this grain can be utilised with advantage for other animals; and the preparation of ensilage, growth of roots, and other crops for combination with it, commends itself to everyone.

It is thought by many that it would pay better to keep less stock on some farms than is at present kept, but what was retained should be of better quality, and fed and looked after instead of being left to do the best they can in the veldt during the winter. This particularly applies to horses, for it is common to see a lot of weedy mares that can only raise indifferent colts at the best, eating the grass, and occupying the room and attention that really useful animals would occupy, with more profit, and infinitely more credit to the owner, if assisted with food and shelter in the winter.

Not the least of the injurious results of the starvation of animals in the winter is the greater susceptibility they have to the effects of internal and external parasites. This has been brought prominently under my notice by enquiries into the losses of both horses and sheep, which were found full of parasites of several kinds, whose injurious effects resulted in the deaths of their hosts. This, however, would have been either entirely prevented, or at any rate minimised, by proper feeding during the winter, together with an allowance of salt; as it is, more reliance is placed on the administration of medicine, whether it be only enough to cover the point of a knife, or a bucketful, than on feeding and measures of prevention.

I was much amused some time ago by a correspondent describing the condition of animals dying of starvation, and adding that the Boers said it was from poverty, and then asking "If I would tell what medicines to give for that sickness." It is of course impossible to lay down a hard and fast system to be followed by rule of thumb, but when men with some pretensions to education, like the one referred to, fail to grasp the situation and adapt themselves to circumstances, it seems almost useless to attempt to teach them anything. On the other hand, it is very gratifying and encouraging to find many who are making steady advances, and growing roots and other crops for the winter, provide shelter for the stock, and fence in the land, to the benefit of themselves and the community generally.

VETERINARY SURGEON'S REPORT (*continued*).

I desire to note again the value of fencing in preventing the extension of disease, and the Colony is to be congratulated on the extent of land already enclosed, and the steady progress which continues in this direction. Some progress is observed also in the planting of trees; the value of shade for all kinds of stock, especially in sickness, and the benefit of protection from cold winds, &c., commends itself to everyone.

At present stock-farming is the most valuable industry in this country, and it is likely to continue so for a long time; and I trust that the Legislature and all classes of the community will unite in doing all that can be done to develop, protect, and further its interests in every way for good.

Appended is the return furnished by the Inspector of imported cattle, &c.

S. WILTSHIRE,

Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

Maritzburg, 8th February, 1886.

VETERINARY SURGEON'S REPORT (con.)

RETURN OF CATTLE, SHEEP, AND GOATS,

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	WHERE FROM.	SHEEP.			GOATS.		
			Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers
1885.								
January 8 ...	Melrose ...	Capetown ...	...	...	...	...	..	...
" 16 ...	Danube ...	" ...	6	...	...	...	...	...
" " ...	" ...	"
" 26 ...	Dabulamanzi ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February 4 ...	Melrose ...	London ...	3	...	...	...	...	...
" 14 ...	Danube ...	Capetown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 21 ...	Taymouth Castle ...	Hamburg ...	12	2	...	...	...	...
March 4 ...	Melrose ...	Port Elizabeth ...	...	...	...	6	...	...
" 17 ...	Taymouth Castle ...	Capetown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April 2 ...	Melrose ...	" ...	4	...	...	...	...	...
" " ...	" ...	"
" 22 ...	Asiatic ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 28 ...	Melrose ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " ...	" ...	" ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
May 15 ...	Taymouth Castle ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " ...	" ...	"
" 28 ...	Melrose ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " ...	" ...	"
" " ...	" ...	"
" " ...	" ...	"
" " ...	" ...	"
June 3 ...	Danube ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 18 ...	Asiatic ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 27 ...	Melrose ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 29 ...	Lion ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July 1 ...	Danube ...	Port Grosvenor ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" 9 ...	Nyanza ...	Holland ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 22 ...	Dunkeld ...	Madagascar ...	...	...	5	...	...	1
August 12 ...	Umtata ...	Capetown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 13 ...	Asiatic ...	England... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " ...	" ...	Capetown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September 9 ...	Limpopo ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 10 ...	Asiatic ...	England ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 24 ...	Danube ...	Capetown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " ...	" ...	Algoa Bay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October 5 ...	Dunkeld ...	Capetown ...	4	5	...	...	...	...
" 8 ...	Asiatic ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 17 ...	Welcombe ...	Port Elizabeth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 31 ...	Melrose ...	Mauritius ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
" " ...	" ...	Capetown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " ...	" ...	"
November 18 ...	Danube ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December 11 ...	Florence ...	England ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 16 ...	Danube ...	Capetown ...	3	...	...	...	...	...
" 31 ...	" ...	" ...	3	...	...	...	...	...
" " ...	" ...	" ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
" " ...	Umtata ...	England ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
			38	9	5	8	2	1

BY SEA, IMPORTED INTO NATAL DURING THE YEAR 1885.

CATTLE.				IMPORTERS.	No. of Certificate.	REMARKS.
Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Oxen.			
1	1	...	...	J. Rose ...	80	
...	...	...	...	C. W. Haverman ...		
...	1	1	...	T. Poynton ...	81	
...	1	...	...	Pechey Bros. ...		
...	...	...	...	C. A. S. Yonge ...	82	Southdown.
1	...	...	...	Henry Griffin ...	83	
...	...	...	...	C. Wolder & Co. ...	84	
...	...	...	...	Grice & Co. ...	85	
...	1	...	...	Offy Shepstone ...	86	Cape breed.
1	1	1	...	Risley ...	87	
...	...	...	...	Findlay ...		
...	1	...	...	Reid ...	88	Merinos.
...	3	...	...	Hugh Parker ...		
...	1	1	...	C. Butler ...	89	
1	3	...	...	Parker, Wood & Co. ...	90	Angora.
...	...	...	...	S. Butcher ...		
...	2	2	...	Pechey Bros. ...		
...	1	1	...	Reid ...	91	
...	1	...	...	Parker, Wood & Co. ...		
...	1	...	...	Barker ...		
...	2	...	...	Shepstone ...		
...	1	1	...	Tonnesson ...	92	
...	1	1	...	McDonald ...		
...	1	1	...	Wood ...		
1	...	...	...	Beningfield ...	93	
...	1	1	...	F. Reid ...		
...	1	1	...	Raw ...	94	
1	6	6	...	T. Greenshields ...	95	
...	...	...	2	Henderson & Co. ...	96	Pondo breed.
1	...	...	...	Ente ...	97	
...	...	...	...	Captain Milne ...	98	Native breed.
...	3	...	...	McNair ...	99	
1	...	...	...	Steel, Murray & Co. ...	100	Hereford.
...	1	1	...	Arbuckle ...		
1	...	...	...	Reid ...	101	
2	...	...	...	Sir J. Swinburne ...	102	To go to the Tatin.
...	1	2	...	Reid ...		
2	...	...	...	C. A. Woodroffe ...	103	
...	...	...	...	C. Wolder & Co. ...	104	
...	1	1	...	Raw ...	105	
...	4	...	...	R. Beningfield ...		
2	...	...	...	Nell ...	106	
...	...	...	...	J. Harcombe ...	107	
...	4	4	...	Reid ...		
...	1	1	...	Arbuckle ...	108	
...	1	...	...	R. Beningfield ...		
1	...	...	...	Slatter ...	109	Devonshire.
...	...	...	...	A. R. Borrill ...	110	Merino.
...	...	...	...	B. Nel & Co. ...		Do.
...	...	...	...	James Morton ...	111	Do.
...	...	...	...	Peel & Co. ...	112	From Boulogne to Standerton.
16	47	26	2			

G. C. CATO, Inspector of Imported Cattle.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, NATAL OBSERVATORY, 1885.

The Observatory,
February 1st, 1886.

THE HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting, for the information of His Excellency, the following Report upon the Natal Observatory :—

The Report deals with the work for the year 1885.

During the year the staff consisted of—

Edmund Neison, Government Astronomer.

John Grant, Astronomical Assistant.

Henry Chard, Meteorological Recorder.

In the early part of the year it was found possible to make arrangements by which the services of four ladies were obtained during each morning as Astronomical Computers; and owing to their zealous work during the year the Observatory has been able to carry out a great mass of difficult calculation.

THE BUILDINGS.

The Observatory buildings have remained in good repair throughout the year.

The dome of the Equatorial Room, and the roof of the Transit Room and Verandahs require repainting; most of the exterior wood work would also benefit by repainting and revarnishing.

During the year it was found necessary to partially harden the floor of the Verandah by applying a well-rammed coating of ant-earth. This is merely a temporary measure; it will be necessary to replace this by a proper concrete floor, both as a preventative against dust, so dangerous to the delicate instruments, and as a safeguard from the ravages of the white ants.

At present there is no proper accommodation for the staff of Computers daily at work at the Observatory, for the room beneath the Dome only affords space for two workers, so that much of the heavy mass of calculation has to be done in the open air, under the partial shelter of one of the Verandahs. A proper computing room ought to be provided at once; as for the next three years, at least, the number of computers cannot be decreased if the work already entrusted to the Observatory is to be successfully carried out, comprising, as it does, the entire reduction of the Natal Tidal Records, in addition to the heavy Astronomical calculations.

What is required is a light, cool room, constructed like the Verandah and Transit Rooms, of wood and painted canvas. Its cost would not be large.

OBSERVATORY (*continued*).

THE ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS.

These remain practically unchanged from last year, the principal ones being the eight-inch Equatorial Refractor, by Howard Grubb; the three-inch Transit Instrument by Troughton & Simms, and the Sidereal Clock, No. 1,915, by Dent.

THE EQUATORIAL.

This instrument remains in good order. It will require re-cleaning towards the end of the year. The new micrometer, which is being constructed by Messrs. Grubb has not yet been completed, and will require a portion of the Equatorial being sent to England for purposes of proper adjustment. This will be done in the course of the present year. The Equatorial will then admit of being used for a far larger number of investigations than could now be undertaken.

THE TRANSIT INSTRUMENT.

This instrument remains in good order and continues as steady as before, the instrumental correction remaining small and constant. The ordinary lamps remain in general use, as the arrangements for replacing them by electrical lamps have not yet been completed. The Collimator for this instrument has not yet been commenced, its construction having been delayed by the illness of the Astronomer.

THE SIDEREAL CLOCK.

This continues to show a steady rate. The alterations at the Observatory have, as anticipated, changed its rate.

THE CHRONOMETERS.

The mean time Chronometer Poole, No. 1,407, still serves for sending the time signal over the Colony. It has continued to show a steady rate throughout the year, and is well adapted for its present purpose. The Sidereal Chronometer, Dent No. 2,322, continues to show a large unsteady rate, which renders it of little use. It is proposed to send it to England to its makers for re-adjustment.

The Observatory has also had on loan, throughout the year, the Chronometer Frodsham, No. 1,888, an excellent one, with a small constant rate. It is kept to Greenwich time, and used in the Equatorial Room. Since September there has been at the Observatory the Chronometer Frodsham, No. 2,662, belonging to George Kilgour, Esq.

THE METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

These have been regularly read twice daily throughout the year. They comprise the following :—

BAROMETERS.

No. 1.—Negretti and Zambra's No. 1,371. Fortin's pattern reads in inches. Thermometer requires the index correction $+0.47$ Fahr.

OBSERVATORY (*continued*).

No. 2.—Negretti and Zambra's No. 1,410. Fortin's pattern. Reads in millimetres; Thermometer requires the index correction $+0^{\circ}.57$ Fahr.

No. 3.—Negretti and Zambra's No. 10,865. Aneroid. Reads in inches. A comparison of its readings with those of the Standard Barometer shows that it requires the application of a correction varying inversely as the temperature in order to obtain correct result.

If the temperature in Fahrenheit degrees be denoted by $70^{\circ}+x$, the correction will be $= -0.078$ inches $+ 0.005x - 0.005 \left(\frac{x}{10}\right)^2$.

This correction has been tabulated, and will be applied to every reading in 1886.

The Barometers are all kept in the Meteorological House at a height of 250 feet above the sea. The readings are reduced to 0 Centigrade (32° Fahrenheit) and the sea level.

The Observatory is still without a self-registering Barometer.

THE THERMOMETERS.

Standard. Negretti and Zambra's No. 49,500. This is placed in the Meteorological House, and kept as the standard by which to check the readings of the other Thermometers. As verified by melting ice it requires no index correction.

Negretti and Zambra's No. 49,498 is placed on the south side of the Meteorological House, and is employed for reading the actual temperature of the air in shade. An index correction of $-0^{\circ}.10$ Fahr. is applied to each reading.

Maximum. Both on the divided column principle.

Negretti and Zambra's No. 52,071. Placed on the south side of the Meteorological House.

Negretti and Zambra's No. 51,520. This is placed on the trestle carrying the Sunshine Recorder at a height of three and a half feet from the ground, and protected from the direct rays of the sun by a light wooden screen. It gives the temperature of the air as warmed by contact with the hot ground, or the actual normal temperature of the air in the open.

A comparison of the reading of these two maximum Thermometers indicate that they read very nearly alike for temperature below 65° Fahr., but that for temperature above this the second Thermometer reads higher than the first by, approximately, $+0^{\circ}.18$ Fahr. for each degree that the Thermometer exceeds 62° Fahr.

Minimum. With glass index.

Negretti and Zambra's No. 52,518. This is placed close to the corresponding Maximum Thermometer on the south side of the Meteorological House, and gives the lowest temperature obtained by the air when sheltered from direct radiation. An index correction of $+0^{\circ}.51$ has been applied to each reading.

Negretti and Zambra's No. 52,434. This is placed on the Sunshine Recorder Trestle close to the corresponding Maximum Thermometer. It indicates the actual reading of the air in the open

OBSERVATORY (*continued*).

when exposed to the cooling effect of the ground, cooled by unchecked radiation. An index correction of $+0.59^{\circ}$ Fahr. has been applied to each reading.

A comparison has been made of the reading of these two instruments, one showing the actual temperature of the air in the open country, and the other the temperature when more or less effectually sheltered from the effects of direct radiation of heat. The former reads nearly 2° below the latter; but the difference is somewhat variable, being greatest on calm clear nights, when it frequently exceeds 4° Fahr.

Wet and Dry. Usual pattern.

Negretti and Zambra's No. 42,986-7. Placed on the south-west of the Observatory under the Verandah. The difference between the reading of the two bulbs requires the correction $+0.34$ Fahr.

Negretti and Zambra's No. 42,974-5. Placed on the south side of the Meteorological House. A correction of $+0.11$ Fahr. is applied to the difference in the readings of the two bulbs.

Transit Room Thermometer. Ordinary pattern.

Used for Astronomical observations. Requires an index correction of -0.31 Fahr. to reduce it to the readings of the Standard Thermometer.

SUNSHINE RECORDER.

This is one of Campbell's patterns, and is placed on an open trestle-work stand, ninety feet to the north-east of the Observatory, at an elevation of nine feet above the ground. It is protected from the rain by a glass cover.

RAIN GAUGES.

These are of the ordinary pattern, and eight inches in diameter. They are placed as follows:
No. 1. In a shallow brick pit, so that its rim is six inches above the ground.

No. 2. On a low trestle-work stand, so that its rim is three feet six inches above the ground.

No. 3. On an elevated wooden trestle, so that its rim is eight feet six inches above the ground.

They are all placed on the open grass lawn on the north-east of the Observatory, and at distances of from ninety feet to one hundred and ten feet from the building.

WIND VANE.

This is placed sixty feet to the south of the Observatory, at a distance of fourteen feet from the ground. The position of the Observatory, on the eastern slope of a long range of hills, is not favourable for registering the absolutely true direction of the wind.

THE WORK OF THE OBSERVATORY.

The work of the Observatory during the past year has been seriously crippled by two unforeseen circumstances.

OBSERVATORY (*continued*).

Firstly, during the early part of the year, by the proposed change in the constitution of the Observatory, which rendered it essential to suspend the undertaking of any extended series of observations until the future status of the Institution had been placed on a definite footing. This has now been done.

Secondly, by the prolonged serious illness of its head, which compelled the entire suspension of all but mere routine time observation, from the middle of July till near the end of the year.

THE EQUATORIAL.

Little systematic work was done during the year with the Equatorial. The new micrometer for it has not yet been completed. It will be necessary to send a portion of the eyepiece end to Europe to enable the new micrometer to be adapted to it, and to permit the instrument being furnished with a Barlow lens for use with the Mertz Polarisius Solar Eyepiece.

THE TRANSIT INSTRUMENT

Has been principally employed for routine work. The number of observations made with it are—

Transits of Stars	...	...	...	...	...	=544
Transits of the Sun	...	...	...	...	...	= 4
Transits of the Moon's Limb	...	...	...	...	...	= 11
Transits of the Crater Murchison A	...	...	...	...	...	= 9
Transits of the Moon's Diameter	...	...	...	...	...	= 2
Zenith Star Observations for Latitude	...	...	...	...	...	=136

The clock star places are mainly derived from Newcomb's *Catalogue of 1,098 Standard Clock and Zodiacal Stars* (Washington 1878).

LUNAR OBSERVATIONS.

During the year the observations of the lunar crater Murchison A, were brought to a close, after one hundred and nine observations had been obtained. It now remains to compare these observations with the lunar theory, and to deduce the necessary corrections to the elements of the three bodies involved—the Moon, Sun, and Earth. It is hoped that a new value of the Solar parallax, equal to any yet obtained, will be furnished by these observations, and thus serve as an important contribution to the determination of the exact distance of the Sun.

The results obtained at this Observatory will have to be combined with the corresponding results obtained at the Arkley Observatory, England. These latter have only been in part reduced.

LUNAR THEORY.

During the year the Royal Astronomical Society have published the first of the mathematical investigations completed at the Natal Observatory. It is entitled, "On the Corrections required by Hansen's 'Tables de la Lune.'" (Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society, volume XLVIII., 1885.)

OBSERVATORY (*continued*).

This Memoir affords the data for very materially reducing the error in the places of the Moon derived from Hansen's Lunar Tables. This is effected in a satisfactory manner, by an elaborate discussion of over one thousand five hundred complete observations of the Moon. From this investigation corrections were derived for a number of the arbitrary values assumed by Hansen for certain of his co-efficients, which can only be calculated with difficulty; and the tables were rendered more complete by supplementing them by values, derived from these observations, of a number of new co-efficients omitted by Hansen under the impression that they were too small to be of any importance.

The second of the Memoirs to be completed at the Observatory is the mathematical investigation of the theory of the terms of long period in the expression for the Moon's longitude produced by the disturbing action of the planets. The completion of this has been materially delayed, however, by illness.

The third of these Memoirs comprises the actual calculation from theory of every term of long period exceeding in maximum value one-tenth of a second. It is already far advanced.

Before, however, either of these can be actually completed for publication, it will be necessary to consult a number of the original memoirs by Poisson, Hansen, and Delaunay, to be found in the Library of the Royal Astronomical Society.

ZENITH STAR OBSERVATIONS.

During the year a number of observations were obtained. It is proposed to determine the latitude of the Observatory with the greatest care, as one of the primary points of the great geodetic triangulation of South Africa. Forty pairs of stars have been selected for this purpose, mostly differing in zenith distances by not more than three or four minutes. It is proposed to obtain, if possible, fifteen observations of each pair in each of the years 1886 and 1887.

FUNDAMENTAL DECLINATIONS.

With the view of better connecting the fundamental declinations of the star catalogue of the Northern and Southern Observatories, arrangements have been made for comparing, by Talcott's method, the zenith distances of a number of southern circumpolar stars with suitable placed northern stars of corresponding zenith distances. As far as possible, every southern star will be observed, both above and below the pole. A list of thirty-two pairs of stars have been prepared for this purpose.

LONGITUDE OF THE OBSERVATORY.

During the year the new triangulation connecting the old and new position of the Transit Instrument at Durban has been completed by Capt. Morris, R.E., chief of the Natal Trigonometrical Survey. It gives as the longitude of the Natal Observatory—

2h., 4m., 1.180s. East of Greenwich.

That previously adopted from the triangulation of Messrs. Jenkyn's and Robarts was—

2h., 4m., 1.183s. East of Greenwich.

OBSERVATORY (*continued*).

These two results are to all intents identical.

The position of the Lighthouse on the Bluff has been determined to be as follows—

Longitude—2h., 4m., 14.76s. East of Greenwich.

Latitude—29°, 52', 25.10" South.

This differs materially from that ordinarily assigned to it.

TIME SIGNALS.

The system of Time Signals which has been established over the Colony, has been carried out unchanged during the year, and the signal has been regularly sent every day at one o'clock Durban Observatory Mean Time.

The Observatory is still without a proper Mean Time Clock for automatically sending the Time Signals.

TIDAL OBSERVATIONS.

The reduction of the Tidal Observations of Durban for the Natal Harbour Board was commenced in March, 1885, the method adopted being in accordance with the wish of the Indian Government, that devised by the British Association Committee, and described in the Report presented to the Association in 1883 by Professor George Darwin, F.R.S.

The complete reduction of one year's Tidal Observations by this method consists in the elaborate analyses of nine thousand measurements of the height of the tide, and requires the complete filling of some three hundred and sixty schedules, each consisting of over seven thousand figures. Every step is performed independently in duplicate, and very carefully checked before the next step is taken. The final mathematical work is done in triplicate.

One year's Tidal Observations have been already completely reduced, namely, from March 1st, 1884, to March 1st, 1885. The results obtained, besides their practical utility, possess high scientific interest, all the more so as they form the only tidal results with which to compare the great series of tidal investigation being carried on by the Indian Government.

The second year's observations, from April, 1885, to April, 1886, is now in course of reduction, and it is intended to supplement them by the reduction of a third year, from May, 1886, to May, 1887.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

These have been regularly continued throughout the year. The instruments are read twice daily, one at 9 a.m., and one at 3 p.m. At 8 a.m. Cape Mean Time the Standard Barometer (No. 1371), its Thermometer, and the Standard Thermometer (No. 49,498), are read for transmission to the Cape Meteorological Commission. In return, readings at 8 a.m. Cape Mean Time, of the

OBSERVATORY (*continued*).

Barometer, Thermometer, and Direction and Force of the Wind are daily communicated to the Natal Observatory from the following places—

Clanwilliam.
 Royal Observatory, Capetown.
 Cape Point.
 Cape L'Agulhas.
 Worcester.
 Mossel Bay.
 Cape St. Francis.
 Port Elizabeth.
 Port Alfred.
 East London.

Up to the present it has not been found possible to extend this system to the East Coast Ports, such as Delagoa Bay, Quilimane, &c.

The system of Inland Weather Reports inaugurated in 1884 has been maintained unaltered throughout the past year, and has led to usual results. The Report from each station consists of—the direction and force of the wind and the state of the sky at 9 a.m., and the approximate amount of rain which may have fallen, and the line of maximum intensity of any thunderstorm which may have occurred since the previous morning report. The stations are :—

In Natal.	Beyond.
Durban.	Harrismith.
Richmond	Winburg.
Ixopo.	Bloemfontein.
Maritzburg.	Kimberley.
Estcourt.	Kronstadt.
Ladysmith.	Pretoria.
Newcastle.	

With the exception of Kimberley, it has not yet been found possible to obtain such daily reports from stations in the Cape Colony, although without them it is very difficult to interpret the meaning of the purely Coast Weather Return.

It is very desirable that these Weather Reports should be made generally known, as might be well done by their daily publication in the Natal papers. At present the Coast Weather Reports are daily published in the Durban papers. The more important Inland Returns are not so much made known. There would be no difficulty, however, in the entire Returns being furnished by the Durban and Maritzburg Telegraph Office to such of the papers desirous of publishing them.

If the year be supposed divided into a summer half consisting of the months September to February, and a winter half consisting of the months March to August, the following table gives

OBSERVATORY (*continued*).

the number of rain storms and thunder storms occurring in different portions of South Africa from which returns are received :—

Stations.	RAINSTORMS.			THUNDERSTORMS.		
	Summer.	Winter.	Year.	Summer.	Winter.	Year.
Durban	47	16	63	27	8	35
Richmond	41	13	54	13	3	16
Ixopo	74	21	95	30	5	35
Maritzburg	65	18	83	28	5	33
Estcourt	59	18	77	21	4	25
Ladysmith	22*	9	31*	75	9	84
Newcastle	69	17	86	51	4	55
Harrismith	18	17	35	30	5	35
Winburg	32	17	49	10	4	14
Bloemfontein	23	6	29	18	6	24
Kimberley	6	0	6	5	0	5
Kronstadt	17	18	35	10	8	18
Pretoria	36	10	46	24	5	29

* The result for Ladysmith is probably exclusive of rain falling during a thunderstorm ; the others are not.

These results do not pretend to be otherwise than approximation. In Durban rainfall of less than a tenth of an inch have been neglected, and probably this is more or less completely the case at the other stations. The result shows clearly that whereas the actual rainfall is greater at the Coast, showers are pretty equally distributed over the entire Colony of Natal. The Thunderstorms are most frequent in the Ladysmith and Newcastle districts, and die away as they approach the Coast. Beyond the Berg, although they are very severe, the thunderstorms seem to be less frequent.

Altogether, the year seems to have been exceptionally free from severe thunderstorms, most of those recorded in Durban have not crossed the valley of the Bay, but have passed along the hills or out to sea. In general they have been distant.

The thunderstorms approaching Durban are mostly of cyclonic character. Usually they descend the Umlaas Valley and pass out to sea along the Bluff, or else come down the valley of the Umgeni and cross Victoria County along the spurs and ridges of the Inanda Hills. The storms most frequently approach from the south-west, and of these, those coming up against a north-east wind usually pass down the Umgeni Valley, occasionally following the Berea ridge, and those coming up with a south-west wind usually pass over along the Bluff. The very heavy thunderstorms which sometimes come up from the north-east, bring generally little rain and are accompanied by north-east or easterly winds. All these characters strongly indicate the cyclonic nature of these storms.

The total rainfall for the year amounted to 34.48 inches on 117 days in Durban. This is as much as 7.27 inches beneath the average of the last twelve years and more than 10.12 inches below the rainfall of last year. Throughout the Colony the rainfall seems to have been below the

OBSERVATORY (*continued*).

average, though somewhat more generally distributed over the summer months. In the totals given above there have not been included the fall on days on which slight showers fell, amounting to not more than one-two-hundredth part of an inch in any day. The total amount of moisture actually falling on the surface, including not only these slight summer showers, but also the heavy winter dews, amounted in Durban probably, to about 36 inches.

GENERAL.

It has been found necessary, owing to the delay introduced by severe illness, to postpone till next year the contemplated publication of some of the Astronomical Results obtained at the Observatory.

The Appendix accompanying the present Report contains the full details of the different Meteorological Observations made during the year.

All the observations, both Astronomical and Meteorological, have been properly reduced and tabulated up to the end of 1885, and in no case has the work been allowed to remain in arrears.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

E. NEISON,

Government Astronomer.

METEOROLOGICAL APPENDIX.

The following Schedules give :—

- 1st.—The daily readings of the Standard Barometer (No. 1,371) after being properly reduced to sea level, and 32° Fahr. at 9h. a.m. and 3h. p.m.
- 2nd.—The daily readings of the Standard Thermometer (No. 49,498) after properly correcting them for index error, at both 9h. a.m. and 3h. p.m.
- 3rd.—The maximum temperature during the day as shown by the Maximum Thermometer (No. 51,530), and the minimum temperature during the preceding night as shown by the Minimum Thermometer (No. 52,371), both after proper correction being applied for index error.
- 4th.—The amount of moisture as grains of water per cubic foot of air, being the mean of both readings of both instruments.
- 5th.—The rainfall as shown by the gauge No. 2 at the height of three feet six inches from the ground. An entry of 0·00 shows that though some rain fell it did not amount to as much as 0·005 inch.
- 6th.—The force and direction of the wind at both 9h. a.m. and 3h. p.m.

OBSERVATORY (*continued*).

7th.—The amount of cloud in the sky at both 9h. a.m. and 3h. p.m. A clear sky being 0, and an overcast sky being 10.

8th.—The state of the sky or nature of the clouds. This is necessarily very rough.

To these Schedules are appended the following summaries :—

I.—The summary for each month, giving for each month in the year—

- 1.—The mean of the Barometer readings at both 9h. a.m. and 3h. p.m.
- 2.—The mean of the Thermometer readings at both 9h. a.m. and 3h. p.m., or the mean temperature for the month.
- 3.—The mean of the readings of the Maximum Thermometer, or the mean maximum temperature during the month.
- 4.—The mean of the readings of the Minimum Thermometer, or the mean minimum temperature during the month.
- 5.—The maximum temperature during the month.
- 6.—The minimum temperature during the month.
- 7.—The mean amount of moisture in the air during the month.
- 8.—The number of days on which rain fell during the month.
- 9.—The amount of rain which fell during the month.
- 10.—The average force of the wind during the month, both for the morning and afternoon separately and for the entire day.
- 11.—The average amount of cloud during both morning and afternoon, separately, and for the day.

Lastly, below are given the same particulars for the entire year.

The method by which the average force of the wind has been determined is somewhat different from that employed in the previous year, so that the two results are not comparable. The present system is more accurate, being formed on a more satisfactory principle. The average force of wind for the year 1885 may be taken as represented by 1.25 units, that for the year 1884 was 1.11 units, or about thirteen per cent. less.

II.—The Summary of Extremes for each month. It gives for each month in the year the date and actual instrumental reading (after applying all necessary corrections) for—

- 1.—The maximum and minimum readings of the Standard Barometer during the month.
- 2.—The maximum and minimum reading of the Standard Thermometer at 9h. a.m.
- 3.—The maximum and minimum temperature during the month.
- 4.—The greatest and least amount of moisture in the air on any day during each month.
- 5.—The maximum variation of temperature between the morning and night of any one day during each month.

Lastly, below is given the same information for the year collectively.

The highest reading of the Barometer was 30.592 inches on August 28th, and the lowest reading was 29.614 on April 16th, a range of 0.978 inches. These are in no way exceptional.

OBSERVATORY (*continued*).

The greatest temperature registered at 9 a.m. was $85^{\circ}9$ on December 20th, and the lowest was $49^{\circ}1$ on August 10th. The former of these is considerable, but not very exceptional.

The maximum temperatures registered at any time during the year were $98^{\circ}8$ on February 21st, and $98^{\circ}9$ on October 6th. These are high.

The minimum temperature registered at any time during the year was $43^{\circ}7$ on June 1st. This is exactly the same as during last year. The lowest temperature on the grass was about 4° below this.

The greatest variation in temperature between day and night occurred on October 6th, when the temperature fell from $98^{\circ}9$ to $58^{\circ}1$, a range of $40^{\circ}8$; and on June 3rd, when the temperature fell from $87^{\circ}1$ to $49^{\circ}6$, a fall of $37^{\circ}5$. The former of these is exceptional, and occurred after an unusually hot wind had been replaced by a cool wind.

Summary No. III gives the frequency and mean force of the wind at Durban during the morning, afternoon, and entire day for, first, each quarter of the year, and, secondly, for the entire year.

It clearly shows how exceptional in Durban is a west wind of an afternoon, though they are common enough of a morning.

It will be seen that during the last months of the year the wind was exceptionally strong.

Summary No. IV. gives the frequency and mean force of the wind at the remaining six Natal stations. The results are necessarily mere approximations. They are given for each quarter of the year and for the entire year, and present many interesting features. The mean force of the wind at the different Natal stations is as follows :—

			Force.	Direction of Maximum Intensity.
Ixopo	...	...	$=1.78$	W.
Durban	...	...	$=1.25$	E.S.E.
Ladysmith	...	...	$=1.07$	W.
Maritzburg	...	...	$=.97$	W.
Estcourt	..	...	$=.91$	S.S.E.
Richmond	...	...	$=.81$	E.N.E.
Newcastle	...	...	$=.66$	N.W.

When the returns for two or three years more are available, it will be possible to derive some interesting results with regard to the climatology of Natal from this data.

Summary No. V. gives the frequency and mean force of the wind for the six stations beyond Natal, which are useful for the sake of comparison.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

JANUARY, 1885.

Date.	Barometer. 9 a.m. 3 p.m.	Temperature. 9 a.m. 3 p.m.	Temperature. Max. Min.	Moist- ure.	Rain- fall.	Wind—9 a.m. Direction Force	Wind—3 p.m. Direction Force	Amount of Cloud. 9 a.m. 3 p.m.	Sky. 9 a.m. 3 p.m.
1	30.021	77.9	72.6	88.5	62.0	6.8	E.S.E. Light	10	Overcast
2	30.048	70.3	75.4	83.1	64.2	7.0	N.W. Very light	10	Cumulo nimbus
3	29.905	76.6	75.5	83.1	64.0	6.5	N.E. Fresh	0	Clear
4	29.864	70.9	75.5	88.7	68.9	6.9	S. Fresh	10	Cirro nimbus
5	30.175	70.9	82.7	89.9	61.7	5.3	S.S.W. Fresh	6	Cumulo nimbus
6	30.042	74.9	82.7	89.9	62.0	7.1	N.E. Light	1	Clear
7	29.856	78.7	78.1	95.2	67.8	7.7	S.E. Light	7	Cirro stratus
8	29.989	78.2	77.4	84.4	67.1	6.7	S.W. Fresh	7	Cumulus
9	30.062	70.5	77.4	84.4	63.5	7.0	S.W. Light	10	Nimbus
10	29.751	79.4	80.2	94.4	65.1	7.7	E.N.E. Light	4	Cumulo cirrus
11	30.051	72.0	74.2	82.2	66.5	7.3	S.W. Very light	5	Overcast
12	30.120	69.5	77.4	81.5	65.3	7.0	E. Light	10	Overcast
13	29.813	79.3	78.7	87.2	64.2	7.3	S.E. Light	0	Clear
14	30.118	66.1	69.9	75.9	64.5	6.4	S. Light	10	Overcast
15	29.994	73.0	79.2	86.5	63.1	7.9	N.N.E. Light	8	Cumulo nimbus
16	30.126	78.4	78.9	89.0	65.3	7.1	S.S.E. Light	3	Overcast
17	29.975	80.4	83.3	91.2	66.9	8.4	N.N.E. Very light	0	Cumulus
18	29.790	79.6	78.1	92.6	69.6	8.7	N.N.E. Light	1	Cirrus
19	30.070	71.3	64.9	73.6	67.4	6.1	S.S.W. Light	9	Overcast
20	30.310	68.6	70.3	77.9	59.6	6.1	S.W. Very light	10	Overcast
21	30.250	74.8	76.7	83.1	63.3	6.7	N.N.E. Light	10	Overcast
22	30.212	78.1	79.6	86.0	64.9	7.3	N.E. Light	0	Cumulus
23	30.019	75.5	80.0	95.7	62.4	7.3	S.E. Light	1	Clear
24	29.905	78.0	71.1	85.8	68.9	7.1	S.E. Very light	1	Nimbus
25	30.156	68.8	74.1	84.4	62.9	6.3	S.E. Light	7	Nimbus
26	30.192	69.0	64.0	74.1	64.0	6.6	S.E. Light	10	Overcast
27	30.361	65.9	76.1	86.2	60.8	6.6	N.N.W. Light	10	Overcast
28	30.394	76.3	76.3	87.6	61.7	6.4	N. Light	2	Cumulus
29	30.180	74.7	79.6	85.6	63.1	6.9	N.N.E. Fresh	3	Clear
30	30.088	76.9	81.0	88.3	62.0	7.5	N.N.E. Fresh	0	Cirro stratus
31	30.091	77.7	81.7	87.8	64.2	7.3	N. Fresh	0	Clear
							N. Strong	0	Hazy

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

FEBRUARY, 1885.

Date	Barometer.		Temperature.		Moist- ure.	Rain- fall.	Wind—9 a.m.		Wind—3 p.m.		Amount of Cloud.		Sky.	
	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 a.m.	Max.			Direction	Force	Direction	Force	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.
1	29.945	29.861	77.5	82.2	77.5	...	N.	Light	N.	Strong	0	0	Clear	Clear
2	29.915	29.874	78.8	80.1	70	...	S.S.W.	Light	S.E.	Light	2	2	Overcast	Overcast
3	30.034	30.010	74.2	75.7	70	.00	S.E.	Fresh	E.S.E.	Light	9	9	Overcast	Overcast
4	30.058	29.973	79.5	81.2	75.5	...	N.N.E.	Fresh	E.N.E.	Fresh	7	7	Cirro cumulus	Cirrus
5	30.023	29.967	80.6	83.4	84	...	N.E.	Light	N.E.	Fresh	10	2	Clear	Cirro cumulus
6	30.013	29.941	80.3	82.9	87	...	N.E.	Light	N.N.E.	Fresh	1	10	Cirrus	Hazy
7	29.939	29.923	80.0	82.2	75.5	...	S.	Light	S.S.E.	Fresh	8	5	Cirro cumulus	Cumulo nimbus
8	30.107	30.083	72.1	74.6	76	.15	S.S.W.	Fresh	E.S.E.	Fresh	10	10	Overcast	Overcast
9	30.067	29.981	78.2	81.4	73	...	N.E.	Light	N.E.	Fresh	3	10	Cirrus	Hazy
10	29.957	29.857	78.0	82.2	70	...	N.N.E.	Fresh	N.N.E.	Fresh	3	0	Cirrus	Hazy
11	29.788	29.695	76.8	84.2	74	...	N.	Fresh	N.	Fresh	10	1	Clear	Cirro stratus
12	29.836	29.885	81.0	70.8	70	...	S.W.	Light	S.	Gale	1	10	Cirrus	Overcast
13	30.046	29.994	73.8	77.9	50	...	S.	Fresh	S.S.E.	Fresh	8	5	Cirrus	Cirro nimbus
14	30.192	30.155	74.7	75.5	54	...	S.S.E.	Light	S.E.	Light	7	8	Cirrus	Cumulo nimbus
15	30.240	30.143	74.9	76.7	64	...	N.N.W.	Very light	N.N.E.	Fresh	3	8	Cumulus	Cumulo nimbus
16	30.083	29.962	74.4	76.1	64	...	N.N.W.	Fresh	N.N.E.	Fresh	10	10	Overcast	Overcast
17	29.831	29.746	75.8	80.5	71	.00	N.	Fresh	N.	Light	9	10	Nimbus	Nimbus
18	30.047	30.029	72.3	78.0	52	.00	S.	Fresh	S.	Fresh	10	8	Overcast	Cumulo nimbus
19	30.091	29.997	76.7	80.7	75	...	N.	Light	S.E.	Very light	10	8	Overcast	Cirro cumulus
20	29.953	29.835	80.5	80.3	85	...	N.	Light	S.W.	Strong	1	7	Clear	Cirro stratus
21	29.889	29.827	80.3	87.2	84	...	S.E.	Very light	E.S.E.	Very light	4	4	Cirro stratus	Cirro cumulus
22	30.073	30.019	71.8	77.3	69	.63	...	Calm	S.E.	Light	9	7	Overcast	Nimbus
23	30.095	29.994	76.8	79.5	66.3	.02	...	Calm	E.S.E.	Light	3	3	Cirro cumulus	Cumulo cirrus
24	30.164	30.099	75.2	76.6	82	1.51	E.S.E.	Light	E.	Light	7	10	Nimbus	Overcast
25	30.129	30.002	76.5	80.5	85	.01	N.	Light	N.E.	Light	2	0	Cirro cumulus	Hazy
26	29.919	29.859	76.7	80.9	79	...	N.E.	Light	N.E.	Light	2	0	Cirro stratus	Hazy
27	29.945	29.887	79.0	79.3	84	.00	S.E.	Very light	S.E.	Light	0	8	Clear	Nimbus
28	30.039	30.046	78.0	76.9	73	...	S.E.	Light	S.E.	Light	9	10	Nimbus	Nimbus

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

MARCH, 1885.

Date.	Barometer.		Temperature.		Rain-fall.	Moisture.		Temperature.		Wind—9 a.m.		Wind—3 p.m.		Amount of Cloud.		Sky.	
	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.		9 a.m.	3 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Direction	Force	Direction	Force	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.
1	29.865	29.669	77.0	86.1	.13	8.6	65.3	88.7	86.1	N.E.	Fresh	N.N.E.	Strong	3	2	Cirrus	Cirrus stratus
2	30.073	30.184	71.0	71.1	.00	5.2	64.2	81.3	71.1	S.E.	Light	S.S.E.	Strong	9	10	Cirrus	Overcast
3	30.470	30.401	68.7	71.3	.20	5.0	57.7	81.5	71.3	S.W.	Light	E.S.E.	Light	7	4	Cirrus	Cirrus cumulus
4	30.319	30.149	71.3	77.5	...	5.5	56.4	82.7	77.5	N.	Light	N.N.E.	Light	6	8	Cirrus	Cirrus
5	29.969	29.923	72.7	81.2	.01	6.1	59.9	90.5	81.2	...	Calm	S.	Light	0	5	Clear	Cirrus cumulus
6	30.046	29.969	76.5	78.3	.01	6.1	60.6	88.3	78.3	S.S.W.	Light	S.E.	Fresh	0	2	Clear	Cirrus cumulus
7	29.862	29.810	79.0	81.5	...	7.3	59.5	94.1	81.5	N.W.	Light	S.E.	Very light	0	10	Clear	Hazy
8	30.099	30.104	68.3	70.7	.17	6.8	64.0	75.4	70.7	S.W.	Light	S.E.	Light	0	10	Overcast	Nimbus
9	30.216	30.108	69.8	73.1	.13	6.8	60.4	81.7	73.1	...	Calm	N.	Light	10	10	Overcast	Overcast
10	30.065	29.991	75.3	80.2	.04	7.7	61.7	86.3	80.2	N.N.E.	Light	N.E.	Light	10	0	Clear	Clear hazy
11	30.196	30.191	77.6	79.5	...	8.3	66.3	87.2	79.5	S.W.	Light	S.E.	Light	6	8	Nimbus	Cumulo nimbus
12	30.243	30.113	77.1	79.9	...	7.8	62.7	86.7	79.9	N.	Light	N.N.E.	Strong	0	0	Clear	Clear
13	30.017	29.922	74.7	80.4	...	...	60.6	86.3	80.4	N.N.E.	Light	N.E.	Fresh	0	0	Clear	Clear hazy
14	29.939	29.840	79.7	80.7	...	8.0	64.0	89.9	80.7	S.E.	Light	N.	Light	8	6	Filmy cirro stratus	Thin cirrus
15	29.986	30.014	74.4	70.1	.05	5.8	66.2	83.6	70.1	S.	Strong	S.	Strong	10	10	Cirrus nimbus	Overcast
16	30.267	30.236	66.6	69.9	.63	5.6	58.1	73.6	69.9	S.	Fresh	S.S.E.	Fresh	2	0	Overcast	Hazy
17	30.214	30.135	70.6	73.0	...	5.6	56.1	83.8	73.0	S.S.W.	Light	S.S.E.	Light	0	0	Clear	Clear
18	30.094	30.002	72.4	77.1	...	5.7	54.8	87.2	77.1	S.S.E.	Light	S.W.	Light	2	1	Cumulus	Cirrus cumulus
19	30.086	30.009	72.1	75.3	...	5.5	59.7	85.6	75.3	S.E.	Very light	S.E.	Light	0	1	Clear	Cirrus
20	30.063	30.036	71.1	77.2	...	6.8	56.4	86.3	77.2	N.	Light	E.	Light	0	0	Clear	Hazy
21	30.039	29.910	76.2	80.6	.02	7.9	64.9	88.1	80.6	...	Calm	N.E.	Light	6	0	Cumulus	Cumulo nimbus
22	30.014	29.921	75.1	81.1	...	8.2	62.4	91.7	81.1	S.E.	Light	E.	Light	2	0	Hazy	Hazy
23	29.993	29.780	78.3	85.3	...	8.0	61.3	91.4	85.3	S.E.	Very light	N.N.E.	Fresh	0	1	Cirrus	Cumulus
24	29.954	30.033	81.7	72.1	1.48	6.8	64.5	94.8	72.1	S.E.	Light	S.	Strong	2	10	Overcast	Nimbus
25	30.294	30.214	64.1	67.6	...	8.4	56.5	70.5	67.6	S.W.	Light	S.	Light	10	10	Overcast	Nimbus
26	30.267	30.202	68.7	70.3	...	6.2	54.8	82.2	70.3	S.E.	Light	S.E.	Light	9	3	Overcast	Overcast
27	30.209	30.054	70.3	76.6	...	...	55.9	82.2	76.6	N.W.	Light	N.	Light	3	2	Cirrus	Cirrus cumulus
28	29.979	29.948	74.3	73.7	...	...	61.8	84.4	73.7	S.	Light	S.E.	Fresh	2	9	Cirrus cumulus	Nimbus
29	30.216	30.241	68.6	69.1	...	4.4	58.2	75.4	69.1	S.W.	Fresh	S.	Gale	2	8	Cirrus stratus	Cumulo nimbus
30	30.392	30.310	62.4	69.7	.05	5.6	55.2	77.3	69.7	S.W.	Light	N.E.	Light	10	5	Overcast	Cumulo cirrus
31	30.246	30.008	66.7	73.0	...	5.3	51.9	78.1	73.0	N.	Light	N.N.E.	Strong	1	2	Cirrus stratus	Cirrus stratus

APRIL, 1885.

Date	Barometer.		Temperature.		Moist- ure.	Rain- fall.	Wind—9 a.m.		Wind—3 p.m.	Amount of Cloud		Sky.	
	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	Max.	Min.			Direction	Force		Direction	Force	9 a.m.	3 p.m.
1	30-074	30-140	74.2	70.0	6.2	...	...	Calm	S.E.	Light	9	Cirro stratus	Cumulonimbus cirrus
2	30-093	30-003	81.1	72.1	6.9	...	N.N.E.	Light	N.	Light	8	Cirro cumulus	Cirro cumulus
3	29-930	29-789	80.8	71.7	7.4	.17	N.	Light	N.E.	Strong	10	Overcast	Cirro cumulus
4	29-918	29-876	85.1	76.3	6.8	.02	S.W.	Light	S.E.	Light	0	Clear	Cirro cumulus
5	29-999	29-975	84.4	75.1	6.6	...	W.S.W.	Light	E.	Light	0	Clear	Cirro nimbus
6	30-050	29-988	81.3	72.9	5.5	.03	S.E.	Light	S.E.	Fresh	6	Cirrus	Cirrus
7	29-908	29-857	75.4	72.9	6.6	...	N.	Light	S.	Light	10	Cirrus	Nimbus
8	29-827	...	84.9	71.5	6.9	...	W.	Light	N.	Light	0	Clear	Cirro nimbus
9	29-868	29-750	84.4	69.8	7.2	...	...	Calm	S.E.	Light	10	Overcast	Nimbus
10	30-019	29-939	82.4	70.9	6.1	.07	S.E.	Light	E.S.E.	Light	6	Cirro cumulus	Cirro nimbus
11	30-244	30-231	73.6	67.0	4.2	1.36	S.W.	Light	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear	Cumulo stratus
12	30-292	30-132	77.2	64.9	5.5	...	N.W.	Light	N.E.	Light	1	Cumulo stratus	Cirrus
13	30-250	30-278	80.0	70.5	5.8	...	S.	Light	S.	Light	7	Cirrus	Cirrus
14	30-391	30-276	82.2	69.7	6.6	.04	N.W.	Light	N.E.	Light	0	Clear	Clear
15	30-202	30-018	76.0	67.7	6.5	...	N.W.	Light	N.	Light	0	Clear	Clear
16	29-765	29-614	78.9	67.7	6.4	...	...	Calm	N.N.W.	Light	3	Cirrus	Overcast
17	29-905	30-055	68.9	68.9	4.8	.04	S.	Light	W.S.W.	Light	10	Overcast	Overcast
18	30-410	30-347	68.9	64.4	5.4	.13	W.	Light	...	Calm	10	Overcast	Cirro cumulus
19	30-232	30-026	73.7	66.6	5.7	...	N.	Light	N.	Light	1	Stratus	Cirrus
20	29-969	29-942	76.9	71.9	5.7	...	...	Calm	S.E.	Light	0	Clear	Clear
21	29-900	29-781	78.7	68.7	6.4	...	N.W.	Light	S.E.	Light	4	Cirrus	Cirro cumulus
22	29-989	29-971	74.8	74.7	6.3	...	S.S.W.	Light	S.	Light	0	Clear	Overcast
23	30-005	29-943	77.8	68.8	6.6	...	W.	Light	E.S.E.	Very light	10	Nimbus	Nimbus
24	30-175	30-152	77.5	68.6	5.5	...	S.E.	Light	S.E.	Light	...	Cirro cumulus	Cirro cumulus
25	30-300	30-293	82.2	68.6	6.0	...	S.E.	Light	S.E.	Very light	0	Clear	Clear
26	30-340	30-181	73.1	67.7	5.9	...	N.W.	Light	N.	Fresh	0	Clear	Clear
27	30-179	...	...	67.9	6.6	...	...	Light	...	...	0	Hazy	Cirro stratus
28	30-126	30-012	80.0	70.6	6.7	...	N.	Light	N.	Fresh	8	Thin Cirrus	Clear
29	30-245	30-120	81.8	69.3	6.2	...	N.E.	Calm	N.E.	Very light	9	Overcast	Hazy
30	30-206	30-135	79.5	67.5	6.1	.36	S.W.	Light	S.E.	Very light	10	Overcast	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

MAY, 1885.

Date	Barometer. 9 a.m. 3 p.m.	Temperature. 9 a.m. 3 p.m.	Temperature. Max. Min.	Moist- ure.	Rain- fall.	Wind—9 a.m. Direction Force	Wind—3 p.m. Direction Force	Amount of Cloud. 9 a.m. 3 p.m.	Sky. 9 a.m. 3 p.m.
1	30.061	68.0	73.7	6.9	...	S.W. Light	S.E. Almost clm.	0	Clear
2	30.218	68.3	70.8	5.0	...	S. Fresh	S.E. Strong	6	Cirro cumulus
3	30.435	64.9	59.6	4.5	.07	S.S.W. Fresh	S.S.E. Fresh	8	Cirro cumulus
4	30.485	58.4	66.4	4.9	.25	S.E. Very light	E.N.E. Fresh	0	Overcast
5	30.199	62.1	70.8	5.1	...	W. Calm	...	0	Clear
6	30.317	67.9	70.6	5.8	...	Light	E. Light	0	Clear
7	30.139	63.9	73.5	5.6	...	Calm	N.N.E. Light	0	Clear
8	30.131	65.9	73.9	5.6	...	Light	N.N.E. Fresh	0	Clear
9	29.942	69.7	76.1	5.6	...	W.N.W. Light	N.N.E. Light	0	Clear
10	30.004	70.0	73.4	4.6	...	...	N.N.E. Light	0	Cumulo cirrus
11	30.092	69.9	66.0	5.6	.03	S. Light	N.E. Light	2	Clear
12	30.182	65.6	72.8	5.6	.29	Calm	S.E. Light	6	Cumulus
13	30.010	68.8	76.2	5.5	...	Calm	N. Strong	0	Cirro nimbus
14	30.013	70.1	71.8	6.5	...	...	N. Light	0	Clear
15	29.834	66.0	73.4	6.3	...	S.W. Light	E.S.E. Light	10	Overcast
16	29.813	62.9	68.8	5.8	...	N.W. Light	N.W. Fresh	5	Cirro cumulus
17	30.083	61.6	67.8	3.9	...	W. Light	...	7	Cirro cumulus
18	30.040	60.4	68.9	4.2	...	W. Very light	S.E. Light	0	Clear
19	30.274	61.5	61.6	3.8	.36	...	S. Very light	3	Cirro stratus
20	30.445	60.4	61.1	4.1	.00	S. Light	W.S.W. Fresh	...	Cumulo nimbus
21	30.389	59.9	64.6	4.8	...	S.W. Light	S.S.E. Fresh	5	Overcast
22	30.194	60.0	67.6	4.5	...	W. Light	...	7	Cumulo cirrus
23	30.280	64.6	71.2	5.0	...	W. Calm	...	0	Cirro cumulus
24	30.289	65.5	70.7	5.4	...	W. Light	S.E. Light	0	Clear
25	30.326	62.4	71.4	5.5	...	N.W. Light	S.E. Light	5	Cirro cumulus
26	30.219	61.1	71.9	5.1	...	W. Light	N.E. Light	0	Clear
27	30.140	65.9	71.2	5.4	...	W. Light	S. Light	0	Cirro stratus
28	30.006	62.1	69.7	4.9	...	W. Light	S.E. Light	0	Clear
29	30.034	65.9	71.5	5.5	...	W.N.W. Light	N.E. Light	0	Clear
30	29.999	65.4	63.1	3.3	...	S. Strong	S. Gale	7	Cumulo nimbus
31	30.381	57.3	63.8	3.2	...	W. Light	S.E. Light	0	Clear

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

JUNE, 1885.

Date	Barometer.		Temperature.		Moist- ure.	Rain- fall.	Wind—9 a.m.		Wind—3 p.m.		Amount of Cloud.		Sky.	
	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.			Direction	Force	Direction	Force	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.
1	30.290	30.243	57.6	67.7	4.3	...	...	Calm	S.E.	Light	0	4	Clear	Cirrus
2	30.234	30.109	58.8	68.2	3.7	...	W.	Light	N.	Light	0	0	Clear	Clear
3	30.117	30.099	64.3	74.2	...	...	W.S.W.	Light	...	Calm	0	0	Clear	Hazy
4	30.215	30.103	62.9	71.4	4.3	...	W.	Light	N.	Light	0	0	Clear	Hazy
5	30.004	29.930	66.8	71.6	4.1	...	...	Calm	N.N.W.	Light	3	0	Cirrus	Hazy
6	30.090	30.004	70.4	71.4	5.5	...	S.	Light	S.E.	Light	3	0	Cirrus cumulus	Hazy
7	30.009	29.988	68.9	71.0	4.2	...	S.	Light	S.	Light	0	0	Clear	Clear
8	30.182	30.077	65.4	69.9	5.4	...	W.	Light	N.E.	Light	1	4	Cirrus stratus	Cirrus stratus
9	29.957	29.864	61.5	70.4	4.8	...	W.N.W.	Light	N.	Light	0	1	Clear	Stratus
10	29.968	29.889	70.9	74.9	4.6	...	W.N.W.	Light	N.E.	Light	0	0	Clear	Hazy
11	30.047	29.964	60.8	68.0	5.6	...	W.N.W.	Light	S.E.	Light	9	8	Nimbus	Cirrus nimbus
12	30.251	30.272	60.2	63.1	3.0	.03	S.E.	Fresh	S.	Moderate	0	0	Clear	Clear
13	30.392	30.278	55.9	66.5	3.4	...	N.W.	Clear	E.	Light	0	0	Clear	Clear
14	30.344	30.281	58.9	66.9	4.0	...	W.	Light	S.E.	Light	1	1	Stratus	Cirrus
15	30.206	30.072	59.7	72.2	3.9	...	W.	Light	N.N.E.	Light	0	6	Clear	Cirrus
16	30.066	30.032	69.0	76.0	5.3	...	W.	Light	...	Calm	0	...	Clear	Hazy
17	30.101	29.985	68.9	76.0	4.8	...	W.	Light	...	Calm	0	0	Clear	Clear
18	30.041	29.977	70.0	80.4	5.8	...	N.N.W.	Light	...	Calm	0	0	Clear	Clear
19	30.391	30.377	64.9	64.3	4.0	...	S.	Light	S.	Light	10	...	Overcast	Overcast
20	30.475	30.380	64.9	68.9	5.2	...	W.N.W.	Light	N.N.E.	Strong	...	6	Cumulus clouds	Cirrus cumulus
21	30.349	30.244	64.7	73.9	5.7	...	...	Calm	N.N.W.	Light	0	4	Clear	Cirrus
22	30.343	30.270	64.9	71.8	5.3	...	W.	Light	N.	Light	0	0	Clear	Hazy
23	30.260	30.103	72.9	73.9	4.6	...	W.N.W.	Light	N.	Light	0	0	Clear	Overcast
24	30.300	30.332	70.2	66.8	5.9	...	S.	Light	S.	Light	5	10	Cumulo cirrus	Overcast
25	30.547	30.527	62.7	64.7	5.2	.15	S.	Light	S.E.	Light	10	10	Overcast	Overcast
26	30.544	30.404	61.6	67.9	5.3	.01	N.W.	Light	N.	Fresh	7	7	Cumulostratus cirrus	Cumulus
27	30.399	30.327	61.0	69.1	5.2	...	...	Calm	N.	Light	0	0	Clear	Hazy
28	30.456	30.458	67.9	65.4	5.5	...	S.	Light	S.E.	Light	7	10	Nimbus	Overcast
29	30.461	30.354	59.9	68.8	5.0	.02	N.W.	Light	N.E.	Light	0	0	Clear	Hazy
30	30.387	30.305	61.7	68.7	4.6	...	W.	Light	...	Calm	0	0	Clear	Clear

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

JULY, 1885.

Date	Barometer.		Temperature.		Moist- ure.	Rain- fall.	Wind—9 a.m.		Wind—3 p.m. Direction Force	Amount of Cloud.		Sky.		
	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	Max.	Min.			Direction	Force		9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	
1	30.279	30.224	60.1	68.6	4.7	...	W.N.W.	Light	S.E.	Light	1	4	Cirrus	Cumulo nimbus
2	30.324	30.252	64.1	67.8	3.9	...	S.W.	Light	S.S.E.	Light	3	0	Cirro cumulus	Hazy
3	30.371	30.282	61.7	65.9	3.7	...	W.	Light	S.	Light	5	4	Cirrus	Cirrus
4	30.306	30.191	59.7	66.8	4.2	...	N.W.	Light	N.E.	Light	0	0	Clear	Clear
5	30.185	30.117	59.7	70.2	4.1	...	N.W.	Light	N.	Light	0	1	Clear	Cirrus
6	30.390	30.312	62.9	69.9	4.9	...	N.W.	Light	E.	Light	0	1	Clear	Cirrus
7	30.366	30.248	59.0	69.8	4.5	...	N.W.	Light	N.N.E.	Light	2	4	Cirrus	Cirrus
8	30.309	30.200	65.9	72.0	4.4	...	W.	Light	N.E.	Light	0	0	Clear	Hazy
9	30.255	30.290	68.9	70.4	5.3	...	S.	Strong	S.E.	Fresh	10	9	Overcast	Cirrus
10	30.485	30.382	65.9	71.4	5.5	...	N.	Light	N.E.	Light	0	0	Clear	Hazy
11	30.452	30.329	59.7	68.6	4.4	...	W.	Light	N.N.E.	Light	0	0	Clear	Hazy
12	30.273	30.213	68.0	68.9	4.1	...	S.W.	Light	S.	Light	0	3	Clear	Cumulus
13	30.291	30.225	60.9	65.4	4.2	...	S.	Light	S.E.	Light	6	7	Cirro cumulus	Cumulus nimbus
14	30.352	30.268	62.1	67.3	4.1	...	S.S.W.	Very light	E.	Light	0	0	Clear	Clear
15	30.083	29.958	59.9	71.9	4.5	...	...	Calm	N.	Light	0	0	Clear	Clear
16	29.970	30.074	67.1	64.6	4.7	...	S.	Fresh	S.	Strong	8	8	Cirro cumulus	Cirro cumulus
17	30.485	30.486	59.8	59.2	3.6	...	S.	Fresh	S.W.	Light	0	5	Clear	Cumulo nimbus cirrus
18	30.448	30.276	54.0	65.7	4.0	.03	W.	Light	E.	Light	8	7	Cirrus	Cirrus
19	30.127	30.122	56.8	66.0	4.1	...	...	Calm	S.	Light	0	4	Clear	Clear
20	30.340	30.246	61.6	69.0	4.3	...	W.	Very light	N.E.	Light	0	1	Clear	Cirrus
21	30.264	30.131	53.2	74.2	4.3	...	...	Calm	N.N.E.	Light	0	2	Clear	Cirro cumulus
22	30.365	30.337	68.5	69.5	4.9	...	S.W.	Light	S.	Light	5	2	Cumulo nimbus	Clear
23	30.331	30.232	61.9	70.6	4.9	...	...	Calm	...	Calm	0	0	Clear	Clear
24	30.399	30.315	64.1	69.6	5.3	...	W.	Very light	S.W.	Light	3	0	Cumulo nimbus	Clear
25	30.237	30.112	61.4	70.6	5.4	...	...	Calm	...	Calm	9	8	Cirro stratus	Cirrus
26	30.354	30.315	68.1	69.8	4.3	...	W.	Light	S.	Strong	0	0	Clear	Hazy
27	30.400	30.237	64.0	66.9	4.2	...	S.W.	Light	E.	Light	0	0	Clear	Hazy
28	30.122	30.084	64.9	68.8	4.9	...	S.W.	Light	S.E.	Light	0	0	Clear	Clear
29	30.296	30.247	63.1	69.4	4.9	...	N.W.	Light	...	Calm	1	1	Cirrus	Cirrus
30	30.301	30.153	65.0	71.4	5.3	...	N.	Light	N.E.	Fresh	5	0	Cumulo nimbus cirrus	Hazy
31	30.050	29.891	65.9	74.9	5.3	Calm	N.	Strong	4	5	Cirro cumulus	Cirro cumulus

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

AUGUST, 1885.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Date	Barometer. 9 a.m. 3 p.m.	Temperature. 9 a.m. 3 p.m.	Temperature. Max. Min.	Moist- ure.	Rain- fall.	Wind—9 a.m. Direction Force	Wind—3 p.m. Direction Force	Amount of Cloud. 9 a.m. 3 p.m.	9 a.m.	Sky.	3 p.m.
1	29.905	64.8	73.5	54.1	5.1	...	Calm	2	Cirrus	Cumulo cirrus	
2	30.119	53.9	64.1	54.5	4.0	S.W.	Light	10	Overcast	Cumulo cirrus	
3	30.451	60.8	65.7	53.7	3.9	S.E.	Fresh	10	Overcast	Cirrus	
4	30.404	59.9	65.9	51.2	4.5	N.W.	Strong gale	0	Clear	Cirrus nimbus	
5	29.967	58.9	67.7	50.5	4.6	...	Calm	0	Clear	Cirrus stratus	
6	30.209	52.2	62.9	50.4	3.7	S.W.	Light	10	Overcast	Hazy	
7	30.128	61.8	68.4	48.5	4.1	...	Calm	2	Cirrus stratus	Cirrus	
8	30.240	62.2	69.7	52.7	5.1	W.	Light	1	Cirrus stratus	Hazy	
9	29.907	59.845	72.5	54.5	4.5	...	Calm	0	Clear	Cirrus	
10	30.170	30.173	49.1	62.6	2.7	S.	Fresh	10	Overcast	Cumulo cirrus nimbus	
11	30.476	30.395	58.7	63.3	2.9	S.	Light	0	Clear	Hazy	
12	30.340	30.278	64.9	71.8	3.8	...	Calm	0	Clear	Clear	
13	30.095	30.278	64.7	73.9	4.1	...	Calm	6	Cirrus	Cirrus	
14	30.202	30.111	66.8	68.9	4.6	S.	Light	7	Cirrus stratus cumulus	Cirrus cumulus	
15	30.054	30.065	66.0	67.9	4.7	S.	Very light	4	Cirrus stratus	Cumulo nimbus	
16	30.267	30.177	66.2	71.6	4.8	N.W.	Light	0	Clear	Hazy	
17	30.277	30.182	69.1	72.7	5.5	S.W.	Very light	0	Clear	Cirrus	
18	30.237	30.117	68.7	75.2	5.2	...	Calm	1	Clear	Cirrus	
19	30.155	30.127	71.1	73.7	5.6	S.	Light	0	Clear	Cumulus	
20	30.196	30.054	70.1	73.5	5.7	N.N.W.	Very light	1	Overcast	Cirrus	
21	30.432	30.348	69.9	71.0	5.6	E.	Light	6	Cirrus cumulus stratus	Cirrus nimbus	
22	30.168	30.033	68.8	78.9	5.4	N.N.W.	Light	0	Clear	Cirrus	
23	30.158	30.083	70.2	74.3	6.2	S.S.E.	Fresh	7	Cirrus nimbus	Cirrus	
24	30.069	29.952	64.0	75.7	6.1	S.	Light	2	Cirrus	Hazy	
25	30.254	30.082	66.1	73.4	6.1	S.W.	Very light	10	Overcast	Cumulus	
26	29.795	29.735	64.3	67.9	5.6	N.	Light	0	Clear	Overcast	
27	30.482	30.536	60.9	63.5	3.1	S.E.	Gale	4	Cirrus	Cirrus stratus	
28	30.592	30.448	60.9	65.7	3.7	N.W.	Light	10	Overcast	Cirrus stratus	
29	30.283	30.106	66.5	70.2	4.6	N.	Light	5	Cirrus	Cirrus stratus	
30	30.106	29.986	65.0	69.8	5.0	N.	Very light	10	Overcast	Overcast	
31	30.109	30.046	71.3	71.9	5.1	S.E.	Very light	3	Cirrus stratus	Cirrus stratus	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

SEPTEMBER, 1885.

Date	Barometer.		Temperature.		Moist- ure.	Rain- fall.	Wind—9 a.m.		Wind—3 p.m.	Amount of Cloud.		Sky.	
	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.			Direction	Force		Direction	Force	9 a.m.	3 p.m.
1	30.267	30.255	64.4	64.8	5.8	.18	S.	Fresh	W.	Light	10	Overcast	Overcast
2	30.223	30.125	65.0	65.4	6.1	2.95	W.	Light	S.E.	Light	10	Overcast	Overcast
3	30.149	30.111	63.7	67.8	6.0	2.24	S.W.	Light	S.	Light	10	Overcast	Overcast
4	30.233	30.209	67.2	68.8	5.0	.92	S.	Light	S.E.	Fresh	5	Cirro cumulus	Cumulus nimbus
5	30.251	30.138	64.9	68.0	5.7	.44	S.W.	Light	...	Calm	10	Overcast	Overcast
6	30.047	29.813	64.7	68.9	6.3	1.75	N.	Light	N.	Fresh	10	Overcast	Overcast
7	29.952	29.935	71.0	73.9	5.4	.06	W.	Very light	E.	Light	0	Clear	Clear
8	30.260	30.196	68.2	72.2	5.2	...	...	Calm	N.E.	Light	2	Cirrus stratus	Cirrus cumulo nimbus
9	30.271	30.095	66.3	70.0	6.6	...	N.	Light	N.N.W.	Light	10	Overcast	Overcast
10	29.980	29.906	64.4	64.7	6.0	.76	N.W.	Light	N.W.	Light	10	Overcast	Overcast
11	29.884	29.620	65.6	64.0	4.6	.43	S.	Fresh	S.	Strong	...	Overcast	Overcast
12	30.248	30.180	65.2	67.6	4.1	...	S.	Light	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear	Cirro cumulus
13	30.257	30.171	65.6	66.9	4.9	...	...	Calm	S.E.	Light	2	Cumulus nimbus	Overcast nimbus
14	30.171	30.149	61.7	64.3	4.4	.46	...	Light	S.E.	Strong	7	Cirro nimbus	Cirro cumulus
15	30.346	30.328	60.5	62.5	3.2	...	S.	Strong	S.	Gale	0	Clear	Cirro cumulus
16	30.403	30.333	61.4	64.2	3.7	...	S.E.	Light	S.E.	Very light	4	Cirro cumulus	Cumulo nimbus cirro [stratus]
17	30.349	30.246	66.0	70.4	4.5	...	N.E.	Fresh	N.E.	Fresh	2	Cirrus	Clear
18	30.335	30.210	68.9	71.3	5.3	...	N.E.	Light	N.E.	Strong	1	Cirrus	Cirrus
19	30.383	30.288	70.2	74.8	5.8	...	...	Calm	N.E.	Strong	4	Cirro cumulus	Hazy
20	30.186	30.020	70.6	76.1	5.9	...	N.E.	Light	N.E.	Strong	0	Clear	Overcast
21	30.223	30.198	67.9	66.9	5.3	...	S.	Light	S.E.	Light	10	Overcast	Overcast
22	30.356	30.285	68.9	67.7	5.2	.02	S.	Very light	N.N.E.	Very light	10	Overcast	Overcast
23	30.368	30.268	71.2	74.4	6.0	.06	N.	Light	N.E.	Light	5	Cirrus	Cirro cumulus
24	30.203	30.050	71.9	76.8	6.3	...	N.N.E.	Light	N.	Gale	0	Clear	Clear
25	29.990	30.018	73.0	72.9	6.1	...	...	Very light	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear	Cirro cumulus
26	30.170	30.154	71.0	70.3	6.2	...	S.E.	Calm	S.E.	Light	10	Overcast	Overcast
27	30.308	30.189	74.6	73.9	6.2	...	...	Light	E.	Light	6	Cirro nimbus	Cirrus
28	30.116	30.024	71.1	79.6	7.0	...	N.E.	Light	E.N.E.	Light	10	Overcast	Hazy
29	30.281	30.248	69.1	70.4	5.9	...	S.	Light	S.E.	Light	10	Overcast	Overcast
30	30.388	30.241	64.7	67.8	6.4	.16	N.E.	Light	N.N.E.	Fresh	10	Overcast	Overcast

OCTOBER, 1885.

Date	Barometer.		Temperature.		Moisture.	Rain-fall.	Wind—9 a.m.		Wind—3 p.m.	Amount of Cloud		Sky.	
	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.			Direction	Force		9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.
1	30.155	30.030	73.3	76.8	5.5	.02	N.N.E.	Light	N.E.	6	5	Cirrus	Cirrus cumulus
2	29.987	30.025	75.8	70.7	6.6	.22	N.	Strong	S.	2	10	Cirrus	Overcast
3	30.508	30.541	60.1	60.2	3.9	.03	S.	Strong gale	S.E.	10	10	Overcast	Overcast
4	30.590	30.456	65.2	65.1	4.5	.01	S.	Fresh	S.E.	0	5	Clear	Cirrus cumulus nimbus
5	30.274	30.074	68.7	71.4	4.8	...	N.E.	Light	S.W.	0	0	Clear	Clear
6	29.861	29.832	82.9	76.9	6.0	...	N.	Light Hot	S.W.	0	2	Clear	Cirrus cumulus
7	30.928	29.907	73.1	70.9	6.1	...	N.	Light [wd.]	E.N.E.	7	10	Cirrus nimbus	Overcast
8	29.918	29.821	72.9	71.6	5.5	.13	S.E.	Light	S.E.	10	10	Overcast	Overcast
9	30.236	30.190	66.9	67.8	5.7	.43	S.E.	Light	S.E.	10	10	Overcast	Overcast
10	29.883	29.923	72.7	76.6	6.6	...	N.N.E.	Fresh	N.E.	7	7	Cirrus stratus	Cirrus stratus
11	29.844	29.886	82.1	71.8	6.1	...	N.W.	Gale	S.E.	10	10	Overcast	Overcast
12	30.245	30.219	68.7	66.9	5.9	...	S.E.	Light	S.E.	10	10	Overcast	Overcast
13	30.285	30.157	66.8	68.2	5.9	.03	...	Calm	N.E.	10	10	Overcast	Overcast
14	30.144	30.076	70.9	72.4	5.9	.02	...	Calm	S.E.	10	4	Overcast	Cirrus
15	30.426	30.404	61.7	63.8	4.0	.39	S.E.	Fresh	S.	5	7	Overcast	Overcast
16	30.445	30.309	68.2	67.9	5.4	.01	N.E.	Light	N.E.	0	0	Cirrus cumulus	Cirrus nimbus
17	30.126	29.996	70.7	75.9	5.8	...	N.	Fresh	N.N.E.	0	0	Clear	Clear
18	29.965	29.863	74.0	77.9	6.3	...	E.	Light	N.N.E.	7	4	Clear	Clear
19	29.896	29.790	73.6	76.9	7.0	...	N.	Light	N.E.	5	10	Cirrus	Cirrus stratus
20	29.947	29.952	75.0	70.9	6.5	...	S.E.	Strong	S.	5	10	Cirrus cumulus	Overcast
21	30.200	30.293	60.0	58.7	4.1	1.03	S.S.E.	Fresh	S.	...	10	Overcast	Overcast
22	30.385	30.310	66.1	67.7	4.4	.29	S.W.	Fresh	S.E.	6	8	Cirrus	Cirrus nimbus
23	30.296	30.256	69.0	70.6	5.0	.06	S.E.	Fresh	S.	7	3	Cumulo nimbus	Cirrus cumulus
24	30.311	30.252	65.4	71.1	5.3	...	S.E.	Very light	S.E.	7	3	Cumulus nimbus cirrus	Cirrus cumulus
25	30.210	30.166	72.1	73.5	5.7	...	N.N.E.	Light	S.E.	0	6	Clear	Cumulonimbus
26	30.280	30.213	70.6	73.9	6.2	.01	N.	Light	N.N.E.	10	2	Overcast	Cirrus
27	30.207	30.085	70.0	74.1	6.0	...	N.	Light	N.	10	1	Overcast	Cirrus
28	30.037	29.942	72.6	78.0	6.5	...	N.E.	Fresh	N.E.	2	0	Cirrus	Clear
29	30.163	30.039	73.8	74.8	6.4	...	...	Calm	N.E.	10	2	Overcast	Cirrus
30	29.899	29.784	76.9	82.6	7.2	...	N.E.	Light	N.	0	0	Clear	Clear
31	30.134	30.200	74.2	62.0	5.2	.07	S.	Fresh	S.	4	0	Cirrus nimbus	Overcast

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

NOVEMBER, 1885.

Date	Barometer.		Temperature.		Moist- ure.	Rain- fall.	Wind—9 a.m.		Wind—3 p.m.	Amount of Cloud.		Sky.	
	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.			Direction	Force		Direction	Force	9 a.m.	3 p.m.
1	30.448	30.375	64.8	70.4	5.6	.76	S.	Light	E.	Light	Light	Overcast	Cirrocumulus nimbus
2	30.268	30.238	72.8	74.0	7.1	.09	E.N.E.	Light	N.E.	Light	Light	Clear	Cirrus nimbus
3	30.258	30.138	73.4	74.1	5.5	...	N.N.E.	Fresh	N.	Fresh	Fresh	Cirrocumulus nimbus	Cirrocumulus nimbus
4	29.985	29.816	75.9	77.1	5.4	...	N.	Fresh	N.E.	Strong	Strong	Cirrus	Cirrocumulus
5	30.177	30.197	72.9	70.2	5.2	...	S.E.	Fresh	S.E.	Gale	Gale	Cirrus	Cumulo nimbus
6	30.250	30.068	66.9	69.8	5.5	...	...	Calm	N.	Light	Light	Overcast	Overcast
7	29.817	29.769	75.4	76.6	6.8	...	S.E.	Very light	...	Calm	Calm	Clear	Overcast
8	29.913	29.857	77.6	73.2	5.5	.03	...	Calm	...	Calm	Calm	Cirrocumulus	Overcast
9	29.950	29.907	73.9	70.4	6.6	...	S.	Light	S.	Light	Light	Overcast	Overcast
10	29.952	29.868	75.9	76.2	7.2	.14	N.E.	Very light	E.	Light	Light	Cirrus	Cirrocumulus stratus
11	29.903	29.774	76.8	78.6	8.6	.04	N.N.E.	Light	N.W.	Fresh	Fresh	Cirrus	Overcast
12	30.151	30.149	68.6	67.9	6.7	.16	S.W.	Light	S.E.	Light	Light	Overcast	Overcast
13	30.140	30.058	72.3	71.2	6.9	.00	...	Calm	...	Calm	Calm	Cirrocumulus	Overcast
14	30.018	29.943	74.4	72.9	7.2	.26	W.N.W.	Light	S.E.	Light	Light	Overcast	Cirrocumulus nimbus
15	30.111	30.117	73.4	69.7	6.7	.01	S.E.	Light	E.	Light	Light	Cirrocumulus	Overcast
16	30.206	30.093	71.3	75.4	5.5	.35	...	Calm	N.E.	Fresh	Fresh	Clear	Cirrus
17	29.944	29.828	76.7	78.0	7.0	...	N.N.E.	Light	N.	Fresh	Fresh	Clear	Clear
18	29.917	29.886	75.7	68.9	6.5	...	S.	Fresh	S.	Light	Light	Cirrocumulus	Overcast
19	29.932	29.871	65.9	63.6	6.3	.62	W.S.W.	Light	S.E.	Strong	Strong	Overcast	Overcast
20	30.102	30.037	65.6	71.3	5.4	.66	S.	Fresh	S.E.	Fresh	Fresh	Overcast	Cirrus
21	30.060	30.037	73.8	74.8	6.2	...	...	Calm	S.E.	Very light	Very light	Clear	Clear
22	30.279	30.221	76.7	73.9	6.7	...	E.S.E.	Light	S.E.	Light	Light	Overcast	Overcast
23	30.065	29.933	76.6	78.2	7.4	...	N.N.E.	Light	N.W.	Fresh	Fresh	Clear	Cirrus
24	30.054	30.005	79.2	78.1	8.2	...	N.	Light	N.	Light	Light	Cirrus	Cirrus
25	30.015	29.893	77.0	78.8	7.6	.01	N.N.E.	Strong	N.N.E.	Strong	Strong	Clear	Clear
26	29.845	29.772	80.1	78.4	8.0	...	N.	Light	N.	Strong	Strong	Clear	Cirrus
27	30.239	30.144	68.6	68.8	6.0	.02	S.W.	Light	S.E.	Light	Light	Overcast	Overcast
28	30.356	30.322	65.2	71.7	3.6	...	S.	Strong	S.E.	Strong	Strong	Overcast	Clear
29	30.235	30.055	71.9	73.9	4.6	...	S.E.	Light	S.E.	Light	Light	Cumulo nimbus	Clear
30	29.984	30.053	75.9	74.0	6.0	...	S.E.	Fresh	S.	Strong	Strong	Cirrus	Overcast

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

DECEMBER, 1885.

Date	Barometer.		Temperature. 9 a.m. 3 p.m.	Temperature. Max. Min.	Moist- ure.	Rain- fall.	Wind—9 a.m.		Wind—3 p.m.	Amount of Cloud.		Sky.
	9 a.m.	3 p.m.					Direction	Force		9 a.m.	3 p.m.	
1	30·210	30·091	68·7	69·2	63	·20	N.N.W.	Very light	N.	10	10	Overcast
2	30·002	29·811	73·6	79·8	80	·10	N.W.	Light	N.E.	10	8	Cumulonimbuscirrus
3	29·951	30·015	77·2	68·4	71	·51	S.	Fresh	S.E.	8	10	Overcast
4	30·336	30·321	64·8	68·7	55	·90	S.	Light	S.E.	10	10	Overcast
5	30·308	30·153	70·2	72·6	65	·44	N.	Light	N.N.E.	10	10	Overcast
6	30·106	30·074	76·4	79·8	57	...	N.E.	Light	N.E.	2	7	Cirro cumulus nimbus
7	29·983	29·819	76·0	77·9	76	...	N.	Fresh	N.E.	7	10	Overcast
8	29·883	29·839	77·9	77·6	78	·21	S.	Light	S.E.	10	7	Cirro cumulus nimbus
9	29·734	29·617	79·6	82·1	84	·01	E.	Light	N.E.	3	0	Clear
10	29·762	29·841	80·5	71·6	71	·14	S.E.	Fresh	S.E.	1	10	Overcast
11	30·081	30·078	75·2	76·4	66	...	...	Calm	...	7	10	Clear
12	30·067	29·966	74·9	77·2	68	...	N.E.	Fresh	N.	0	0	Cirrus
13	29·983	29·903	76·4	79·1	74	...	N.	Light	S.	3	3	Cirrus
14	30·060	30·028	78·2	78·7	79	...	S.E.	Light	S.	...	...	Very thick haze
15	30·056	29·959	81·7	81·7	84	...	E.	Light	N.E.	...	5	Cirrus
16	29·994	30·009	82·1	83·4	84	...	S.E.	Light	S.E.	0	7	Nimbo cumulus
17	30·248	30·204	72·1	69·4	76	·09	S.	Light	S.	10	10	Overcast
18	30·030	29·911	74·6	80·4	85	...	N.	Light	N.E.	10	2	Cirrus
19	29·960	29·944	80·9	82·9	80	...	S.	Strong	S.E.	2	4	Cirrus
20	29·991	30·090	85·9	74·8	84	...	N.W.	Light	S.	2	10	Overcast
21	30·267	30·170	67·5	67·9	70	·56	S.W.	Light	E.S.E.	10	10	Overcast
22	29·982	29·782	75·1	75·1	77	...	N.E.	Strong	N.N.E.	8	10	Overcast
23	29·910	29·876	75·4	73·9	70	...	S.W.	Fresh	S.	10	10	Overcast
24	30·080	30·059	76·2	76·4	67	·17	...	Calm	E.	10	10	Overcast
25	30·071	29·973	76·9	79·6	72	...	N.	Fresh	N.	0	4	Cirrus
26	30·023	29·849	77·1	81·0	81	...	N.	Light	N.E.	6	10	Cirrus
27	30·020	29·971	78·8	79·7	76	·00	S.	Light	S.E.	10	9	Cirrus
28	30·036	29·979	78·8	78·9	77	·03	S.E.	Light	S.E.	8	10	Overcast
29	30·116	30·081	76·3	76·7	79	·05	S.E.	Very light	S.E.	7	10	Cirrus nimbus
30	30·101	29·978	74·2	76·8	82	·43	N.E.	Light	N.N.E.	10	10	Overcast
31	29·839	29·897	81·2	79·7	77	·19	N.E.	Light	S.E.	0	4	Cirrus stratus

OBSERVATORY (continued).

SUMMARY No. I.

Date. 1885.	Barometer.		Temperature.				Moisture.		Rain.		Wind.		Cloud.		
	9 a.m. inches.	3 p.m. inches.	Means. 9 a.m. 3 p.m. °	Max. °	Min. °	Max.	Min.	Grains per Cubic foot.	No. of Days.	Inches.	Average Force.		9 a.m.	3 p.m.	Day.
											9 a.m.	3 p.m.			
January ...	30·063	30·021	74·55	85·81	64·42	95·7	59·6	7·00	13	4·77	1·06	1·48	5·8	5·4	5·6
February ...	30·015	29·952	76·94	89·28	66·54	98·8	61·7	7·31	9	2·32	1·14	1·60	5·6	6·7	5·8
March ...	30·119	30·049	72·66	84·38	60·06	94·8	51·9	6·61	12	2·91	1·00	1·61	4·1	4·7	4·6
April ...	30·094	30·029	69·91	80·59	55·72	87·4	50·0	6·17	9	2·22	·83	1·00	4·2	4·4	4·5
May ...	30·160	30·085	64·40	77·64	56·27	88·5	47·1	5·05	6	1·00	·82	1·22	2·4	3·0	2·7
June ...	30·247	30·174	63·94	79·26	54·79	92·8	43·7	4·58	5	0·26	·87	·97	1·9	2·5	2·2
July ...	30·297	30·217	62·51	77·00	53·94	85·8	47·3	4·54	1	0·03	·84	1·16	2·5	2·6	2·5
August ...	30·524	30·119	63·97	77·98	55·56	84·9	47·3	4·69	4	0·61	·74	1·84	4·2	3·8	4·0
September ...	30·220	30·133	67·29	74·81	59·76	85·4	50·1	5·50	13	10·43	·93	1·72	5·8	6·0	5·9
October ...	30·167	30·129	70·77	80·30	61·27	98·9	54·1	5·65	15	2·75	1·51	2·06	5·8	5·7	5·8
November ...	30·085	30·014	73·17	82·87	64·18	88·3	57·2	6·38	14	3·15	1·10	1·56	5·1	6·5	6·3
December ...	30·038	29·977	76·29	86·30	67·72	96·1	61·3	7·39	16	4·03	1·19	1·58	6·0	7·8	6·8
Year...	30·170	30·075	69·70	81·35	60·02	98·9	43·7	5·90	117	34·48	1·00	1·57	4·4	4·9	4·7

OBSERVATORY (continued).

SUMMARY No. III.

MEAN FORCE AND DIRECTION OF WIND.

Direction.	MORNING.			AFTERNOON.			DAY.			Period of Year.
	No.	Mean Force.	Percentage.	No.	Mean Force.	Percentage.	No.	Mean Force.	Percentage.	
N	38	1.26	24.67	40	1.67	25.64	78	1.47	25.16	First Quarter : January—March.
W	24	1.00	15.58	4	2.50	2.56	28	1.28	9.03	
S	46	1.24	29.87	46	1.58	39.48	92	1.41	29.67	
E	41	1.10	26.62	66	1.47	42.30	107	1.35	34.51	
N	24	1.00	18.75	37	1.32	25.69	61	1.19	22.42	Second Quarter : April—June.
W	50	1.00	39.06	6	1.33	4.16	56	1.00	20.58	
S	29	1.17	22.65	42	1.24	29.16	71	1.21	26.10	
E	27	1.14	5.46	50	1.22	34.72	57	1.21	20.95	
N	27	1.00	20.92	39	1.66	26.17	66	1.43	23.74	Third Quarter : July—September.
W	34	1.00	23.35	5	1.00	3.35	39	1.00	14.02	
S	37	1.35	28.67	41	1.78	27.51	78	1.57	28.05	
E	14	1.35	10.85	60	1.48	40.26	74	1.46	26.62	
N	39	1.46	28.89	37	1.97	24.83	76	1.71	26.76	Fourth Quarter : October—December.
W	10	1.50	7.41	3	2.33	2.68	13	1.69	4.55	
S	36	1.64	26.67	45	1.89	30.20	81	1.78	28.52	
E	38	1.45	28.15	60	1.87	40.30	98	1.69	34.51	
N	128	1.23	23.45	153	1.65	25.54	281	1.46	24.20	Year.
W	118	1.00	19.17	18	1.66	3.00	136	1.15	11.71	
S	148	1.35	27.11	174	1.60	29.05	322	1.50	27.74	
E	100	1.29	17.90	236	1.52	30.39	336	1.45	28.94	

OBSERVATORY (continued).

SUMMARY No. IV.

FREQUENCY AND FORCE OF WIND AT DIFFERENT STATIONS IN NATAL.

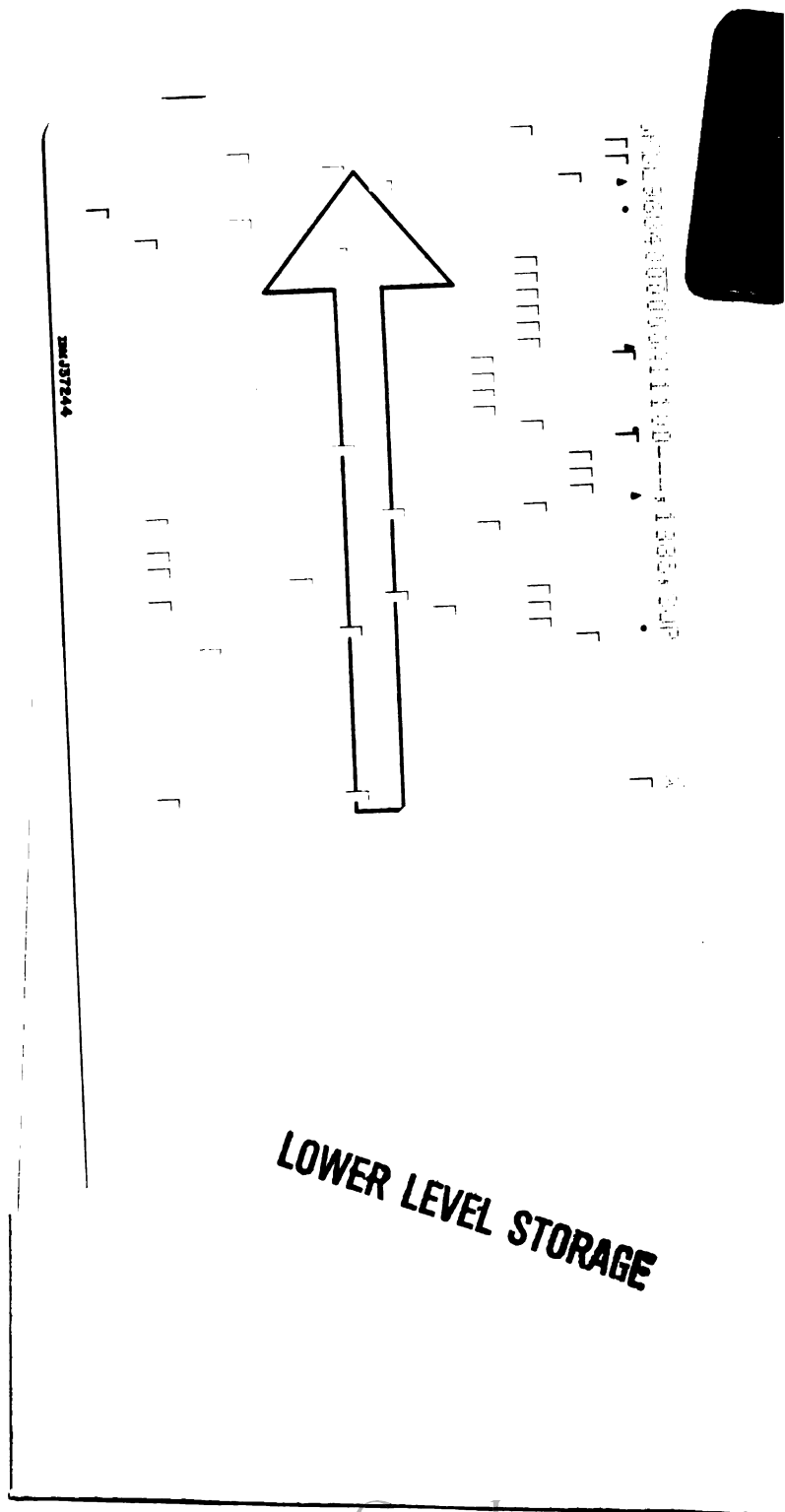
	RICHMOND.		IXOPO.		MARITZBURG.		ESTCOURT.		LADYSMITH.		NEWCASTLE.		Period.
	Percentage.	Force.	Percentage.	Force.	Percentage.	Force.	Percentage.	Force.	Percentage.	Force.	Percentage.	Force.	
Calm N W. S. E.	6	·00	0	·00	13	·00	0	·00	0	·00	10	·00	January—March.
	15	1·20	17	1·55	27	1·15	39	1·02	41	1·03	26	1·07	
	24	1·05	35	1·68	9	1·47	7	1·00	22	1·04	9	1·07	
	32	1·10	29	1·57	14	1·18	17	1·03	8	1·17	21	1·02	
Calm N W. S. E.	23	1·19	19	1·53	34	1·08	36	1·03	28	1·04	36	1·02	April—June.
	34	·00	0	·00	27	·00	3	·00	0	·00	34	·00	
	06	2·11	12	1·61	20	1·28	52	1·02	22	1·24	37	1·25	
	26	1·33	32	1·84	15	1·21	5	1·00	38	1·14	4	1·83	
Calm N. W. S. E.	17	1·07	32	1·77	20	1·29	19	1·09	20	1·02	6	1·00	July—September.
	17	1·44	23	1·71	17	1·16	26	1·03	18	1·04	19	1·14	
	66	·00	2	·00	26	·00	8	·00	8	·00	51	·00	
	9	1·35	6	1·57	17	1·34	31	1·00	24	1·14	25	1·71	
Calm N W S E	11	1·20	35	2·27	19	1·54	21	1·33	31	1·16	14	1·28	October—December.
	4	2·00	35	1·91	18	1·07	32	1·19	10	1·17	0	—	
	7	2·12	22	1·52	20	1·09	6	1·11	25	1·20	8	1·00	
	56	·00	5	·00	6	·00	50	·00	4	·00	29	·00	
Calm N W S E	10	1·25	11	2·50	26	1·27	22	1·17	13	1·27	62	1·18	Year.
	6	1·17	27	1·93	19	1·66	4	1·11	32	1·21	7	1·33	
	6	1·00	39	1·82	16	1·29	10	1·29	27	1·11	0	—	
	26	1·11	22	1·79	31	1·10	6	1·46	20	1·10	2	1·00	
Calm N W S E	40	·00	2	·00	18	·00	14	·00	3	·00	31	·00	
	10	1·19	11	1·80	22	1·23	36	1·05	25	1·17	37	1·30	
	17	1·19	32	1·93	15	1·47	9	1·11	31	1·14	8	1·37	
	15	1·29	34	1·84	17	1·21	19	1·15	16	1·12	7	1·01	
E	18	1·45	21	1·59	25	1·11	18	1·15	23	1·09	16	1·04	

OBSERVATORY (continued).

SUMMARY No. V.

FREQUENCY AND FORCE OF WINDS AT DIFFERENT STATIONS BEYOND NATAL.

	HARRISMITH.		WINBURG.		BLOEMFONTEIN.		KIMBERLEY.		KRONSTAD.		PRETORIA.		Period.
	Percentage.	Force.	Percentage.	Force.	Percentage.	Force.	Percentage.	Force.	Percentage.	Force.	Percentage.	Force.	
Calm. N W S E	11	·00	36	·00	1	·00	0	·00	49	·00	0	·00	January—March.
	37	1·17	28	1·56	41	1·56	48	1·67	18	1·31	16	1·17	
	36	1·16	13	1·37	19	1·63	18	1·53	10	1·40	12	1·13	
	3	1·16	2	2·00	8	1·19	13	1·33	4	1·33	32	1·08	
	12	1·23	22	1·67	19	1·41	21	1·64	18	1·44	39	1·03	
Calm. N W S E	27	·00	46	·00	4	·00	0	·00	61	·00	0	·00	April—June.
	41	1·32	26	1·55	36	1·39	52	1·14	13	1·58	22	1·13	
	29	1·25	12	1·37	18	1·04	6	1·50	9	1·50	30	1·12	
	0	—	3	1·00	11	1·33	11	1·33	6	1·00	24	1·28	
	15	1·50	14	1·54	35	1·18	29	1·20	11	1·23	21	1·28	
Calm. N W S E	36	·00	36	·00	3	·00	0	·00	63	·00	11	·00	July—September.
	31	1·29	35	1·66	29	1·72	44	1·14	14	1·64	26	1·20	
	25	1·18	5	1·28	18	1·34	15	1·19	10	1·58	28	1·29	
	1	2·00	0	—	13	1·53	11	1·05	2	1·50	19	1·79	
	6	1·00	23	1·62	35	1·28	28	1·23	9	1·55	13	1·60	
Calm. N W S E	16	·00	16	·00	3	·00	0	·00	53	·00	5	·00	October—December.
	39	1·13	45	1·59	48	1·58	46	1·55	19	1·25	24	1·16	
	83	1·13	17	1·35	21	1·17	16	1·42	4	1·00	13	1·00	
	3	1·00	0	...	7	1·30	17	1·58	9	1·20	17	1·27	
	9	1·07	19	1·42	19	1·52	20	1·53	14	1·57	40	1·19	
Calm. N W S E	22	·00	33	·00	3	·00	0	·00	56	·00	4	·00	Year.
	37	1·25	33	1·59	38	1·56	47	1·38	16	1·45	22	1·16	
	31	1·18	12	1·34	19	1·37	14	1·41	8	1·37	21	1·14	
	2	1·21	1	1·20	10	1·36	13	1·32	5	1·26	23	1·35	
	10	1·23	19	1·56	29	1·25	24	1·40	13	1·46	28	1·27	



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